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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1898.

REPORT OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1898.

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REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., November 22, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Department of the Interior.

Reviewing briefly the work of all the bureaus under the supervision of the Department, I desire to commend to your especial attention the accompanying reports in extensive detail of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs and of the General Land Office.

The Indian Office conducts the philanthropic work of the Government in promoting the civilization, education, and general well being of the Indians. It disburses many millions of dollars and supervises the conduct of the large Indian reservations and the schools.

Without detracting in any wise from the faithful work of former Commissioners, I wish to make acknowledgment of the very able and conscientious conduct of this Bureau by Commissioner W. A. Jones during the past year, which has been in many respects the most trying year in the conduct of Indian affairs since Indian wars ceased. The Commissioner is entitled to the cordial support of all who are interested in the welfare of the Indians.

I also wish to cordially commend the conduct of the General Land Office by Commissioner Binger Hermann. I am indebted to him and to Director Charles D. Walcott, of the Geological Survey, for most valuable aid in the establishment of the new forestry policy authorized by law, which, if continued, as it doubtless will be, by further liberal aid of Congress, will prove a blessing to the country for all time. I make acknowledgment also for the cheerful and valuable aid always rendered in the conduct of the vast business of the Department by the Assistant Secretaries, the Heads of the various Bureaus, the Chief Clerk of the Department and the chiefs of divisions of the Secretary's office.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

By the act of August 7, 1789, the Secretary of War was intrusted with the duty of granting lands to persons entitled thereto for military services rendered the United States.

By the act of September 2, 1789, the Secretary of the Treasury was charged with certain duties touching the sale of public lands, which was extended by the acts of May 18, 1796, and May 10, 1800. Under the latter acts the Secretary of State was authorized to countersign and record in his office land patents.

The General Land Office was created by act of April 25, 1812, and, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, was charged with execution of all laws relating to the public lands. It remained under such supervision until the 3d of March, 1849, when, by the act of that date creating the Department of the Interior, it was transferred to this Department.

The public domain, exclusive of the water surface, comprises the lands now owned or heretofore disposed of by the United States acquired by cessions from the original States; purchases from France, Spain, Mexico, Russia, and Texas; by treaty with Mexico, and by discovery and treaty in the Oregon country. It is estimated to contain 1,835,017,692 acres.

In my last annual report, reference was made to the acquisition of these lands as well as the apportionment thereof among the several States and Territories was given, the acreage, etc., therein specified having been compiled from the work known as "The Public Domain."

Since that time the Commissioner of the General Land Office has ascertained that the northwestern portion of the Louisiana purchase has been erroneously delineated on the previous Land Office maps of the United States, in that said purchase has been heretofore shown to extend to the Pacific Ocean instead of terminating on and having its northwestern boundary line defined by the Continental Divide. This error has been corrected on the forthcoming map of the United States for 1898, and the area contained between the Continental Divide and the Pacific Ocean, on the east and west, respectively, and the forty-second and forty-ninth degrees of north latitude, has been properly indicated as having been acquired by discovery in 1792, exploration in 1805, Astoria settlement in 1811, and Florida treaty in 1819.

In consequence of this change in the cession boundaries, which are indicated on the map accompanying this report, showing the territorial growth of the United States, it is therefore necessary to again state the sources from which the public domain was obtained and the apportionment of the lands embraced therein among the several States and Territories, as follows:

	Acres.
State cession (western reserve)	258,452,629
Louisiana purchase from France, April 30, 1803	561,272,637

	Acres.
Oregon country, by discovery and treaty with Spain	181,291,018
Florida purchase from Spain, February 22, 1819	41,972,340
Mexico cession, treaty of February 2, 1848	328,749,635
Texas purchase, November 25, 1850	64,607,433
Gadsden purchase from Mexico, December 30, 1853	29,142,400
Alaska purchase from Russia, March 30, 1867	369,529,600
Total	1,835,017,692

The apportionment of the lands comprising the public domain among the various States and Territories was as follows, to wit:

Cessions by the original States.

	Acres.
Alabama, north of 31° N. (from Georgia and South Carolina)	31,186,000
Indiana (from Virginia)	21,637,760
Illinois (from Virginia)	35,465,093
Michigan (from Virginia)	36,819,000
Minnesota, east of Mississippi River (from Virginia)	15,922,800
Mississippi, north of 31° N. (from Georgia and South Carolina)	27,381,000
Ohio (from Virginia and Connecticut)	25,581,976
Tennessee (from North Carolina)	29,184,000
Wisconsin (from Virginia)	35,275,000
Total	258,452,629

Louisiana purchase from France, April 30, 1803.

	Acres.
Arkansas	33,543,500
Colorado, east of Rocky Mountains and north of Arkansas River	36,508,000
Iowa	35,646,000
Indian Territory	19,575,040
Kansas, except southwest corner	47,239,870
Louisiana, except portion east of Mississippi River	25,931,348
Minnesota, west of the Mississippi	35,766,640
Missouri	43,796,000
Montana, except portion west of Rocky Mountains	77,911,720
Nebraska	49,137,339
North Dakota	44,910,000
Oklahoma, east of 100° west	20,818,680
South Dakota	46,523,500
Wyoming, except southwest portion	43,965,000
Total	561,272,637

Oregon country.

	Acres.
Oregon	61,626,218
Washington	42,746,920
Idaho	52,830,200
Wyoming, northwest portion	7,942,400
Montana, west of the Rocky Mountains	16,145,280
Total	181,291,018

Florida purchase from Spain, February 22, 1819.

	Acres.
Alabama, south of 31° N	1,472,000
Florida	35,264,500
Mississippi, south of 31° N	2,304,000
Louisiana, east of the Mississippi River	2,931,840
Total	41,972,340

Mexico cession, treaty of February 2, 1848.

	Acres.
Arizona, north of Gadsden purchase	52,550,100
California	99,361,083
Colorado, west of the Rocky Mountains	18,362,650
Nevada	70,336,500
New Mexico, west of the Rio Grande and north of the Gadsden purchase	27,374,182
Utah	52,580,000
Wyoming, southwest corner	8,185,120
Total	328,749,635

Texas purchase, November 25, 1850.

	Acres.
Colorado, central and southeastern part	11,520,000
Kansas, southwest corner	5,143,130
New Mexico, east of the Rio Grande	41,922,823
Oklahoma, west of 100° west	3,681,000
Wyoming	2,340,480
Total	64,607,433

Gadsden purchase from Mexico, December 30, 1853.

	Acres.
Arizona, south part	20,242,400
New Mexico, southwest corner	8,900,000
	29,142,400

Alaska purchase from Russia, March 30, 1867.

	Acres.
Alaska	369,529,600

VACANT PUBLIC LANDS, WITH AREA RESERVED AND APPROPRIATED.

Reports have been received from the various local land offices giving an approximate estimate of the quantity of vacant public lands, together with the area reserved and appropriated, in the several land districts at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, of which the following is presented as a recapitulation:

State or Territory.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.			
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama	522,373	.....	522,373	86,240	32,049,387	32,658,000
Arizona	11,930,820	42,438,203	54,369,023	12,738,022	5,685,455	72,792,500
Arkansas	3,696,990	.....	3,696,990	1,920	29,844,590	33,543,500
California	34,272,434	8,230,589	42,503,023	16,189,170	40,668,890	99,361,083
Colorado	35,273,705	4,434,846	39,708,551	6,225,533	20,456,566	66,390,650
Florida	1,592,893	164,382	1,757,275	19,840	33,487,385	35,264,500
Idaho	11,268,786	32,939,163	44,207,949	1,939,869	6,682,382	52,830,200
Indian	.....	.....	.....	19,575,040	.....	19,575,040
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,228,800	35,228,800
Kansas	1,060,883	.....	1,060,883	987,875	50,334,242	52,383,000
Louisiana	690,527	65,018	755,545	1,474,834	26,632,809	28,863,188
Michigan	505,895	.....	505,895	87,746	36,225,359	36,819,000
Minnesota	3,246,498	2,473,828	5,720,326	4,983,409	40,985,705	51,689,440
Mississippi	383,950	.....	383,950	.....	29,301,050	29,685,000
Missouri	445,911	.....	445,911	.....	43,350,089	43,796,000
Montana	16,932,837	54,674,779	71,607,616	11,424,213	12,227,891	95,259,720
Nebraska	10,548,450	.....	10,548,450	70,522	38,518,367	49,137,339
Nevada	29,179,480	32,179,129	61,358,609	5,983,409	2,994,482	70,336,500
New Mexico	42,960,793	13,917,042	56,877,835	6,029,448	15,289,722	78,197,005
North Dakota	11,717,278	8,857,335	20,574,613	3,050,610	21,277,764	44,902,987
Oklahoma	7,004,362	2,860	7,007,222	7,207,160	10,539,281	24,753,663
Oregon	24,095,763	11,802,106	35,897,869	5,467,702	20,260,647	61,626,218
South Dakota	10,890,284	2,092,542	12,982,826	10,922,506	24,253,223	48,158,555
Utah	9,816,110	34,121,786	43,937,896	5,383,467	3,258,637	52,580,000
Washington	5,319,428	8,123,154	13,442,582	11,131,345	18,110,157	42,684,084
Wisconsin	413,799	.....	413,799	365,353	34,495,848	35,275,000
Wyoming	42,946,054	6,135,209	49,081,263	8,171,043	5,180,694	62,433,000
Grand total	316,716,303	262,651,971	579,368,274	139,516,276	637,339,422	1,356,223,972

This aggregate is exclusive of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, in which, if any public land remains, it consists of a few small isolated tracts. Alaska, which contains about 577,390 square miles or 369,529,600 acres of land, mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated, is also excluded.

PUBLIC LANDS DISPOSED OF—The disposal of public lands during the fiscal year is as follows: Cash sales, 632,735.74 acres; miscellaneous entries, 7,788,967.99 acres; Indian lands, 32,193.19 acres; aggregating 8,453,896.92 acres. This shows an increase of 614,780.26 acres as compared with the aggregate disposals for the preceding fiscal year.

The total cash receipts during the year from various sources, including disposal of public land, of Indian lands, from depredations on public lands, sales of Government property, and furnishing transcripts of records and plats, amounted to $2,277,995.18, an increase over the receipts for the preceding fiscal year of $190,063.90. There was an increase of $12,674.84 in the expenses of the district land offices as compared with the preceding year, this increase being principally due to the establishment of two new land offices in Alaska during the past year.

INCREASED SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.—The total area of public lands, not including Indian lands, entered by individuals (i. e., exclusive of selections by corporations) during the year ending June 30, 1898, was 11,328,037.34 acres. This is in excess of the area so disposed of by the Government during the previous year by 2,607,893.96 acres, an increase of over 28 per cent.

The number of individual entries of Government land during the year was 89,674, as against 71,581 the previous year, showing an increase of over 25 per cent.

The cash receipts from such individual entries show a still greater increase, viz, $2,125,218.60 received during the fiscal year 1898, as against $1,570,243.49 received the previous year, an increase of $554,975.11.

PATENTS ISSUED.—Patents were issued during the fiscal year for agricultural lands to the number of 30,293, containing approximately 4,846,880 acres. Of mineral and mill-site patents, 1,259 were issued, and 43 coal patents, embracing an area of 4,907.93 acres.

RAILROAD LAND PATENTS.—During the year there have been certified and patented on account of railroad grants 1,032,534.84 acres, as against an area patented during the preceding fiscal year of 5,101,969.31 acres, showing a decrease of 4,069,434.47 acres.

SWAMP-LAND PATENTS.—There were patented as swamp land in place 78,959.14 acres, and as swamp-land indemnity lands 2,153.82 acres, a total of 81,112.96 acres, a decrease of 720,838.57 acres from the amount patented during the preceding fiscal year.

School lands were selected and certified during the year to the amount of 459,112.66 acres, a decrease of 280,305.29 acres over the preceding fiscal year.

INDIAN AND MISCELLANEOUS PATENTS.—Patents of this class were issued during the year to the extent of 176,572.905 acres, a decrease of 323,731.465 acres over the preceding fiscal year.

PUBLIC SURVEYS.—The areas covered by surveys accepted by the General Land Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, are as follows:

State or Territory.	Acres.	State or Territory.	Acres.
Arizona	47,336	North Dakota	888,451
California	188,977	Oregon	609,915
Colorado	123,667	South Dakota	877,078
Florida	199	Utah	248,270
Idaho	1,148,408	Washington	413,763
Louisiana	1,207	Wyoming	593,606
Minnesota	486,653	Total	6,237,371
Montana	454,790		
New Mexico	155,051		

By the act of Congress approved June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 32), making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes,

there was appropriated "for surveys and resurveys of public lands" the sum of $325,000, of which amount not exceeding $15,000 was authorized to be expended for resurveys, and an amount not exceeding $40,000 for the cost of examinations in the field, etc.

Deducting the sums of $15,000 and $40,000 authorized to be used for resurveys and examinations, respectively, and the sum of $10,000 reserved for emergencies, there remained available for apportionment among the several surveying districts the sum of $260,000. The apportionment made to the several districts was as follows:

State or Territory.	Amount.	State or Territory.	Amount.
Arizona	$5,000	South Dakota	$4,000
California	20,000	Utah	20,000
Colorado	10,000	Washington	42,000
Idaho	32,000	Wyoming	25,000
Minnesota	5,000	Resurveys	15,000
Montana	42,000	Examinations	40,000
Nevada	5,000	Reserve	10,000
New Mexico	10,000	Total	325,000
North Dakota	20,000		
Oregon	20,000		

By the urgent deficiency act of January 28, 1898, authority was granted to use $20,000 additional for examinations in the field, to be taken from the appropriation for 1898 for surveying the public lands.

THE BENSON SURVEYS.—In regard to these surveys the Commissioner reports that an agreement was entered into with the deputy surveyors whereby the latter were to return to the field and correct their surveys so as to be acceptable to the General Land Office. By the terms of this agreement July 1, 1898, was fixed as the time limit for the new surveys to be made, and corrected notes thereof filed with the United States surveyor-general of California. It also stated that under no circumstances should the date for the admission of the corrected notes be extended beyond December 1, 1898.

The office has received assurances from these deputies that the work of field correction is in progress; that the field notes of the work on each contract will be filed from time to time as fast as they can be prepared, and that the returns of all these suspended surveys will be in the hands of the surveyor-general of California in proper form before December 1, 1898.

The surveys in each contract will be examined immediately upon the reception by the surveyor-general of the corrected field notes. A competent and reliable surveyor, without prejudice or bias as between deputies and the Government, will be directed to proceed at once to the field and make a careful and thorough investigation of the surveys.

It is believed that the contemplated critical examination will enable the office to finally dispose of these vexatious and long-pending cases.

ENTRIES IN ALASKA.—One town-site entry and 15 non-mineral entries have been made in Alaska under the provisions of sections 11 to 14, act of March 3, 1891. The town-site entry (Juneau) and 1 non-mineral entry have been patented, while the others have been suspended for various reasons, such as illegal surveys, mineral character of the land involved, insufficiency of the proof submitted, etc.

The law in relation to non-mineral entries in Alaska has been modified by the provisions of section 10, act of May 14, 1898.

RAILROAD LANDS PATENTED.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, lands have been certified or patented on account of railroad grants as follows:

Name of railroad.	Where located.	Number of acres.
Alabama and Chattanooga	Alabama	160.44
Central Branch Union Pacific	Kansas	2,824.40
Central Branch (proper)	California	2,440.47
Do	Nevada	9,235.04
Do	Utah	160.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	Iowa	40.00
Central Pacific (successor to California and Oregon)	California	15,040.45
Union Pacific (successor to Denver Pacific)	Colorado	49,171.74
Florida Central and Peninsular	Florida	2,958.61
Gulf and Ship Island	Mississippi	200.60
Union Pacific (successor to Kansas Pacific)	Kansas	52,166.78
Do	Colorado	4,637.20
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	Iowa	120.00
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	Kansas	1,679.17
New Orleans Pacific	Louisiana	7,786.65
Northern Pacific	Minnesota	22,460.00
Do	North Dakota	4,267.13
Do	Montana	518,404.04
Do	Idaho	34,626.46
Do	Washington	30,714.69
Oregon and California	Oregon	57,815.84
Oregon and California (successor to Oregon Central)	do	72.75
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (act of August 5, 1892)	North Dakota	261.58
St. Paul and Northern Pacific	Minnesota	8,902.20
Sioux City and Pacific	Nebraska	80.00
Southern Pacific (main line)	California	9,788.85
Southern Pacific (branch line)	do	11,082.48
Union Pacific (proper)	Nebraska	1,239.92
Do	Utah	46,203.13
Do	Wyoming	102,697.45
Do	Colorado	35,175.97
Wisconsin Central	Wisconsin	120.80
Total		1,032,534.84

The above table shows a decrease of 4,069,434.47 acres from the area patented during the preceding fiscal year.

INCREASE IN MINERAL ENTRIES.—During the year there has been an increase in mineral entries of 389; also an increase of 174 patents issued, and 466 claims patented.

This increase in mineral entries indicates a marked revival of the mining industry, which had fallen to its lowest ebb in 1895, when but 757 entries were made, being less than one-half the number made in 1898, and the lowest since 1879.

The increase in mineral entries is found principally in the Cripple Creek mining district (Pueblo land district); in Clear Creek, Gilpin, and Boulder counties (Denver land district); in Lake, Summit, and Park counties (Leadville land district), all in Colorado; in the Whitewood mining district, Lawrence County, S. Dak.; in Tooele, Juab, Salt Lake, and Summit counties, Utah; in the Colville Indian Reservation, Wash., and in Lincoln and Esmeralda counties, Nev.—the increase in these sections being 382 out of a total increase of 389; the Pueblo land district, in which Cripple Creek is situated, leading with an increase of 138.

From Colorado there was mined during the calendar year 1897 $19,104,200 in gold and 21,636,400 ounces of silver, exceeding that of any other State in the Union.

The next State leading in gold mining was California, with $14,618,300; Montana being second in the production of silver, with 15,667,900 ounces.

The third State in gold mining was South Dakota, with $5,694,900; Utah being third in production of silver, with 6,265,600 ounces.

The fourth State in gold mining was Montana, with $4,373,400; Idaho being fourth in the production of silver, with 4,901,200 ounces.

The four States leading in gold and silver production for the past two years are the following, with their respective amounts in both metals:

	Calendar year 1896.	Calendar year 1897.		Calendar year 1896.	Calendar year 1897.
Gold:			Silver (ounces):		
Colorado	$14,911,000	$19,104,200	Colorado	22,573,000	21,636,400
California	15,235,900	14,618,300	Montana	16,737,500	15,667,900
South Dakota	4,969,800	5,694,900	Utah	8,827,600	6,265,600
Montana	4,324,700	4,373,400	Idaho	5,149,900	4,901,200

THE RECLAMATION OF DESERT LANDS.

At the present time there are 579,368,274 acres of unappropriated and unreserved public lands in the United States, exclusive of Alaska. Of this area 546,549,655 acres, or more than 94 per cent, are in the 13 so-called desert-land States and Territories. Of the vacant lands in these States and Territories it is estimated that 332,176,000 acres are of a character that may be denominated "desert" under the law providing for the disposal of desert lands—that is, lands that do not produce native grasses in sufficient quantity to make an ordinary crop of hay in usual seasons, and lands which, without irrigation, do not

contain sufficient moisture to produce a natural growth of trees or make an agricultural crop of any kind in amount to make the cultivation thereof reasonably remunerative.

Undoubtedly a very large percentage of these lands do, at some season of the year, produce grasses and herbs of some value for grazing, but, with inconsiderable exceptions, are valueless for other purposes without irrigation.

The following table, prepared from the annual report of the United States Geological Survey for 1894–95, showing the relative area, by States and Territories, of the several classes of vacant lands in the desert land States and Territories, is presumed to represent the ratio between the grazing or desert lands and the total area of the now vacant lands in the several States and Territories:

States.	Total area.	Desert and grazing.	Barren irreclaimable wastes.	Woodland and forest.	Estimated water supply to reclaim.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Arizona	54,369,023	29,847,000	15,000,000	9,522,023	2,000,000
California	42,503,023	19,875,000	19,000,000	3,628,023	17,000,000
Colorado	39,708,551	27,808,000	.....	11,900,551	8,000,000
Idaho	44,207,949	17,475,000	.....	26,732,949	7,000,000
Montana	71,607,616	49,068,000	.....	22,539,616	11,000,000
Nevada	61,358,609	38,506,000	20,000,000	2,852,609	2,000,000
New Mexico	56,877,835	46,883,000	.....	9,994,835	4,000,000
North Dakota	20,574,613	20,402,000	.....	172,613	500,000
Oregon	35,897,869	17,067,000	.....	18,830,869	3,000,000
South Dakota	12,982,826	12,073,000	.....	909,826	1,000,000
Utah	43,937,896	16,319,000	10,000,000	17,618,896	4,000,000
Washington	13,442,582	3,847,000	.....	9,595,582	3,000,000
Wyoming	49,081,263	33,006,000	5,000,000	11,075,263	9,000,000
Total	546,549,655	332,176,000	69,000,000	145,373,655	71,500,000

Of the three hundred and odd million acres of desert lands requiring irrigation to render them valuable farming lands, the available water supply is sufficient for but 71,500,000 acres, thus leaving an estimated area of 260,676,000 acres suitable only for grazing purposes.

The percentage of lands that can or will be so entered is of course a mere matter of conjecture, ultimately depending upon a consideration of their proximity to irrigable lands, and the individual preference of the entryman. It is known, however, that the most valuable of these lands are being selected by the States under their several grants for educational and other purposes; and while, of course, some part of the available water supply will be used in the irrigation of these State lands, by far the greater portion will remain in their natural condition and will be utilized for grazing purposes.

It will be noticed that the Director of the Geological Survey reports that there are 71,500,000 acres of irrigable land for which water is available; attention is especially called to the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in which this subject is thoroughly treated.

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.—Eight hundred and eighty-eight cases were referred to special agents for investigation. Hearings were ordered in 120 cases, 741 cases were held for cancellation, 789 canceled, and 298 examined and passed. Final action was taken in 1,264 cases, and there were pending on June 30, 1898, 2,051 cases.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.—The recommendations made by the General Land Office in previous years for needed legislation compelling the attendance of witnesses at hearings, ordered on special agents' reports before the local land officers, are renewed this year, and I urgently invite attention to the importance of such legislation.

THE PUBLIC FORESTS.

FOREST RESERVATIONS.—On March 1, 1898, the lands embraced in the eleven forest reservations which were suspended by the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 34–36), again became subject to the operation of the proclamations of February 22, 1897, creating them, which added an estimated amount of 19,951,360 acres to the area embraced in the reserves previously created. In addition to this, two new reserves were created during the year—the Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake Reserve in California, embracing an area of 1,644,594 acres, and the Prescott Reserve in Arizona, embracing 10,240 acres; and the boundaries of the Pecos River Reserve in New Mexico have been changed and enlarged to include 120,000 additional acres.

There were, consequently, at the close of the year 30 forest reservations (exclusive of the Afognac Forest and Fish-Culture Reserve in Alaska), created by Presidential proclamation under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), embracing an estimated area of 40,719,474 acres, as follows:

States and Territories.	Name of reservations.	Dates of proclamations creating reservations.	Estimated areas.
			Acres.
Arizona	Grand Canyon Forest Reserve	Feb. 20, 1893	1,851,520
	The Prescott Forest Reserve	May 10, 1898	10,240
California	San Gabriel Timber-Land Reserve	Dec. 20, 1892	555,520
	Sierra Forest Reserve	Feb. 14, 1893	4,096,000
	San Bernardino Forest Reserve	Feb. 25, 1893	737,280
	Trabuco Canyon Forest Reserve	do	49,920
	The Stanislaus Forest Reserve	Feb. 22, 1897	691,200
	The San Jacinto Forest Reserve	do	737,280
	The Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake Forest Reserve	Mar. 2, 1898 June 29, 1898	1,644,594
Colorado	White River Plateau Timber Land Reserve	Oct. 16, 1891	1,198,080
	Pikes Peak Timber Land Reserve	Feb. 11, 1892 Mar. 18, 1892	184,320
	Plum Creek Timber Land Reserve	June 23, 1892	179,200
	The South Platte Forest Reserve	Dec. 9, 1892	683,520
	Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve	Dec. 24, 1892	858,240
Idaho and Montana	The Bitter Root Forest Reserve	Feb. 22, 1897	4,147,200

States and Territories.	Name of reservations.	Dates of proclamations creating reservations.	Estimated areas.
			Acres.
Idaho and Washington.	The Priest River Forest Reserve	Feb. 22, 1897	645,120
Montana	The Flathead Forest Reserve	Feb. 22, 1897	1,382,400
	The Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve	do	2,926,080
New Mexico	The Pecos River Forest Reserve	Jan. 11, 1892 May 27, 1898	431,040
Oregon	Bull Run Timber Land Reserve	June 17, 1892	142,080
	The Cascade Range Forest Reserve	Sept. 28, 1893	4,492,800
	Ashland Forest Reserve	do	18,560
South Dakota	The Black Hills Forest Reserve	Feb. 22, 1897	967,680
Utah	The Uintah Forest Reserve	Feb. 22, 1897	875,520
Washington	The Washington Forest Reserve	do	3,594,240
	The Olympic Forest Reserve	do	2,188,800
	The Mount Rainier Forest Reserve. (Includes the Pacific Forest Reserve, created Feb. 20, 1893, embracing an area of 967,680 acres.)	do	2,234,880
Wyoming	Yellowstone National Park Timber Land Reserve	Mar. 30, 1891 Sept. 10, 1891	1,239,040
	The Big Horn Forest Reserve	Feb. 22, 1897	1,127,680
	The Teton Forest Reserve	do	829,440

The efforts of the past year have been primarily directed to putting into operation the act passed on June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 34–36), providing for the administration of forest reserves, and the regulations thereunder by this Department. The lack, however, of sufficient appropriations in 1897 retarded the work and rendered it impracticable to attempt to inaugurate a system of administration in any wise commensurate with the needs of the reservations during that year.

FOREST FIRES.—As far as it was found possible to undertake the work with the limited force at command, the patrolling of the reserves has shown that the subject of forest fires is the foremost one demanding attention, fire being the one paramount danger to which the reserves are exposed.

SHEEP GRAZING.—Next to fires, sheep grazing was found to constitute the most serious difficulty to be considered in administering certain of the reserves. Appreciating that these great bodies of reserved lands should not be entirely withdrawn from occupation and use in connection with so large and important an industry as sheep raising, special efforts have been directed toward ascertaining the particular regions in which the conditions are such as to demand the exclusion of sheep, and toward acquiring the information necessary to a determination as to the nature of the restrictions required to regulate sheep grazing in other regions.

SALES OF TIMBER WITHIN RESERVATIONS.—So far it has not been possible to practically enter upon the work of conducting sales of timber, as provided for in the act of June 4, 1897. The subject demands,

however, immediate attention as a leading feature of forest administration, and as such is now receiving careful consideration with a view to inaugurating a rational system of timber cutting, which, while keeping in view the improvements for forest products, will supply local demands for the latter, and at the same time yield a fair return in money to the Government. The work is one which will require, to a certain extent, experience and training on the part of forest officers, since otherwise the forests may suffer seriously as the result of the operations.

THE INAUGURATION OF A FOREST SYSTEM.—Since the close of the fiscal year the increased appropriations which became available on the first of July, 1898, have admitted of a considerable expansion of the service, enabling the Department to inaugurate a forest system by placing a graded force of officers in control of the reserves. Although this service was not in full operation until the latter part of August, 1898, the good results thereof have already been felt in many sections, demonstrating the wisdom of Congress in providing increased appropriations for the protection of the public timber.

The reports received from the forest officers in charge of a number of the reserves indicate that the patrolling of the reservations by forest rangers has not only prevented destructive fires from gaining headway, but has lessened, to a marked degree, the number of fires this season.

Full and specific instructions have recently been given the forest officers to prepare detailed reports on fires, the subject of sheep grazing, proposed sales of public timber, the examination of forested areas of proposed reservations, exclusion of timber trespassers and other intruders, and methods of patroling the reserves, with a view of affording the Government intelligent information upon which to act in administering the reservations.

While public timber has been the subject of extensive legislation for nearly a century, great advancement toward a comprehensive administration of the public forests has been made during the past eighteen months. A definite forestry policy having been fully inaugurated, it is desirable that in the matter of appropriations requisite to insure the further development of the system a generous policy be followed by Congress.

This report is applicable only to the forest reservations set aside by Presidential proclamation under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095). As stated, great good has been accomplished during the brief time that the forest policy inaugurated has been in force, in preventing destructive fires in such reserves, but the vast forest domain outside of such reservations has been visited during the past summer as usual by destructive fires which, under the existing appropriations, the Department could not provide means to control. Some legislation regarding the care of these forests is desirable.

CHANGE IN PUBLIC OPINION.—A better understanding of the purposes of forest reservation has led the people in the localities directly

affected to take a deep and approving interest in the matter. Public sentiment has in the past year undergone a marked change in respect thereto, and opposition to forest reserves is rapidly subsiding.

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION RESPECTING RESERVATIONS.—It is gratifying to record that the law of June 4, 1897, under which the reserves are administered, and the regulations thereunder, have, thus far, practically met every requirement and demand that has been made from every source and interest with but three exceptions, which are as follows: First, the provision therein for the relinquishment of private holdings within reservations and the selection of unreserved lands in lieu thereof, requires to be modified somewhat; second, no provision appears to be made in the law for the entry of coal lands within reserves where claims have not been initiated prior to the creation of the reserves; third, there is no provision therein for the leasing or renting of lands within the reserves for sanitarium or other purposes in connection with mineral or other springs.

I concur in the recommendations submitted by the Commissioner of the General Land Office for additional legislation on these three points.

TIMBER ON UNRESERVED LANDS.—The work of protecting and regulating the use of timber on the unreserved lands has comprised three branches, viz, the issuing of permits to cut timber free of cost, sales of timber, and the prevention of depredations upon timber.

TIMBER PERMITS AND SALES OF TIMBER.—The number of applications received during the year for permits to cut public timber, under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1093), amounted to 36, including 13 applications for renewal of privilege, being a decrease of 60 applications from the preceding year. During the year 12 permits were issued and 79 applications were rejected.

The decrease in applications for permits to cut public timber resulted from a change of policy in the administration of said act of March 3, 1891, which went into effect on the 1st of April last, whereby the practice of issuing permits to cut public timber free of cost for purposes of sale and traffic was abolished. The practical operation of said act, as heretofore administered, having shown the want of wisdom in placing public timber in large quantities at the disposal of mill men and others without providing adequate compensation to the Government therefor, the revised regulations, which were approved by me March 17, 1898, were shaped with a view to bringing them into a line with the policy which had been recently adopted by Congress in the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 34–36), providing for the use of timber within forest reservations, and which was again followed in the act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 409), relating to timber in Alaska.

These revised regulations restrict the taking of timber thereunder, free of charge, to use by settlers and others on their own claims or farms, and limit the quantity to an amount not to exceed $100 within any

one year; while, in order to meet all legitimate needs of trade, further provision is made for securing timber thereunder, to a reasonable extent, for purposes of traffic and sale, upon payment for same upon a basis of competition after appraisement by the Government.

NEED FOR AMENDED LEGISLATION RESPECTING TIMBER ON UNRESERVED LANDS.—In connection with the regulations of March 17, 1898, providing for sales of timber, I heartily agree in the remarks of the Commissioner of the General Land Office pointing out the bad effects of present legislation concerning the use of timber on unreserved lands, and concur in his recommendations for amended legislation on this point.

DEPREDATIONS UPON PUBLIC TIMBER.—Three hundred and fifty-five cases of trespasses were reported during the year, involving public timber and the products therefrom to the value of $626,182.41 recoverable to the Government.

The amount involved in propositions of settlement accepted and compromises effected under section 3469, Revised Statutes, and sales of timber and lumber, is $23,481.77, and the amount involved in fines imposed and judgments rendered is $120,762.73, being largely in excess of the expenditure for this branch of the service.

On the 30th of June, 1898, there were pending in the courts 140 civil suits for the recovery of $3,224,327.36 for the value of timber alleged to have been unlawfully cut from public lands, and 412 criminal prosecutions for the cutting and removing timber in violation of law.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS.—On June 15, 1897, the Commissioner of the General Land Office was directed to submit for approval only such lists of lands, within the limits of the Union Pacific grant, as had been shown to his satisfaction to have been sold by said company for a valuable consideration to actual purchasers prior to the date of default by said company on its bonded indebtedness to the Government.

On February 11, 1898, this Department was advised that the indebtedness of said company to the Government, amounting to $58,448,223.75, had been fully paid by the reorganization committee, and February 12, 1898, the Commissioner of the General Land Office was advised that the restrictions imposed by the order of June 15, 1897, were removed as to the Union Pacific Railroad lands between Omaha, Nebr., and Ogden, Utah, and that as to such lands he should submit, in the ordinary course of business, for consideration, such lists as the company might from time to time present.

DES MOINES RIVER LAND CLAIMS.

DES MOINES RIVER LANDS.—Congress, by act approved August 8, 1846, granted "certain lands to the Territory of Iowa, to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Des Moines River in said Terri-

tory." Much of that land had been settled upon under the homestead, preemption, and other public-land laws, and Congress, by joint resolution approved March 2, 1861, endeavored to quiet the title to said lands.

The sundry civil act approved August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 372, 396, 397), appropriated $200,000 to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior in the adjustment of the claims of settlers on the so-called Des Moines River lands in the State of Iowa, and also authorized the appointment of a special commissioner to investigate, hear, and determine the claims of all settlers, their heirs or assigns. The special commissioner appointed in pursuance of such authority to investigate the claims of said settlers made report thereof on the 1st day of May, 1896. Such report is embodied in Senate Document No. 258, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session. It shows that the amount of awards made by the commissioner to settlers and claimants on said Des Moines River lands aggregated $183,854.07. Of that sum claims have been allowed and paid to the amount of $178,620.29. Only two claims remain unpaid, and one of these is partly paid and the other represents $5,000. Said unpaid claims await the completion of certain formalities required of the claimants to complete payment in full.

A further appropriation of about $40,000 was made by the sundry civil bill approved July 1, 1898, to pay a certain class of these claims, the payment of which was not authorized by the act of August 18, 1894, as follows:

DES MOINES RIVER LAND SETTLERS.—To enable the Secretary of the Interior to expend any balance of money appropriated under the act of August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, remaining unexpended, which sum is hereby reappropriated to pay such sums as may be found due to duly qualified settlers who have in good faith filed preemption or homestead claims, made settlement, resided upon for a period of not less than five years, unless sooner evicted, cultivated and made valuable improvements on the land claimed, and in cases where such persons made actual settlement in good faith under the preemption and homestead laws, at a time when others were permitted to file on like lands and in good faith resided upon the same for a period of not less than five years, unless sooner evicted, cultivated and made valuable improvements upon the lands so occupied, and duly offered to file for the land settled upon within the time prescribed by law, but were not permitted to do so by the officers of the Land Department, and did not abandon said lands or procure title to other public lands under any law of the United States, and the further sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to enable the Secretary to make such payments: *Provided*, That no part of the aforesaid sums shall be paid until the Secretary of the Interior shall find and determine, upon the evidence heretofore taken by the special commissioner appointed under said act of August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and upon such other and further evidence as he may in his discretion take, all of which shall be preserved in his office, what sum, if anything, is justly due such persons, their heirs and assigns, and the measure of damages shall be in all respects as was provided for claims under said act of August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the foregoing sums two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be expended in making such further examination: *Provided further*, That no claim of any preemptor or homesteader shall be considered or allowed except upon proofs of settlement, residence, and improvements, as herein required: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall be construed as authorizing the reopening or further considera-

tion of any claim reported in lists A and B of the special commissioner's report as the same appears in Senate Document Numbered Two hundred and fifty-eight, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.

Under the authority conferred by the first proviso of the paragraph above quoted, Hon. John L. Stevens, of Boone, Iowa, was appointed as a special commissioner to take such other and further evidence and make such other and further examination as may be required for the adjudication of the class of claims mentioned, and he is now engaged upon that work.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The force in the office of the Assistant Attorney-General is occupied mainly with matters arising under the land laws of the United States, notwithstanding the repeal of the preemption and timber-culture laws, many questions arising upon claims initiated under those laws before their repeal are continually presented for decision. During the eleven months covered by this report decisions were prepared in 1,096 contested cases, as against 951 for the twelve preceding months. The number of motions for review has materially decreased, 355 such motions having been disposed of during the past eleven months, as against 376 for the twelve preceding months.

Questions requiring the consideration of the law force are not confined to appeals in contested cases, but extend over a large amount of miscellaneous work, such as petitions for certiorari, adjustments of railroad grants, applications for survey, matters pertaining to Alaska, etc. One hundred and ninety-two matters of this character have been disposed of, while hundreds of letters have been written to parties and their attorneys relative to the status and procedure of cases before the Department. This office is also frequently called upon for written opinions upon matters pending or arising in the Indian, Pension, Patent, and other bureaus of the Department. The preparation of these opinions requires much labor and research and involves a high degree of responsibility.

During a portion of the year one of the assistant attorneys has been absent on detail, another has been acting as chief of the division having in charge the affairs of the Indian Territory, and the detail to this office of one assistant attorney from the Board of Pension Appeals has been discontinued. To this extent the working force in the office has been reduced.

Two volumes of 614 and 736 pages, respectively, containing departmental decisions involving leading and important principles of law or practice, have been published. It would be difficult to overestimate the advantage accruing to the assistant attorneys of the office and to attorneys practicing before the Department, the General Land Office, and the local offices by having such decisions in printed form for pur-

poses of reference. They are also frequently cited and quoted from by the courts.

By act of July 7, 1898 (30 Stat., 671), provision was made for increasing the force by the addition of three assistant attorneys and one stenographer and typewriter. A continuance of this additional force is absolutely necessary to the proper transaction of the business of the office.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs was created on July 9, 1832, and placed under the direction of the Secretary of War. Upon the passage of the act of 1849 establishing the Department of the Interior, the Indian Bureau was transferred to this Department.

The progress of the Indians during the past year, in civilization as well as education, has been gradual, though substantial. There has been but one disturbance or outbreak of a serious character, and that was among the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota. It was of very recent occurrence, however, and happily has been suppressed.

The population of the Indians, exclusive of those in the State of New York and of those in the Five Civilized Tribes, may be stated to be, approximately, 180,132; that of the New York Indians, 5,318, and of the Five Civilized Tribes, including 17,457 freedmen, as 77,018.

The policy heretofore inaugurated of extending to the Indians every facility tending to make them an independent and self supporting class has been continued. The acceptance by many Indians of the opportunities thus presented to put themselves in a position to acquire a knowledge of farming, the trades, and other useful occupations, by means of which they can compete with the white man, has proved the wisdom of such course.

During the year there were employed 1,512 Indians in the agency service proper as herders, teamsters, harness makers, clerks, shoemakers, butchers, blacksmiths, and kindred occupations, to whom were paid salaries aggregating $286,215; and in the Indian school service there were employed 1,158 for the work of nurses, matrons, clerks, cooks, bakers, laundresses, industrial and other teachers usually as assistants but occasionally at the head of the respective departments, receiving salaries ranging from $36 to $900 per annum, and aggregating $277,562.

Since the passage of the act of February 8, 1887, 55,467 allotments have been made to Indians, embracing an acreage of 6,708,628 acres.

Every encouragement has been extended the Indians to go upon these allotments and work the same.

Under a clause in the several Indian appropriation bills which have been enacted from time to time by Congress, the President is authorized to detail officers of the United States Army to act as Indian agents at such agencies as, in his opinion, may require the presence of

an army officer. Pursuant to such authority, a number of officers have from time to time been detailed to act as Indian agents, and were serving in such capacity at the time of the outbreak of the recent war with Spain.

Owing to the necessities of the service and the immediate requirements of the War Department, the officers hereinafter named of the Regular Army who had been in the service of this Department as acting Indian agents have been recalled to their respective regiments, to wit:

Lieut. Sedgwick Rice, San Carlos Agency, Ariz.
Capt. William E. Dougherty, Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.
Lieut. Francis G. Irwin, jr., Fort Hall Agency, Idaho.
Capt. George W. H. Stouch, Blackfeet Agency, Mont.
Capt. Charles L. Cooper, Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex.
Lieut. Victor E. Stottler, Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.
Maj. Constant Williams, Navajo Agency, N. Mex.
Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Kiowa Agency, Okla.
Lieut. Col. Henry B. Freeman, Osage Agency, Okla.
Capt. George A. Cornish, Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah.
Capt. George L. Scott, La Pointe Agency, Wis.

The Department has regretted to lose these officers, but great care has been exercised in the selection of their civilian successors, and the present Indian agents are, generally, of a high character, and are proving to be very competent in the execution of their trusts.

The following officers of the Army are still connected with the Department in the capacity of acting Indian agents, to wit:

Capt. William A. Mercer, Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr.
Maj. William H. Clapp, Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.
Maj. Albert E. Woodson, Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Okla.
Capt. Henry P. Ritzens, San Carlos Agency, Ariz.

APPROPRIATIONS.—The appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various tribes, and for certain special purposes incident to the Indian service, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, aggregate $7,653,854.90, an apparent increase of $222,234.01 over those of 1898.

The items of difference between the appropriations for 1898 and those for 1899 are as follows:

Increase:	
Current and contingent expenses	$42,800.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	126,528.16
Support of schools	6,618.65
Miscellaneous	55,187.20
Total increase	231,134.01
Decrease:	
Miscellaneous gratuities	8,900.00
Net increase	222,234.01

Included in the appropriations for the present year and going to make up a part of this increase are certain unusual items for special but obviously necessary purposes, as follows:

Commission to Five Civilized Tribes	$43,400
Telephone line, White Earth Agency	1,000
Commission, Crow and other Indians	15,000
Resurveying boundaries, Klamath Reservation	10,000
Negotiating with Klamath Indians	2,000
Commission, Puyallup Reservation	2,000
Surveying Cheyenne River and Standing Rock reservations	23,000
Counsel for Pueblo Indians	2,000
Indian exhibit, Omaha Exposition	40,000
Total	138,400

In addition to these appropriations, which are all embraced in the Indian appropriation bill, items were contained in the deficiency bill for 1898, made necessary by increased advertising, higher rates for transportation, and the insufficiency of the appropriation for traveling expenses of Indian inspectors, as follows:

Expenses of purchasing goods and supplies, advertising, etc	$5,000
Traveling expenses of Indian inspectors	2,000
Transportation of Indian supplies	75,000
Total	82,000

The estimates submitted to Congress by the Department for the Indian service for 1899 aggregated $7,375,617.08. The total amount appropriated was $7,653,854.90, an excess over the estimates of $278,237.82.

The objects of the appropriations for 1898 and 1899 are as follows:

For—	1898.	1899.
Current and contingent expenses	$740,040.00	$782,840.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	3,123,871.74	3,250,399.90
Miscellaneous support, gratuities	673,025.00	664,125.00
Incidental expenses	80,000.00	80,000.00
Support of schools	2,631,771.35	2,638,390.00
Miscellaneous	182,912.80	238,100.00
Total	7,431,620.89	7,653,854.90

The following table shows the income of the various Indian tribes, from all sources, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898:

Tribes.	Interest on trust funds. (a)	Treaty and agreement obligations. (b)	Gratuities. (c)	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous. (d)	Total.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches		$46,700.00		$111,562.57	$158,262.57
Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas			$100,000.00	e 1,491.01	101,491.01
Cheyennes and Arapahoes	$50,000.00	36,000.00	90,000.00	60.32	176,060.32
Cherokees	137,869.17			3,221.45	141,090.62
Chippewa and Christian Indians	2,128.02				2,128.02
Chippewas of the Mississippi		5,000.00			5,000.00
Chippewas in Minnesota		215,559.00		7,014.49	222,573.49
Chickasaws	60,334.78	3,000.00		1,523.42	64,858.20
Chippewas of Lake Superior			7,125.00	48,445.14	55,570.14
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina			10,000.00		10,000.00
Chippewas, Turtle Mountain Band			13,000.00		13,000.00
Chippewas on White Earth Reservation			10,000.00		10,000.00
Choctaws	29,250.06	30,032.89		4,570.21	63,853.16
Cœur d'Alenes		11,500.00			11,500.00
Columbias and Colvilles		7,000.00		346.09	7,346.09
Creeks	90,000.00	49,968.40		2,491.65	142,460.05
Crow Creek Sioux	6,733.40			259.31	6,992.71
Crows	12,886.49	78,000.00		25,491.40	116,377.89
Confederated tribes and bands in middle Oregon			6,000.00		6,000.00
Digger Indians			3,900.00		3,900.00
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington			7,000.00		7,000.00
Eastern Shawnees		1,030.00			1,030.00
Fort Hall Indians	4,357.31	16,000.00	30,000.00	277.50	50,634.81
Flatheads and other confederated tribes			10,000.00	316.50	10,316.50
Flatheads, Carlos's Band			10,000.00		10,000.00
Hualapais in Arizona			7,500.00		7,500.00
Indians in Arizona and New Mexico			225,000.00	3,719.74	228,719.74
Indians at Blackfeet Agency		150,000.00		88.35	150,088.35
Indians at Fort Belknap Agency		115,000.00		113.00	115,113.00
Indians at Fort Berthold Agency		80,000.00		38.00	80,038.00
Indians in California			21,000.00	1,583.30	22,583.30
Indians at Fort Peck Agency		165,000.00		143.82	165,143.82
Indians of Klamath Agency			5,000.00		5,000.00
Indians in Washington			14,000.00	11.75	14,011.75
Indians of Lemhi Agency			13,000.00	19.70	13,019.70
Indians in Nevada			16,000.00	120.00	16,120.00
Indians in Oregon			12,000.00	196.75	12,196.75
Iowas (Kansas)	$5,525.36	2,875.00			8,400.36
Iowas in Oklahoma	3,051.80	3,000.00			6,051.80

Tribes.	Interest on trust funds. (a)	Treaty and agreement obligations. (b)	Gratuities. (c)	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous. (d)	Total.
Kansas	2,686.17	6,750.00	2,500.00	5,296.80	17,232.97
Kickapoos (Kansas)	5,190.31	4,087.83	.....	6,205.44	15,483.58
Kickapoos (Oklahoma)	1,772.18	.....	5,000.00	.....	6,772.18
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewas	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Makahs	.....	.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00
Menomonees	44,655.38	41,466.73	.....	3,351.34	89,473.45
Mission Indians	.....	.....	10,000.00	260.80	10,260.80
Modocs, in Indian Territory	.....	.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00
Moleis	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	3,000.00
Nez Percés (Idaho)	30,859.58	6,000.00	5,000.00	.....	41,859.58
Nez Percés of Joseph's Band	.....	.....	7,500.00	.....	7,500.00
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes	.....	111,000.00	.....	.....	111,000.00
Omahas	17,489.65	9,369.23	.....	14,462.38	41,421.26
Osages	418,559.64	3,456.00	.....	21,028.59	443,044.23
Otoes and Missourias	33,471.01	.....	.....	4,337.43	37,808.44
Pawnees	20,770.49	47,100.00	.....	313.50	68,183.99
Poncas	3,500.00	.....	15,000.00	6,860.90	25,360.90
Pottawatomies (Kansas)	9,204.72	20,647.65	.....	616.61	30,468.98
Puyallup Indians	908.82	.....	.....	348.00	1,256.82
Quapaws	.....	1,500.00	.....	427.41	1,927.41
Quinaielts and Quillehutes	.....	.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
Round Valley Indians	115.60	.....	.....	.....	115.60
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	15,608.24	51,000.00	.....	100.00	66,708.24
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi in Iowa	1,930.20	.....	.....	32.45	1,962.65
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	1,082.96	8,070.00	.....	362.82	9,515.78
Seminoles (Indian Territory)	75,000.00	28,500.00	.....	288.00	103,788.00
Seminoles in Florida	.....	.....	6,000.00	5.50	6,005.50
Senecas	2,048.98	3,690.00	.....	.....	5,738.98
Senecas, Tonawanda band	4,347.50	.....	.....	.....	4,347.50
Senecas and Shawnees	757.02	.....	.....	.....	757.02
Senecas of New York	.....	$11,902.50	.....	.....	11,902.50
Shoshones and Arapahoes in Wyoming	.....	10,000.00	.....	1,802.64	11,802.64
Shoshones in Nevada	.....	.....	10,000.00	275.00	10,275.00
Shoshones in Wyoming	.....	16,000.00	20,000.00	.....	36,000.00
Sioux, Yankton tribe	24,000.00	50,000.00	.....	.....	74,000.00
Sioux of Devils Lake	.....	.....	10,000.00	43.00	10,043.00
Sioux of different tribes	150,000.00	1,507,000.00	.....	750.56	1,657,750.56
Sioux, Medawakanton band	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians	56,250.00	18,400.00	.....	101.25	74,751.25
Six Nations of New York	.....	4,500.00	.....	.....	4,500.00
Siletz Indians	5,820.49	.....	.....	225.85	6,046.34
Spokanes	.....	7,200.00	.....	.....	7,200.00
Skiallams	.....	.....	1,500.00	.....	1,500.00
Stockbridges	3,799.42	.....	.....	.....	3,799.42
Tonkawas	1,286.24	.....	4,000.00	.....	5,286.24

Tribes.	Interest on trust funds. (a)	Treaty and agreement obligations. (b)	Gratuities. (c)	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous. (d)	Total.
Utes, confederated bands of	$75,167.00	$83,740.00	$2,500.00	$18,273.05	$179,680.05
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes	e9,795.26		5,000.00	642.62	15,437.88
Winnebagoes		44,162.47		4,924.78	49,087.25
Yakimas			8,000.00	500.36	8,500.36
Total	1,416,213.25	3,114,207.70	738,525.00	304,942.55	
Grand total					f5,573,888.50

a Interest on uninvested funds held in trust by the Government, under the provisions of the act of April 1, 1880 (21 Stats., 70), and other acts of Congress. Paid in cash, as provided by law, to the proper officers of the Five Civilized Tribes and to such other Indians as treaties require shall be paid in such manner, or expended, under the supervision of the Department, for the support, education, and civilization of the respective Indian tribes.

b Appropriated by Congress annually, under treaty stipulations, subject to changes by limitation of treaties. Expended under the supervision of the Department for the support, etc., of the Indians, or paid in cash, as provided by treaty.

c Donated by Congress for the necessary support of Indians having no treaties, or those whose treaties have expired, or whose funds arising from existing treaties are inadequate. Expended under the supervision of the Department.

d Proceeds of leasing of tribal lands for grazing and farming purposes and results of Indian labor. Moneys collected through Indian agents, and expended under the direction of the Department for the benefit of the Indians or paid to them in cash per capita.

e Umatilla tribe only.

f In addition to this, a large income, amounting in the aggregate to a million and a half dollars, is received by individual Indians from sales of beef cattle and various products to the Government, the freighting of Indian supplies, the sales of products to private persons, and from the leasing or working on shares of allotted lands.

Hereto appended (Exhibit A) will be found a statement showing all Indian reservations, how established, the area of unallotted lands in each, in acres and square miles, as well as the acreage of the lands that have been allotted or otherwise disposed of.

EDUCATION.—The school statistics of the year show a highly satisfactory condition of the educational interests of the Indians, marked progress having been made in all the schools throughout the country. There have been added to the pupils enrolled in the Government schools 1,296, nearly 7 per cent, and the average attendance has been increased 1,289, nearly 9 per cent. The total number of Indian youth (exclusive of the New York Indians and those of the Five Civilized Tribes) enrolled in all schools, both Government, public, mission and contract, was 24,325, with an average attendance of nearly 82 per cent, as against an enrollment of 22,964 in 1897.

The Government Indian school system now embraces 100 boarding schools—25 off and 75 on reservations—which cared for 15,052 pupils, and 4,847 were enrolled in 142 day schools, 2,999 pupils were provided for in 34 contract schools, and the remainder in public and mission schools. There have been established during the year 5 new boarding schools and 8 day schools; 9 schools have been discontinued because better facilities have been otherwise provided. The quarterly reports of issues and expenditures on account of all Indian schools show that

the total cost thereof to the Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, was $2,345,947.88.

The schools of the New York Indians and Indians composing the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory are not under the supervision of this Department; but as a matter of information it may be stated that there are 31 schools among the New York Indians, at which there is an attendance of 1,059 pupils, and among the Five Civilized Tribes approximately 373* schools, with an attendance of 10,476* children.

Special effort has been made to compel attendance at reservation schools, and the Commissioner recommends that the law be changed so as to empower the Indian Office to transfer advanced pupils from reservation to nonreservation schools without the consent of parents or guardians when the highest good of the pupils demands it.

The time has arrived when it is fair to begin to look for tangible results from the educational work which has been going on for a school generation, and agents have been asked to report as to the conduct and physical condition of returned students. The replies are unexpectedly gratifying, in that they show that 73 per cent have made a good record since leaving school; 3 per cent have done excellently; while only 24 per cent have turned out badly. The health returns are quite as good, 89 per cent being reported in good physical condition.

Congress at its last session provided that the amount allowed contract schools during the current year should be 25 per cent less than last year, which leaves $119,644.50 to be so applied; $23,125 have also been allowed from tribal funds to three contract schools among the Osages and Pottawatomies. Most of the schools carry a larger number of pupils than are called for in their contracts.

A few schools carried on by missionary societies without Government aid make no report to the Indian Office, and their attendance is not known.

Special attention has been given to the improvement of school plants, particularly in regard to heating, lighting, sewerage, and fire protection, and the ornamentation of buildings and grounds has not been neglected.

Additional buildings furnished the following schools have greatly increased their efficiency and comfort, and in several cases their capacity also: Fort Sill, Riverside, Rainy Mountain, and Arapaho, Okla.; Cherokee, N. C.; Flandreau, S. Dak.; Mount Pleasant, Mich.; Little Water, Navajo Reservation, N. Mex.; Greenville, Cal., and Phœnix, Ariz. In course of construction are new school plants at White Earth and Vermilion Lake, Minn., and new buildings for Haskell, Kans., and Tomah, Wis. Buildings have been made ready for occupancy and new schools will open this fall at Rapid City, S. Dak.; Toledo, Iowa, and Red

* Estimated.

Moon and Cantonment, on Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, Okla. The school at Clontarf has been consolidated with that at Morris, Minn., and bids have been invited for the construction of a new dormitory at Morris.

The Commissioner recommends that the Perris School be removed to some other point in southern California where good soil and water can be had. The present site lacks both, and though the buildings are inadequate and out of repair, it is not good policy to make further expenditures upon them pending a decision as to the permanent location of the school.

Nearly all of these schools have been carefully inspected during the year by the Indian inspectors, special Indian agents, and school supervisors, and the most of them found generally well conducted and in satisfactory condition as to buildings, equipment, and attendance, health, and advancement of the pupils.

Two school supervisors have been added to the force, making five in all. The Commissioner recommends that an inspector of school plants be provided, since the Government has at least a $3,000,000 investment in Indian school buildings.

INDIAN SCHOOL SITES.—The Commissioner gives a full history as to the obtaining of sites and the titles to the lands on which are located the schools at Wild Rice River and Pipestone, Minn., and Flandreau and Rapid City, S. Dak.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT OMAHA.—In the Indian appropriation act of July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 571), an appropriation of $40,000 was made for the purpose of illustrating the past and present conditions of the various Indian tribes of the United States, and the progress made by education, and such other matters and things as would fully show the Indian advancement in civilization, etc. Capt. W. A. Mercer, U. S. A., acting agent of the Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr., was detailed to install and conduct the Congress of Indian tribes. The work was prosecuted with as much expedition as possible, and on the 4th of August, 1898, the Indian Congress was formally opened.

The plan of the congress contemplated having the Indian families of the many tribes, in native dress and dwellings, carrying on the avocations of their aboriginal life in a degree as little modified by civilization as possible. In this the congress fully realized anticipations. The scientific features of the encampment, however, which afforded unusual opportunities for the study of Indian life and race characteristics, received but little attention when compared with that given by the visitors to the congress to the Indian games, dances, sham battles, etc.

There were 545 Indians in the encampment, embracing the Sioux, Blackfeet, Assinniboine, Sac and Fox, Apache, Apache Jicarilla, Chippewa, Flathead, Kootenai, Calispel, Crow, Iowa, Ponca, Tonkawa,

Cheyenne (Southern), Arapaho (Southern), Kiowa, Apache (Geronimo's band), Wichita, Omaha, Winnebago, Pueblo, and Otoe tribes, representing 27 reservations. Included in the band of Apache prisoners of war from Fort Sill were Chief Geronimo, the famous Apache warrior, and his able lieutenant, Nachie.

There was much delay in opening the Congress, owing partly to the lateness of the passage of the bill providing the funds therefor and partly to the reluctance to attend it of many representative Indians whose presence was most desired.

In the Government building there was an Indian school exhibit setting forth the intellectual and industrial training given in ten boarding schools and a number of day schools carried on by the Government. Papers from the schoolrooms and articles manufactured in the shops, with photographs, interior and exterior, of school buildings, gave a fair idea of the aim, scope, and success of school work carried on by the Government. Examples of aboriginal taste and skill in the way of blankets, bead work, pottery, etc., make good decorative effects in installation and show the native capacity upon which civilization impresses itself.

EXHIBITION OF INDIANS.—Authority has been granted during the past year for the taking of Indians for exhibition purposes to the North Dakota State fair to Messrs. Cody (Buffalo Bill) and Salisbury, to the Milwaukee Semicentennial celebration, and to several other celebrations and exhibitions of a local character. Stipulations are always made for the proper treatment of the Indians and their safe return to their homes. Several applications for permission to take Indians away to be exhibited have been refused, for unless the greatest care in granting such privileges is exercised the Indians are liable to suffer from neglect or bad treatment.

COMMISSIONS.

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES (DAWES COMMISSION).

By the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1893, a commission was appointed to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes for the purpose of the extinguishment of the national or tribal title to any lands within the Indian Territory held by any and all of such nations or tribes, either by cession of the same or some part thereof to the United States, or by the allotment and division of the same in severalty among the Indians of such nations or tribes, respectively, as may be entitled to the same, or by such other method as may be agreed upon between the several nations and tribes aforesaid, or each of them, with the United States,

with a view to such an adjustment upon the basis of justice and equity as may, with the consent of such nations or tribes of Indians, so far as may be necessary, be requisite and suitable to enable the ultimate creation of a State or States of the Union which shall embrace the lands within said Indian Territory.

By the Indian appropriation act of June 10, 1896, the Commission was further continued, and they were directed as follows: To hear and determine the applications for citizenship in the several nations; to cause a complete roll of citizenship of each of said nations to be made up from their records; to file the list of members as they finally approved them with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; to make a roll of freedmen entitled to citizenship in said tribes and to include their names in the list of members to be filed with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; to report to Congress as to leases, tribal and individual, and also as to the excessive holdings of members of the tribes and others.

The Indian appropriation act of June 7, 1897, still further continue the Commission, impose additional duties upon them, and construe the words "rolls of citizenship" in the act of 1896 to mean "the last authenticated rolls of each tribe which have been approved by the council of the nation, and the descendants of those appearing on such rolls and such additional names and their descendants as have been subsequently added either by the council of such nation, the duly authorized courts thereof, or the Commission under the act of June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six," etc.

The report of the Five Civilized Tribes Commission shows that of the 7,500 applications for citizenship in the Five Civilized Tribes, required to be heard and determined by the Commission by the act of June 10, 1896, the following were admitted:

In the Choctaw Nation	1,212
In the Chickasaw Nation	334
In the Cherokee Nation	274
In the Creek Nation	255
Total	2,075

The large number of failures to obtain admissions is attributable to the fact that the Commission was required by the statute in determining such applications to respect all laws of the several nations or tribes not inconsistent with the laws of the United States and all treaties with said nations or tribes, and give full force and effect to the rolls, usages, and customs of said nations and tribes. A large number of those rejected have appealed, as provided by law, but as the Curtis bill (30 Stat., 495) provides that "no person shall be enrolled who has not heretofore removed to and in good faith settled in the nation in which he claims citizenship," there need be little apprehension that the roll of citizenship ultimately entitled to allotment will be duly swelled by these appeals.

The agreement of September 16, 1897, with the Seminoles has been duly ratified and appears to be giving general satisfaction. The future of this people is very encouraging.

The agreement with the Choctaws and Chickasaws of April 27, 1897, was ratified by the council of both nations, but was rejected by the popular vote of the Chickasaw Nation. The agreement with the Creeks was rejected by the council.

As required by the act of June 7, 1897, an examination was made as to the rights of the Mississippi Choctaws to Choctaw citizenship and reported to Congress, holding that "these Mississippi Indians have a right at any time to remove to the Indian Territory, and, joining their brethren there, claim participation in all the privileges of a Choctaw citizen save participation in their annuities, but that they could not maintain this claim otherwise than after such removal;" and recommending that, in view of the importance of this claim, provision be made for a judicial determination of the question. A bill containing this provision has passed the Senate and is pending in the House.

At the request of the committee of Congress having charge of the Curtis bill during its pendency, the Commission, with the approval of the Department, remained in Washington until final action was had thereon, rendering such assistance as was in its power, based upon accurate and reliable information in relation to the many questions involved in the comprehensive scope of the proposed measure, as well as upon its experience and observation while in the Territory.

The Curtis bill, which became a law June 28, 1898, provided, among other things, for resubmission, with certain specified modifications of the two agreements—that with the Choctaws and Chickasaws and that with the Creeks—for ratification, to a popular vote in their respective nations, and provided further that if ratified the provisions of these agreements, so far as they differed from that bill, should supersede it. The Choctaw and Chickasaw agreement was submitted for ratification and was ratified August 24, 1898, by a large majority.

The agreement with the Creek Indians was rejected by popular vote of the Creek Nation on November 1, 1898.

The bill imposes many new, arduous, and responsible duties upon the Commission:

(1) The taking of a census of all the citizenship of each nation before perfecting a final roll for allotment. This compels the Commission to pass judicially upon the right to citizenship of every name upon the citizenship roll of each of the Five Tribes.

(2) The preparation of a correct roll of all the freedmen entitled to or claiming any rights under the treaties of 1866 with the respective tribes and of all of their descendants born since the date of these treaties.

(3) The determination and report to the Secretary of the Interior of the identity of the Mississippi Choctaws claiming rights in Choctaw property under the treaty of September 27, 1830.

(4) Before any allotment of land is made in the Cherokee Nation, to segregate therefrom in separate allotment or otherwise the 157,600 acres purchased by the Delaware Indians from the Cherokee Nation under the agreement of April 8, 1867, subject to the judicial determination of the Delaware rights therein. The Delawares have commenced suit in the Court of Claims for the determination of these rights.

The commission has nearly completed a census of the Creek and Chickasaw Indians and freedmen, and has fully completed that of the Seminoles, and rolls of the latter are about completed, so that the commission may, when provided with means, begin the work of allotment according to the agreement. In order to do this work an appropriation of at least $50,000 is believed to be necessary.

Most gratifying results and greater advance toward the attainment of the objects aimed at by the Government have been accomplished in the past year than in any previous year, and what has been done is fundamental, embracing the elementary conditions essential to the healthy growth of a prosperous people. The Government should lend all possible aid in giving the right direction and needed support.

The Commission again calls attention to the necessity for providing for the education of some 30,000 white children residents of the Indian Territory. I concur in the conclusions of the Commission that ample provision should be made for the education of these white children, and have most earnestly to recommend that Congress, at an early day, make adequate appropriation for such purpose.

The full report of the Commission is hereto appended (Exhibit B).

THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF MINNESOTA.

The act of Congress approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 642) entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," provides for the appointment of a commission to negotiate with the different bands or tribes of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota for the complete cession of all these reservations in Minnesota, except the White Earth and Red Lake reservations and of so much of the latter as is not required for allotments to the Indians; the taking of a census and the removal of all the Indians in Minnesota, except those on Red Lake Reservation, to the White Earth Reservation; the allotment of lands to Red Lake Indians on Red Lake Reservation, and allotment of lands to all other Indians on White Earth. It further provides for survey under supervision of the Commissioner of General Land Office of all ceded lands; the appointment of experienced examiners of standing or growing pine timber thereon, at a compensation of not more than $6 per day, including all expenses, to determine the cash value thereof, fixing the minimum of such valuation at $3 per 1,000 feet, board measure, of pine lumber, and for reappraisement of lands in case of rejection by the Secretary of the Interior of previous appraisement.

It further provides for sale, after public notice, of pine land and agricultural lands and permits of entry of latter under homestead law at $1.25 per acre, payable in five equal annual payments, and after five years' occupancy of lands, etc.

It also provides that the proceeds of sales of lands shall after deducting all expenses of census, obtaining cession, making removal and allotments, and completion of surveys and appraisals, be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, as a permanent fund, to draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable annually, for the period of fifty years, after the making of allotments, one-third of such interest payable in cash to Indians and one-fourth to be expended under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior in establishing and maintaining a system of free schools among the Indians, and at the expiration of the period specified the permanent fund to be divided and paid to all the Chippewa Indians. It further provides that Congress may, for the purpose of promoting civilization and self-support among Indians, advance a portion of such principal sum, not exceeding 5 per cent thereof; also that the United States shall advance as such 5 per cent interest on the permanent fund the sum of $90,000 annually until the permanent fund (exclusive of the amounts to be reimbursed the Government) shall equal or exceed the sum of $3,000,000, less any interest that may in the meantime accrue from accumulations of the permanent fund, payments of such interest to be made yearly in advance, three-fourths, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, during first five years to be expended in procuring live stock, teams, farming implements, and seed for such of the Indians, to the extent of their shares, as are fit and desire to engage in farming, and the balance in cash. It further provides that whenever the permanent fund exceeds the sum of $3,000,000 the United States shall be fully reimbursed out of such excess for all advances of interest made or contemplated and other expenses incurred under the act. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars was appropriated to carry it into effect.

The commissioners appointed February 26, 1889, pursuant to the provisions of this act entered at once upon their duties of negotiating with the Indians, and on March 4, 1890, the agreement concluded by them with the Indians for the cession of their lands, etc., was approved by the President and transmitted to Congress. Subsequently a census was taken, surveys of the land were entered upon, and in August of 1891 examiners of the pine lands were appointed. The Commission began the work of making allotments on the White Earth Reservation December 9, 1891; their progress, however, was necessarily slow, owing to the disinclination of the Indians to accept allotments, etc., and up to September 1, 1893, allotments of 80 acres each had been made at the White Earth Reservation to 2,209 Indians, and 643 Indians were removed to the White Earth Reservation, and 85 others, after their removal, returned to their former homes. In May of 1893 a new corps

of Chippewa timber examiners were appointed. In the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, it is stated of these examiners and the work intrusted to them that—

During the first year of their work under the present administration they examined 609,000 acres, while the former corps examined 435,000 in fourteen months.

There remains about 1,900,000 acres to be examined, which, at the rate established by the present corps, will take over three years from this time. The rate of progress will, however, largely depend upon whether the lands are heavily or sparsely timbered.

The law as it now stands provides for the sale of the timber only after all of the land shall have been surveyed, examined, and appraised, and seems also to contemplate the offering of the entire body of land at one time and place. There exists a a present demand for the timber. While the timber continues in the possession of the Government it is liable to injury at any time from depredations of trespassers, accidental and intentional fires, from storms, and perhaps other occurrences.

A large portion of the pine lands, comprising considerably more than 100,000 acres, have already been surveyed, examined, and segregated, and might be offered for sale, without delay, if there were legal authority for so doing. Such authority is presented in H. R. bill 5103. It has passed the House, and it is earnestly to be desired that it speedily pass the Senate.

By act of Congress, approved February 26, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 17), the act relating to the cession of the Chippewa lands, approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 642), was amended so as to provide that whenever and as often as the survey, examination, and appraisal of 100,000 acres of pine lands, or of a less quantity, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, have been made, the portion so surveyed, examined, and appraised shall be proclaimed as in market and offered for sale, etc.

The first offering, therefore, of pine lands in the Chippewa Reservation in Minnesota, under this legislation, took place in July, 1896, at which time 115,342.78 acres containing 225,977,000 feet of pine, valued at $686,333, were offered, and 65,038.33 acres, containing 118,224,000 feet, valued at $369,282.34 were sold, leaving 50,304.45 acres containing 107,753,000 feet, valued at $317,050.66, unsold and subject to private sale for cash at the appraised value.

Complaint having been made to my immediate predecessor of incompetency and mismanagement on the part of the then employed corps of Chippewa examiners, consisting of twenty-seven men, thirteen of whom were from Minnesota, and fourteen from other States that have no timber of the same character as that to be examined in Minnesota, United States Indian Inspector J. George Wright was, on the 20th of October, 1896, directed to make an investigation of the matter, and on December 31, 1896, he reported inexperience and carelessness on the part of said corps, and that on an examination of 85 tracts made by him, and experts under him, much more pine was found than was reported by the examiners. In consequence of this report, all of the unsold pine land (50,304.45 acres) was withdrawn from sale on January 4, 1897, and the timber examiners relieved from duty.

Of the amount of land so withdrawn 41,843.44 acres were, on August 3, 1897, ordered reexamined, leaving 8,460.01 acres, containing 12,133,000 feet of pine, valued at $36,399, subject to private sale for cash at the appraised value.

In May, 1896, 1,038,888.04 acres of agricultural lands were opened to settlement and entry. Of this amount 116,461.90 acres were withdrawn from settlement and entry August 3, 1897, on account of the unreliability of the previous examination thereof, and ordered reexamined, leaving 922,426.74 acres, which, at the price fixed by the law, were valued at $1,153,033.42.

The reexaminations ordered, as well as new examinations, were made by a board of examiners selected with great care in August, 1897, of competent men who were not on previous boards, and who were from timber regions, experienced in estimating timber, and accustomed to the climate in the vicinity of this land. This board consists of 23 men, men, 17 of whom are from Minnesota, specially versed in the business of examining timber and acquainted with the country and conditions of the timber, the others were individually recommended as being well versed in the examination of timber and from States where timber similar in character to that to be examined existed in large quantities.

Of the agricultural lands reexamined by this corps, 4,706.17 acres were found to contain enough timber to be classed as pine lands, and they were raised to such class, their valuation thereby being considerably enhanced. In August, 1898, 61,151.57 acres, including lands reexamined and lands examined for the first time, containing 129,379 thousand feet, valued at $391,975.86, were offered for sale, and of this amount 21,507.15 acres were sold for $173,969.37, leaving 39,644.42 acres subject to private sale for cash at the appraised value.

On about 38,960 acress reexamined the present corps of examiners found 106,993 thousand feet of pine, as against 92,353 thousand feet found by former corps of examiners, which represents a saving of $43,920 to the Indians.

There were also opened to entry on October 5, 1898, 367,964.09 acres of agricultural lands on the Red Lake Reservation, which, at the price fixed by the act of 1889, will amount to $459,617.61.

The aggregate acreage of Chippewa pine and agricultural lands to be sold originally was 2,984,297.98, exclusive of the land allotted to the Indians. There have been disposed of to date 86,545.48 acres of pine lands and 320,634.01 acres of agricultural lands, aggregating 407,179.49 acres. The total amount received from the sale of pine and agricultural lands is, approximately, $659,913.41, which has been deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians, as required by law. Of the agricultural lands sold, 320,634.01 acres were embraced in homestead entries, on which there are due $400,543.44.

Under the act of January 14, 1889, providing for the cession of these Chippewa lands, etc., there have been appropriated by Congress up to

the present time, as an advance to the Chippewa Indians, the following sums, to wit:

For negotiating for cession and relinquishment, making census, etc.....	$60,000
As advance interest (at $90,000 per annum).....	810,000
Of the permanent fund, for civilization and self-support.....	815,559
For surveying, appraising, and allotting.....	375,000
	2,060,559

Under the terms of the act of January 14, 1889, this amount appears to be reimbursable to the United States. From the statement of the lands belonging to these Indians hereto appended (Exhibit C), it will be seen that the approximate value of all the lands ceded by the Indians aggregates $5,273,010.72. Upon the disposal of all such lands it is doubtful whether compliance with the requirements of this act regarding the reimbursement of moneys advanced by the United States would impose any very great hardship on the Indians.

No complaints have been made of the undervaluation of timber by the present corps of examiners. They have performed their work more expeditiously than did the former board, and have, by reason of their experience, discovered more timber.

Under authority contained in the act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 90), which empowered me to authorize the Indians on the reservation to fell, cut, remove, or otherwise dispose of all the dead and down timber thereon, a set of logging regulations was formulated under which fifty contracts were let to the Indians for logging such dead and down timber, embracing 30 sections of land in the White Earth Reservation, 39 in the Red Lake Reservation, 260 in the Leech Lake, Winibigoshish, and Cass Lake reservations.

Fifty-five million feet of dead and down timber were cut and banked by the Indians under these contracts, producing, in the aggregate, $264,160.41. This amount of money was paid to the Indian agent, who, after deducting 15 per cent thereof for the use of all the Chippewa Indians, disbursed for the Indian contractor, in the manner hereinafter indicated, any sums due for supplies, labor, etc., incurred by him in the execution of the work. The 15 per cent referred to was deducted from the aggregate value of all the contracts on account of stumpage and other expenses, and a greater part thereof has been deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Chippewa Indians as the result of the logging operations on the ceded lands.

Logging operations similar in character have been conducted under the supervision of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the White Earth and the Red Lake diminished reservations, resulting in the cutting of dead and down timber under contract with the Indians, aggregating in value $110,596.32, of which amount 10 per cent was deducted for stumpage charges and deposited to the credit of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota. The total amount of money collected on account

of stumpage under these Indian logging contracts on both the ceded lands and the diminished reservations is $46,246.38. This, together with sums from similar sources, is applicable for per capita payments among all the Indians.

The regulations promulgated governing the performance of this work and the contracts issued thereunder contemplated the payment of all moneys for such logging by the Indian contractor to the Indian agent at White Earth Agency, he to deduct therefrom 15 per cent in the case of the ceded lands and 10 per cent in the case of the diminished reserve for the benefit of all the Chippewa Indians, less the expense of advertising sale of logs, superintendence, etc, the balance remaining under the contract to be paid to persons advancing money and supplies to the Indian contractor, the scalers of logs, foremen, teamsters, cooks, etc., laborers of the loggers, and any amount remaining under the contract to the Indian contractor, thereby insuring the employment of many Indians during the winter season and the providing in addition of a reserve fund for the benefit of all the Chippewas from timber heretofore regarded as worthless.

In but one instance was the cutting of green timber discovered, and thereupon the tools of the loggers were immediately seized and all operations by the parties were stopped and they were compelled to pay, at the Government price, for the green timber cut.

The result of the dead and down timber logging operations on the reservations during the year clearly indicate the wisdom of the carrying on of the work by the Indian contractors under the regulations prescribed, as being in the interest of the Indians.

Logging operations on this reserve were discontinued some time ago, but the Indians recently petitioned for a resumption of the work; these petitions will receive favorable consideration, the work to progress, however, under the same restrictions as heretofore.

The Chippewa commissioner, D. S. Hall, has continued his work of allotting lands to the Chippewas in Minnesota, and of removing to White Earth Reservation such Indians as could be induced to make their homes there. During the year 565 allotments of 80 acres each have been made, and changes have been made in the allotments previously assigned Indians to the number of 121.

The Indians removed to White Earth Reservation are 30 Leech Lake Pillagers, 5 White Oak Points, and 24 Mille Lacs. Seven houses, costing $75 each, have been built for the removed Indians, and 5 others are in process of erection.

Considerable effort has been made to induce the Mille Lac Chippewas to go to White Earth, but with meager success. The commissioner expresses the hope, however, that quite a number will remove there this fall. The expenditures made by the commission between September 1, 1897, and August 31, 1898, amounted to $14,017.49.

TROUBLES WITH CHIPPEWAS AT BEAR ISLAND ON LEECH LAKE.

In September, last it having been reported to the Department that there was likely to be trouble at Leech Lake, Minnesota, between the Pillager Indians, one of the bands of the Chippewas, and whites, Agent Sutherland and Inspector Tinker were directed to investigate the matter and report by wire, and the honorable Secretary of War was requested to send troops to Leech Lake to preserve peace and protect life and property. The matter was also brought to the attention of the honorable Attorney-General, with suggestion that the United States attorney for Minnesota put himself in communication with the inspector and agent.

On October 1, 1898, Agent Sutherland reported that he found the trouble with the Indians was caused by a deputy United States marshal, who arrested an Indian on a warrant; that the deputy was overpowered by the Indians, and the prisoner was taken away from him.

On October 3 Inspector Tinker reported the arrival of troops, and that Indians were gathering in all the arms possible, and that they refused to surrender the guilty parties.

On October 5 the Indians, who had concentrated on Bear Island, in Leech Lake, fired upon the troops, and a battle was fought, in which Major Wilkinson and 6 soldiers were killed and 12 soldiers and 1 Indian policeman were wounded. Inspector Tinker and United States Deputy-Marshal Shehan were also wounded.

On the 6th of October reenforcements arrived, and the following day a council was held by Agent Sutherland with the Indians, in which it was stated that they desired peace.

In view of the situation, I directed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to proceed to White Earth and confer with the Indians. His efforts were successful, and the Indians surrendered.

The origin of the trouble with the Indians is now under investigation by this Department and the honorable the Attorney-General.

UNCOMPAHGRE AND UINTAH INDIANS AND COMMISSIONS.

In preparation for the opening of the Uncompahgre Reservation to settlement, Congress directed that the Uncompahgres should receive allotments so far as possible on their own reservation, and the remainder on the adjoining Uintah Reservation or elsewhere in the State of Utah.

An agreement was made by the Crow, Flathead, Cheyenne, and Uintah commission with the Uintah Indians to receive such Uncompahgres, and under said agreement, 208 allotments have already been made. There are 300 yet unallotted. The agreement has not been ratified by the Senate. It is very desirable that the agreement should be ratified in order that the work may be promptly completed. Congress at its last session instructed the Department to send a commission to the Uintahs to treat with them for the sale of all their lands in

order that all not needed for allotment might be offered for sale. The terms specified for such agreement were not acceptable to the tribe and the commission has reported that no agreement can be made. The Uintah Indians own their reservation, and their decision to hold their lands can not be controlled.

The Crow, Flathead, Northern Cheyenne, Uintah, and Yakima Commission have concluded an agreement with the Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation for the cession of their surplus lands.

The Puyallup Commission, consisting of one commissioner, Clinton A. Snowden, has, during the year, conducted sales of Puyallup lands, collected deferred payments on lands previously sold, obtained consent of allottees for sales of portions of their allotments not needed for homes, determined who are rightful owners and heirs, etc. The special appropriation for this work having been exhausted, the Department decided that the necessary expense of such land sales, except the salary of the commission (otherwise provided for), could be met from the proceeds of the sales.

ALLOTMENTS AND PATENTS.—During the year patents have been issued and delivered to the following Indians:

Sioux of the Crow Creek Reserve, S. Dak	10
Sioux of the Devils Lake Reserve, N. Dak., (including three previously issued but not delivered)	96
Mission Indians on the Temecula Reserve, Cal	85
Omahas, Nebraska	8
Sac and Fox of the Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska	8
Winnnebagoes, Nebraska	5
Chippewas, Lake Superior, Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation, Wis	18
Yakimas, Washington	1,713

Allotments have been approved by the Department, and patents are now being prepared in the General Land Office for the following Indians:

Chippewas of Wisconsin, Bad River Reservation	135
Sioux of the Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak	260
Indians of the Hoopa Valley extension (connecting strip), California	478

Schedules of the following allotments have been received, but have not been finally acted upon:

Sioux, Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak	844
Chippewas, Lac du Flambeau Reservation, Wis	135

On the Otoe Reservation, Okla., Special Allotting Agent Helen P. Clarke has made 191 allotments. A large faction of the Otoes persistently oppose allotments, which makes the work slow.

On Klamath Reservation, Oreg., they are nearly completed. A United States court decision has declared that lands within this reservation granted to the State of Oregon are subject to allotment to Indians.

On the Umatilla Reservation 40 or 50 Indians who were absent when allotments were made there have been allowed to take allotments.

Agreements have been negotiated for the surrender to the Lower Brule Sioux of lands selected by them south of White River, on the Rosebud Reservation. When the agreements are ratified the Lower Brules will be allotted on the selected lands.

On the Rosebud Reservation allotments are in progress.

On the Sioux ceded lands allotments have been made to seven families; those to the family of John Bobtail Crow have been stubbornly contested by white men for several years, with the final decision in favor of the Indians.

On the Uncompahgre Reservation the law required that allotments should be made prior to April 1, 1898, the date upon which all the reservation lands, except those containing gilsonite, asphalt, etc., should be thrown open. Owing to severe weather none were made there until after that date. Schedules have been forwarded, covering 283 allotments to Uncompahgres, 75 being on the late Uncompahgre Reservation, and 208 allotments made to the Uncompahgre Utes upon the Uintah Reservation.

On the Yakima Reservation 471 allotments have been made to Indians hitherto living off the reservation, who have been persuaded to make it their home.

Completion of allotments on the Shoshone Reservation has been delayed waiting for official surveys. One thousand three hundred and eighty-eight have been made there.

Off reservations 272 allotments have been made to Piutes in the Burns land district, Oregon, and to other Indians in the Susanville district, California.

INDIAN TERRITORY UNDER THE CURTIS ACT.—On June 28, 1898, there was approved an act of Congress entitled, "An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes." (30 Stat., 495.) This legislation made many material and radical changes in the relations of the several tribes of Indians in the Indian Territory to the Government of the United States.

The first ten sections of said act relate to civil and criminal proceedings in the United States courts for said Territory regarding the rights of those claiming membership in the Five Civilized Tribes, and also granting to noncitizens certain privileges in respect of a certain amount of land in their possession under agreement with either of said tribes, or any citizen thereof, made prior to January 1, 1898.

Section 11 requires the Dawes Commission to allot the exclusive use and occupancy of the lands of the respective nations when the rolls of citizenship shall have been completed, and there is reserved for the tribes all oil, coal, asphalt, or mineral deposits, and town sites, and for schools, churches, public buildings, and charitable institutions land necessary for use, with a limitation as to amount.

Section 12 requires allotments under section 11 to be confirmed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Section 13 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to provide rules and regulations in regard to "the leasing of oil, coal, asphalt and other minerals," fixes the amount of royalty to be paid in advance by the lessee, secures the right of any holder or owner of a leasehold interest in minerals, which have been "assented to by act of Congress," giving the preference to such parties in the renewal of their leases and also giving preference, in the making of mineral leases, to parties in possession who have made improvements on mineral land. The section also provides that the rate of royalty shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Section 14 authorizes the inhabitants of any city or town in said Territory having 200 or more residents to be incorporated under the laws of Arkansas, and gives the right of suffrage in any election under this section to "all male inhabitants" over 21 years of age who have resided in the city or town more than six months prior to the election. Said section also prescribes the manner of conducting the election in said city or town, and prohibits the sale or introduction of any intoxicating liquor into said Territory, and also provides "that owners and holders of leases or improvements in any city or town shall be privileged to transfer same."

Section 15 provides for a commission for each town in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee tribes, of one member to be appointed by the executive of the tribe, one by the Secretary of the Interior, and one by the town, and upon failure of the town or tribe to select their members, the same may be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. Said section also prescribes the manner of laying out town sites where the same have a population of 200 or more, and regulates the manner in which owners of improvements upon any town lot may acquire title to the lot.

Section 16 makes it unlawful for any person to claim for himself or for anyone to pay to any individual any royalty or rent on any land or property belonging to either of said tribes, and the same are required to be paid into the United States Treasury for the use of the tribe to which they belong, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, with a proviso allowing any citizen to receive the rents upon agricultural or grazing lands to the amount of his share and that to which his wife and minor children are entitled to have allotted to them, and also providing that said section shall not impair the right of any member of a tribe to dispose of any timber on his allotment.

Section 17 makes it unlawful for any citizen of any tribe to inclose a greater amount of land than his share and that of his wife and minor children under the allotment, and makes a violation thereof a misdemeanor at the expiration of nine months from the passage of said act.

Section 18 prescribes the penalty for a violation of said sections 16 and 17.

Section 19 prohibits the payment of any moneys on any account by

the United States to any of the tribal governments for disbursement, and requires the payment of all sums to be made to members of said tribes and per capita payments to be done under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Section 20 allows the Dawes Commission to employ necessary assistance, with the permission of the Secretary of the Interior.

Section 21 gives directions to the Dawes Commission relative to the making of rolls of citizenship of the several tribes, which rolls, when duly made and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, are declared to be final.

Section 22 provides that members of one tribe who have made homes on the lands of another may take an allotment of the same under an agreement of the tribes.

Section 23 declares that all leases of agricultural and grazing tribal lands made after January 1, 1898, shall be void, and grazing leases made prior to said date shall end on April 1, 1899, and agricultural leases shall terminate on January 1, 1900; but individuals may lease their allotments when duly made under said act, and may occupy and rent their proportionate shares of tribal lands until allotment thereof is made.

Section 24 requires moneys collected under said act to be paid into the United States Treasury at St. Louis, Mo., to the credit of the tribe to which they belong.

Section 25 requires the segregation from the lands of the Cherokee Nation, prior to any allotment thereof by the Dawes Commission, of 157,600 acres, purchased by the Delaware tribe of Indians from the Cherokee Nation under the agreement of April 8, 1867, and allows either tribe to bring suit in the Court of Claims, within sixty days after the passage of said act, to determine the rights of the Delaware Indians to lands and funds under said agreement, with right of appeal to the United States Supreme Court by either party.

Section 26 prohibits the enforcement at law or in equity by the courts of the United States in the Indian Territory of the laws of the several tribes thereof.

Section 27 provides for the location of an Indian inspector in said Territory to perform any duties required of the Secretary of the Interior by law relating to affairs therein.

Section 28 declares that after July 1, 1898, all tribal courts in the Indian Territory shall be abolished, but provides that said section shall not apply to the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek tribes until October 1, 1898.

Section 29 sets out the agreement made by the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes on April 23, 1897, with the Dawes Commission, and ratifies and confirms the same as amended therein, and provides that if said agreement, as amended, is duly ratified prior to December 1, 1898, "the provisions of this act shall then only apply to said tribes where

the same do not conflict with the provisions of said agreement," and also declares that nothing in said agreement as amended shall affect the provision of section 14 of said act.

This agreement, which was duly ratified by said nations August 24, 1898, specifically provides for the allotment of lands so as to give to each member of said tribes an equal share of tribal lands, based upon the character and fertility of the soil and the location and value of the same. It also provides for the appointment of a town-site commission for each of said nations, consisting of one member to be appointed by the executive of the tribe and the other to be appointed by the President of the United States, and describes the manner in which said commission shall lay out town sites and dispose of town lots. It also declares that no charge or claim shall be made against the tribes by the United States for the survey of town sites, the allotting of lands, or the disposal of town lots.

It is further provided that all the coal and asphalt within said nations shall remain the common property of the members thereof (except freedmen), and that no patent shall convey any title thereto; that the revenues from coal and asphalt shall be used for the education of children of Indian blood of the members of said tribes; that all mines now in operation, and those which may hereafter be leased and operated, shall be under the supervision and control of two trustees, who are required to give bond as prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and whose compensation is to be fixed and paid by their respective nations, each of whom is required to make a full report of his acts to the Secretary quarterly. The revenues derived from mines are to be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and to be drawn therefrom under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. The agreement also validates contracts made by the national agents of said nations for coal and asphalt, which were being carried on in good faith on April 23, 1897, and the lessees are given the right to renew the same under the provisions of this agreement.

It is further declared that the tribal governments as modified by said agreement shall continue for the period of eight years from March 4, 1898; and this stipulation is declared to be made in the belief that the tribal governments, as modified, will prove so satisfactory that there will be no necessity for change until the Territory now occupied by the Five Civilized Tribes shall, in the opinion of Congress, be prepared for admission as a State into the Union, and it is expressly declared that this stipulation shall not be construed as an abdication by Congress of its right to make in any respect the needful rules and regulations to govern said tribes.

The agreement further provides that all per capita payments to the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes shall be made directly to the individual members by a bonded officer of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. There is also

appropriated, under treaty stipulations, to the Choctaw Nation of Indians, for arrears of interest, $558,520.54, with a proviso that the Secretary is authorized to pay any attorney's fees out of the same on contract theretofore made and duly approved by the Secretary of the Interior. It is further provided that the "funds invested, in lieu of investment, treaty funds, or otherwise, now held by the United States in trust for the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, shall be capitalized within one year after the tribal government shall cease".

Section 30 contains the agreement entered into by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes with the Creek tribe of Indians, and ratifies and confirms the same as amended, provided said agreement is duly ratified before December 1, 1898, by the members of said tribe.

The general provisions of the Creek agreement are similar to those in the Choctaw-Chickasaw agreement, the Creek agreement, however, was rejected by the Creek Nation on November 1, 1898.

On July 25, 1898, an order was issued creating in the Office of the Secretary of the Interior a division to be known as the Indian Territory division, which was placed in charge of Mr. Luther R. Smith, an assistant attorney from the office of the assistant attorney-general for this Department, and said division was given jurisdiction of "all business relating to the Indian Territory and the Five Civilized Tribes, excepting such matters as more properly belong to the appointment and finance divisions."

Prior to the formation of said division the Department had taken action concerning the enforcement of some of the provisions of said act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495).

On July 21, 1898, the Department made provisional regulations under sections 13, 16, 23, and 24 of said act, in order that the business of the Territory under contracts, leases, permits, etc., might not be interfered with, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was advised—

> That all rents and royalties arising from such contracts, leases, permits, etc., as were in force at the time of the passage of said act shall hereafter, and until otherwise provided, be collected on the basis of such contracts, leases, permits, etc., and the proceeds paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the respective tribes, in compliance with the provisions of the act.

The Indian agent for said Territory was also directed to—

> Ascertain what contracts, leases, or permits were in existence and in operation at the date of the passage of the act, whether mining, agricultural, or grazing leases, or for cutting timber, lumber, or hay, or any other kind of property whatsoever, or for rents on any lands or property belonging to any one of said tribes; whether the payments made or to be made thereunder were upon the basis of a royalty, or of a specific sum for a specific quantity of any kind of property or product, or for the use of property for a term, such as rental or lease by the month or year; when the last payments were made; whether the lessees, contractors, or permittees have since continued operations under their several grants, of whatever character, and the amount of royalties, lease moneys, rentals, etc., that have accrued since their last payments to the tribal authorities.

The Indian agent was further directed—

To give immediate notice to such contractors, lessees, or persons having permits from the tribal authorities that all royalties, lease moneys, rents, etc., that have accrued since their last payments to those authorities, or since the 28th day of June last, and are unpaid, or that may hereafter accrue under their several grants, shall be paid, through him, into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the tribe to which they belong.

Said regulations were declared to be inapplicable to the Seminole Nation, as they had ratified their agreement with the United States, and the same had become operative by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 567).

On July 26, following, said regulations were construed by the Department as including "import taxes, per capita assessments, or other charges upon cattle imposed by the laws of the respective tribes upon the basis of such laws."

The provisional regulations hereinbefore referred to have not been modified, except with relation to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, whose agreement, as set out in section 29 of the act of June 28, 1898, was duly ratified by them on August 24, 1898. Since the dates of said ratifications, respectively, the tribal authorities of said nations have been charged with the collection of their revenues, except as expressly modified by the terms of said agreement relative to the disposition of town sites and the collection of royalties on mineral lands.

No action has been taken under the provisions of section 15 of said act of June 28, 1898, for the reason that no appropriation was made for the purpose of carrying into effect any of the provisions of said act.

Under the provisions of section 27 of said act of June 28, 1898, and section 1 of the Indian appropriation act of July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 571), an Indian inspector was located at Muscogee, Ind. T., and directed to confer with the Indian agent in charge of the Union Agency, to generally supervise his administration, and to see that the law is efficiently enforced and that all revenues were carefully collected and all disbursements of moneys were correctly made.

Many novel and difficult questions have arisen in the execution of said act of June 28, 1898, principally with reference to the disbursement of funds under section 19 of said act and the collection of revenues and disposition of same under the provisions of sections 16 and 24 thereof. In order that there might be no illegal disbursements of the funds belonging to any of the Five Civilized Tribes requests have been made by the Department to the Comptroller of the Treasury for his decision under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 162–208).

On August 23, 1898, the Comptroller of the Treasury, at the request of this Department, decided that it was not the intention of the agreement made with the Seminole Indians on September 16, 1897, which was ratified by Congress in the act of July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 567), to deprive the Seminole tribal government of its privilege and duty of dis-

bursing its own funds prior to the time of the extinguishment of its tribal government, and that moneys due said Indians could be turned over to the tribal authorities for disbursement until the tribal government should go out of existence. Afterwards, on August 30, 1898, the Comptroller of the Treasury, on request of this Department, construing section 19 of said act of June 28, 1898, with reference to the payment of moneys due the Creek Nation of Indians under said Indian appropriation act of July 1, 1898, said:

> There does not seem to be room for serious doubt as to the meaning of the opening lines of section 19 of the act of June 28, 1898, supra. They import a plain, unqualified, and comprehensive prohibition of all payments by the United States to the tribal governments, or any officer thereof, on any account whatever for disbursement. Had the intent been simply to provide for payments to members of the tribes, either per capita or otherwise, by a disbursing officer of the United States, the prohibition found in the first three lines was unnecessary. In view of this plain prohibition, I think no payments can be made to the Creek authorities if the section applies to them.

The Comptroller further held that if the agreement set out in section 30 of the act of June 28, 1898, should be duly ratified, then the tribal authorities would have the right to make payment of their moneys, except those required to be made to the members of said nation, which must be done by a bonded officer of the United States under the terms of said agreement.

Again, on October 6, 1898, the Comptroller decided with reference to the Cherokee Nation that under said section 19 it is within the power of the Secretary of the Interior to have the interest moneys due said nation disbursed by some disbursing officer of the United States for the purposes authorized by its treaties and laws, and that "the only change that appears to be contemplated by the section referred to is a substitution of a disbursing officer of the United States for the treasurer of said nation." Under said ruling of the Comptroller of the Treasury, the Department will proceed to disburse the moneys due the Cherokee Nation from the United States under the laws and treaties made with said nation.

The agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw na ions set out in section 29 of the act of June 28, 1898, provides: "That the United States shall survey and definitely mark and locate the ninety-eighth (98th) meridian of west longitude between Red and Canadian rivers before allotment of the lands herein provided for shall begin." This provision has not been executed, for the reason that no appropriation has been made by Congress for the necessary expense in executing the same.

Rules and regulations have been prescribed by the Department for making mineral leases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations under the provisions set out in section 29 of said act, and two mineral trustees have been appointed by the President as therein provided. Rules

and regulations have also been issued by the Department for the selection and renting of prospective allotments of lands in the Indian Territory, and giving directions concerning the leasing of mineral lands, the collection of royalties and revenues and the disbursement of the same under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and for the supervision of schools in said Territory in accordance with the general provisions of said act of June 28, 1898.

Copies of said regulations are hereto appended (Exhibits D, E, and F).

While the law is, for manifest reasons, not yet in full operation, its existence and the knowledge that its provisions will be enforced is having a salutary effect upon the nations composing the Five Tribes. It is true that the nonprogressive elements of the tribes express more or less dissatisfaction with its provisions, as they would to any change in their government. The more progressive elements, however, favor this law and appear inclined to accept the situation in good faith.

The Choctaw and Chickasaw, and the Seminole nations have, respectively, as heretofore stated, entered into agreements with the United States which modify, in some respects, this law, leaving the Cherokees and Creeks, who have as yet made no agreement with the United States, the remaining nations of the Five Civilized Tribes in which this law in all its provisions will be enforced.

INDIAN HOMESTEADS.—Homesteads have been taken recently by 40 Winnebagoes in Wisconsin under the acts of 1875 (18 Stats., 420) and of 1881 (21 Stats., 316). The 680 homestead entries previously made by Wisconsin Winnebagoes, which have been under investigation for several years, have finally been disposed of, with the exception of eight cases. The usual number of contests by white men against Indian homesteads have come up for action during the year.

IRRIGATION.—The Gila Bend Reservation in Arizona is still suffering for lack of water, as was reported last year.

An expenditure of $1,500 has been authorized on the Navajo Reservation to assist Indians in constructing small storage ponds and ditches. The expenditure of $3,500 in completing what is known as the Red Lake system, which will irrigate about 1,000 acres, has been recommended and is under advisement.

On the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho, the Idaho Canal Company has completed two diverting dams across Blackfoot River and delivered an additional 100 cubic feet of water per second, and their second payment ($37,500) has been made them, according to the terms of their contract with the Government. Since then a $50,000 mortgage has been put upon that part of their property known as the Government Canal, and liens and suits aggregating $16,887.64 have been filed against the company and its affairs have been placed in the hands of a receiver. Nothing is now being done toward the completion of its contract.

On the Crow Reservation, east of the Big Horn River, one of the largest and best constructed irrigation works in the country is well

advanced, with 12 miles of canal finished, and the head gate well under way. It has already cost $175,000, and $138,000 more will be required to complete it, when it will irrigate 45,000 acres of unusually fine land. The Indians have done much of the work of excavating, etc., and have petitioned that the sum required to finish it be taken from their tribal funds. Recommendation was made to Congress at its last session that $120,000 of Crow money be diverted for this purpose, but no action was taken. It will be renewed during the coming session. When the work is completed the Indians can receive allotments, and will doubtless be willing to cede part of their reserve.

Authority has been granted for expending $32,210 for the construction on the Fort Belknap Reserve of a system of irrigation and for the repair of the Peoples Creek system and its extension. The construction of another, known as system No. 2, at a cost of $34,963, has been recommended. These expenditures are payable from funds belonging to the Indians.

Request made of Congress at its last session to appropriate $140,000 for irrigation on the Fort Peck Reservation failed to receive favorable action. The Indians would cede part of their lands to obtain funds for irrigation, but it is doubtful if there is any authority of law for negotiating with them.

The bulk of the appropriation for irrigation for the fiscal year 1898 has been expended as follows:

Southern Ute, in Colorado	$8,500
Uintah, in Utah	9,210
Wind River, in Wyoming	1,525
Yakima, in Washington	1,946
Flathead, in Montana	3,598
Pyramid Lake and Walker River, in Nevada	900
Navajo, in Arizona	500
Western Shoshone, in Nevada	500

The subject of irrigation for the Southern Utes is taken up under that head.

The last Indian appropriation act provided for the appointment of an inspector "competent in the location, construction, and maintenance of irrigation works." Mr. W. H. Graves has been appointed to this position, and his place as superintendent of irrigation on the Crow Reservation has been filled by the appointment of Mr. W. B. Hill.

LOGGING ON RESERVATIONS.—The timber cut and sold during the season of 1897-98 on the Chippewa lands in Minnesota is fully discussed on pages 35 to 40 of this report.

On the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin, 24 allottees have had new allotments given them in place of those from which the timber had been burned, and the purchase of the timber on the new allotments has been authorized.

The timber on allotments belonging to the Red Cliff Indians in Wisconsin has been disposed of at public sale to Frederick L. Gilbert for

$416,662, estimated on the quantity of timber supposed to be on the allotments. Contracts for the timber at the prices offered are made with the individual allottees, and 70 such contracts have been approved. The regulations required that all timber cut on the reservation should be sawed in a mill to be erected on the reserve, but a modification was made which permitted Mr. Gilbert to remove immediately from the reservation, for manufacture outside, of a quantity of burnt timber cut by the Indians during 1896–97.

Under Department authority of August 11, 1897, the Monomonees cut and banked 16,000,000 feet of logs on the Wolf and Oconto rivers, which were sold at an average price of $12.81½ per 1,000 feet, an increase of $2.61⅛ over the price secured in 1896–97. April 13 last, the State of Wisconsin attached all the logs on the Oconto River, claiming that a large part of the 16,000,000 feet had been cut on State lands. A commission, representing all parties interested, finally decided that 1,044,500 feet had been removed from lands belonging to the State, and July 25 last the Department authorized that the trespass be settled on the basis of $8 per 1,000 feet. Meantime Perley Lowe & Co. (purchasers of the timber) gave an indemity bond for $25,000 (the balance due on their contract) in order that they might not be embarrassed in disposing of the logs which they had purchased, and after the settlement they were required to deposit that amount.

LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS.—Leases of tribal lands have been made as follows:

Crow Reservation, Mont., 5 grazing leases for five years, 1 for four years; area, 199,000 acres; annual rental, $6,984.90.

Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, Okla., 23 grazing leases for one or three years; total area, 1,885,358 acres; total annual rental, $188,617.32; also, 1 grazing permit for 2,000 acres, nine months, for $200; further information touching these Indians will be found on page —.

Wichita Reservation, Okla., 12 grazing leases for one year, aggregating 219,156 acres, at an annual rental of $13,064.48; also, 8 informal permits, allowing the grazing of 9,825 head of cattle for one year or less for a total payment of $506.90.

Omaha Reservation, Nebr., 31 grazing leases for one year, aggregating 17,886.27 acres, total rental of $6,969.73. One five-year lease of 12,002 acres was mentioned last year.

Winnebago Reservation, Nebr., 36 grazing leases for one year, aggregating 6,725.56 acres, total rental of $2,832.28. One five-year lease of 2,240 acres was mentioned last year.

Osage and Kaw Reservation, Okla., 23 grazing leases on the Osage Reservation and 3 on the Kaw, for three years from April 1, 1898; total acreage, 497,229 acres; annual rental, $49,720.

Ponca and Otoe Reservation, Okla., 6 grazing leases on Ponca and 4 on Otoe Reservation, for three years from April 1, 1898, 155,478.34 acres, annual rental of $10,429.60.

Eastern Shawnee Reservation, Ind. T., 2 mining leases for five years and 1 grazing lease for three years; consideration, 10 per cent of products mined and $4.80 per annum for grazing.

Uintah Valley Reservation, Utah, 1 grazing lease for fifteen months, at $7,100 per annum.

Leases of allotted lands have been made as follows:

Agency.	Kind of lease.	No.	Years.	Rate.
Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Okla.	Grazing and farming.	98	3	15 cents to $1 per acre per annum.
Oneidas, Wis	Farming	1	1	$2.50 per acre for 40 acres.
Fond du Lac Chippewas, Wis.	Gravel pits	2	3	$75 and $85.
Nez Perces, Idaho	Farming and grazing.	74	1 to 3	$1 to $2.50 per acre per annum.
Do	Business	3	3	$60, $240, and $120 per annum.
Omahas, Nebr	Farming and grazing.	206	1 to 3	25 cents to $2.50 per acre per annum.
Winnebagoes, Nebr	do	137	1 to 3	Do.
Puyallups, Wash	do	7	2	$1.97 to $10 per acre per annum.
Poncas, Pawnees, Otoes, and Tonkawas, Okla.	do	152	3	50 cents to $1.25 per acre per annum.
Eastern Shawnees, Ind. T	do	2	1 to 3	$1.50 to $2 per acre per annum.
Senecas, Ind. T	do	4	1 to 3	Do.
Wyandottes, Ind. T	do	1	1 to 3	Do.
Modocs, Ind. T	Mining	1	5	10 per cent of minerals mined.
Absentee Shawnees, Ind. T	Farming and grazing.	63	1 to 3	15 cents to $3 per acre per annum.
Pottawatomies, Ind. T	do	49	1 to 3	Do.
Sac and Fox, Ind. T	do	55	1 to 3	Do.
Iowas, Ind. T	do	16	1 to 3	Do.
Kickapoos, Ind. T	do	33	1 to 3	Do.
Sac and Fox, Ind. T	Business	3	3	$5, $12.50, and $20 per annum.
Santee Sioux, Nebr	Farming and grazing.	3	3	31¼ cents per acre per annum.
Sisseton Sioux, S. Dak	do	.....	3	Do.
Umatillas, Oreg	do	4	2 and 3	$1.25 to $2 per acre per annum.
Walla Wallas, Oreg	do	9	2 and 3	Do.
Cayuses, Oreg	do	7	2 and 3	Do.
Yakima, Wash	do	10	3	25 cents to $1.35 per acre per annum.
Yankton, S. Dak	Grazing	9	3	10 cents per acre per annum.

INDIANS AT THE KIOWA AGENCY, OKLA.

The Indians at this agency, as regards their finances, may be divided into two groups, one composed of the Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, and the other of the Wichitas, Caddos, Keechies, Delawares, Towaconies, and Wacos, known as the Wichitas and affiliated tribes. The former numbers 2,870 and the latter 960. Both have distinct revenues as well as revenues in common.

Until the present year, the Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches have had a treaty with the United States, under which has been appropriated annually for thirty years $30,000, to be expended in the purchase of such articles as their condition and necessities required. Under the same treaty, they have been provided with clothing and also a physi-

cian, teacher, carpenter, and other employees, for which Congress has, from time to time, made the necessary appropriations. For 1898 the appropriation for clothing was $10,000 and for employees $6,700. This treaty expired with the fiscal year 1898, and in consequence their income for 1899 is that much less.

The Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches of late years have had a large income from grazing leases. From that source the income for the year 1898 was $111,362.57, and for 1899 it will be $192,287.92, an increase of $80,925.35.

The Wichitas and affiliated bands have no treaty, and therefore have no income from that source. They have, however, an income from grazing privileges, which in 1898 amounted to $1,491.01, and for 1899 it will be $13,045.81, an increase of $11,554.80.

In addition to funds from other sources, Congress has been making annually for years an appropriation, as a gratuity, for the support and civilization of all the Indians of the Kiowa Agency. For 1898 it was $100,000, and it is the same for 1899.

Recapitulating, under the proper titles of appropriations, the income of these tribes for the two fiscal years 1898 and 1899 may be stated as follows:

1898.

APACHES, KIOWAS, AND COMANCHES.

Fulfilling treaty with Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches	$30,000.00
Support of Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, clothing, 1898	10,000.00
Support of Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, employees, 1898	6,700.00
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (grazing money)	111,362.57
	158,062.57

WICHITAS AND AFFILIATED BANDS.

Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (grazing money)	1,491.01

ALL OF THE TRIBES.

Support of Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, Wichitas, and affiliated bands	100,000.00
Total	259,553.58

1899.

APACHES, KIOWAS AND COMANCHES.

Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (grazing money)	$192,287.92

WICHITAS AND AFFILIATED BANDS.

Indian moneys, proceeds of labor (grazing money)	13,045.81

ALL OF THE TRIBES.

Support of Apaches, Kiowas and Comanches, Wichitas and affiliated bands	100,000.00
	$305,333.73

Comparing the two years, we have a total income for 1898 of $259,553.58, and a total income for 1899 of $305,333.73, making a difference in favor of 1899 of $45,780.15.

As above stated, the $100,000 appropriated as a gratuity is for the benefit of all the Indians on the reservation, both the Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, and the Wichitas and Affiliated Bands. This gratuity being the same in 1898 and 1899, and as each group receives an equitable share, it may be disregarded in making comparisons. The separate income of each group may, therefore, be stated as follows:

Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.

Income for fiscal year 1899	$192,287.92
Income for fiscal year 1898	158,062.57
Excess of 1899 over 1898	$34,225.35

Wichitas and Affiliated Bands.

Income for fiscal year 1899	$13,045.81
Income for fiscal year 1898	1,491.01
Excess of 1899 over 1898	$11,554.80

From the foregoing it will be seen that while the income of the Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches has been diminished to the extent of $46,700 by the expiration of their treaty, the decrease has been more than made up by the large increase in their grazing fund; and that the Wichitas and affiliated bands have suffered no loss, but, on the contrary, have had their income very largely increased.

With respect to their annuities and subsistence supplies, the Indians of the Kiowa Agency are not receiving as much in 1899 as they received in 1898. The usual amount of clothing for the Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches was not bought this year, because the treaty provision for that purpose expired in 1898, and for the same reason the usual quantity of subsistence was not allowed.

In anticipation of the loss of $46,700 by the expiration of the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche treaty, but evidently misunderstanding the amount of revenue that would be available for this agency, the acting Indian agent, in making his annual estimate last January for the current fiscal year, materially reduced the quantity of subsistence supplies, more so than the situation demanded. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs did not increase the agent's estimate when contracts were made in the spring of this year, because, while anticipated, the large increase in grazing funds was not then certain. The result was a large reduction in the quantity of subsistence supplies purchased for 1899 as compared with 1898. Additional quantities have been called for by the Indian agent, however, which will be furnished.

The subsistence articles furnished for issue to these Indians are bacon, beans, beef (gross), coffee, flour, coarse salt, and sugar. The value of these articles furnished the Kiowa Indians for 1898 approximated

$87,820; the value of the same articles for 1899 approximates $52,342—a decrease from 1898 of $35,478. The value of the clothing furnished the Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches for 1898 was $9,320, and the value of that furnished the Wichitas and affiliated bands was about $3,860—so that in the two items of subsistence and clothing the Indians receive $48,658 less than last year. But while they receive less in certain goods and supplies, they receive more than an equivalent in cash.

In the fiscal year 1898 there was paid to the Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches in cash $30 per capita of their grazing money, the aggregate of which was $86,100. A payment is to be made in the near future of $40 per capita from the same fund, and there will be enough remaining to make another payment in the spring of probably $30 per capita—a total of $70 in this present year, which will aggregate a payment to the tribes of $200,900.

The Wichitas, etc., received no per capita payment last year from their grass money. It is now proposed to make them a payment of $8 per capita, and there will be enough remaining to make them a $3 payment in the spring, a total per capita of $11, the aggregate of which will be $10,560.

Thus it appears that while the Indians of the Kiowa Agency received in cash only $86,100 last year, they will receive in all probability $211,460 this year.

Comparing the two years with respect to the matters under discussion, the situation is as follows:

1899.

Value of subsistence supplies furnished and to be furnished	$52,342	
Cash payments to Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches	200,900	
Cash payments to Wichitas and Affiliated Bands	10,560	
		263,802

1898.

Value of subsistence supplies furnished	87,820	
Value of clothing, Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches	9,320	
Value of clothing, Wichitas and Affiliated Bands	3,860	
Cash payment	86,100	
		187,100
Difference in favor of 1899		76,702

There have been other expenditures for these Indians in the way of employees, agricultural implements, hardware, etc., which, while they might affect these latter figures somewhat, would not materially change the general result. They are not discussed here, the purpose being simply to show that these Indians are in a better condition, financially, than they were last year, and that whatever reductions have been made in rations or annuities will be more than offset by payments in cash.

INDIAN LANDS TO MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.—During the year nine tracts upon Indian reservations have been set apart for the use of mis-

sionary societies in their religious and educational work among Indians. The tracts vary in size from half an acre to a quarter section.

RAILROADS ACROSS RESERVATIONS.—Rights of way have been granted railroads as follows:

Nebraska, Kansas and Gulf, through Indian and Oklahoma Territories.
Denison, Bonham and New Orleans, through Indian and Oklahoma Territories.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas, in Oklahoma, to restore the channel of the South Canadian River.
Kansas, Oklahoma and Gulf, through Chilocco school reserve, Oklahoma.
Omaha Northern, through Omaha and Winnebago Reservations.
Kettle River Valley, through Colville Reservation.
Washington Improvement and Development Company, through Colville Reserve.

The status of rights of way previously granted and referred to in previous reports are given in detail by the Commissioner.

INDIAN DEPREDATION CLAIMS.—Out of the 8,007 Indian depredation claims of record in the Indian Bureau 4,260 are yet to be disposed of. By the act of July 7, 1898, $331,771.55 were appropriated for payment of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims, which, with previous appropriations, make a total of $1,452,451.84 that have been appropriated for that purpose. A few small judgments have been paid from tribal funds.

At the last session of Congress House bill No. 6712 was introduced, which proposed to admit to adjudication three classes of claims which under existing law are barred. Claims for the property of any "inhabitant" instead of citizen; claims for property "damaged" as well as destroyed, and claims against Indians not "in amity" as well as friendly Indians. If this bill were to become a law it would reopen many cases which have been disallowed, and under it, at this late date, the Indians would suffer much greater injustice than the claimants are likely to suffer under the law which is now in force. Moreover, it would take millions from the United States Treasury to pay claims of which no small number would be questionable.

ASSAULT UPON NAVAJOES.—Reports have been received from the acting agent of the Navajoes, the United States district attorney for Arizona, and the governor of Arizona in regard to the forcible ejection last year of 16 Navajo families from the Grand Canyon National Park and its vicinity, by which the Indians suffered the loss of their cattle and sheep. The Arizona officials claim that no harm was done to the Indians either in person or property, while the agent maintains that they suffered heavily. The agent's statement is probably nearer the truth, and the Navajoes are fairly entitled to compensation for their losses.

MISSION INDIANS, CALIFORNIA.—No new allotments have been made, and the completion of allotments on three reserves still awaits the furnishing of survey plats by the Land Office. The proposed exchange of lands with the Southern Pacific Railroad is also still before the Land Office. The Mission Indian Commission failed to

select for some of the Indians the land which they were at that time occupying. A draft of a bill was sent to the Senate which authorizes the patenting to the Mission Indians of such tracts not selected by the commission as they now occupy and need.

KILLING OF UTES IN COLORADO.—On the 24th day of October, 1897, when a party of Ute Indians from the Uintah and Ouray Reservation in Utah were hunting on the north side of Snake River, in Colorado, two of them were killed and two were wounded by a squad of game wardens of Colorado. Immediately the newspapers contained the usual startling accounts of an Indian outbreak. Troops at Fort Duchesne were called on to suppress any hostile demonstrations which the White River Utes might be disposed to make, and Special Agent E. B. Reynolds was sent out to ascertain the facts. He took the testimony of most of the Indians and white men connected with the affair. That of the white men was to the effect that the game warden of Routt County had been notified by the chief game warden of Colorado that Indians were killing game in violation of law, and should be arrested unless they left the State.

A force of ten wardens, all but two armed, and two other men started for the Indian camp, sending two of their number ahead to try and induce the Indians to come to Thompson's ranch for a talk. En route two Indians were met, one of whom was taken and disarmed. Arriving at the camp at 10 a. m., they found six men, eight or ten women, and a few children. The Indians were notified that they must leave the State or be arrested. After some time attempt was made to disarm and arrest them, which the Indians resisted. Then, to quote from the report of the special agent:

> In the final attempt to arrest the Indians, an Indian, unexpectedly to all, fired his gun at one of the wardens, Al. Shaw, and as he was about to fire, a warden, Mr. Kimberly, standing near Shaw, struck the gun to one side, and the shot missed Shaw and hit a woman. At this moment the firing was commenced by the wardens and lasted but a few minutes, and when it had ceased it was found that some Indians had been killed and some wounded, and Shaw was lying on the ground in a senseless condition, having been stricken down by the Indian who had fired the first shot. The wardens then went away to Thompson's ranch.

The Indians claim that after arrival at the camp with the disarmed Indians the wardens immediately covered the others with their rifles and endeavored to arrest some of them, who resisted and got away. In the afternoon the wardens commenced firing on the Indians, and after killing two men and two women left the camp.

The wardens deny that they fired the first shot or that they drew their rifles on the Indians before the firing commenced, and on the whole the special agent is inclined to accept their version of the affair as against that of the Indians, and to acquit the posse of anything deliberate or malicious in the killing.

This is the old hunting ground of the Utes, and they find it hard to understand why their right to hunt there, guaranteed by their treaty, should be interfered with by State law. Under the Supreme Court

decision that the admission of a State into the Union annuls such treaty rights the Indians could undoubtedly be held by the Colorado officials to be violating the game laws.

SOUTHERN UTES IN COLORADO.—Irrigating ditches for allotted lands are nearly completed. For the irrigation of the unallotted tract the Montezuma Valley Canal Company made a proposition last November which was submitted to Congress, and is contained, with report of inspector, in Senate Executive Document 154, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session. Under an item in the last Indian appropriation act an investigation is being made by the Geological Survey as to the irrigation outlook for those lands.

SEMINOLES IN FLORIDA.—There are supposed to be from 400 to 600 Seminole Indians or descendants of Seminoles, in Florida, who refused to assent to the treaty of May 9, 1832, by which the tribe consented to move to the Indian Territory. The tribe, by the terms of the treaty, renounced all claim to its rights in Florida, receiving therefor lands in the Indian Territory. The descendants of the remnant remaining in Florida have no legal rights in that State, but their condition appeals to one's humanity.

In 1888 an attempt was made to locate them in Florida under the provisions of the homestead act. The attempt failed, as no vacant lands suitable for the purpose could be found in that State, and no provision had been made for the purchase of the lands desired, upon which they lived.

In 1893 the Women's National Indian Association initiated its pioneer work for the benefit of these people and established missions among them. The Government secured 80 acres of land upon which a mill house, barn, school house, and other buildings were erected, and the State of Florida voted 5,000 acres for these Indians, but it does not appear that these lands were ever selected by the State.

By a clause in the Indian appropriation act of August 5, 1894, the sum of $6,000 was appropriated for the Seminoles in Florida, "one-half of which sum shall be expended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in procuring permanent homes for said Indians."

Subsequent acts contained similar provisions, and purchases to the extent of fourteen sections of land have been made, at a cost of $6,258.86.

On the 31st of January, 1898, the Assistant Attorney-General for this Department rendered an opinion to the effect that certain tracts of land in the Everglades of Florida occupied by the Seminole Indians, and other tracts in the same vicinity, which are not actually swamp and overflowed, but which are embraced in the swamp and overflowed land grant to the State of Florida, could lawfully be excepted by the Secretary of the Interior from the patent to be issued for the said swamp grant to the State of Florida, and reserved to the Seminole Indians.

With a view to making provision for the settlement of these Indians on unappropriated lands before all such lands are taken up by the rapidly increasing population of the State, I directed Indian Inspector A. J. Duncan to go to Florida for the purpose of ascertaining what lands could be secured, and to consult with the authorities of the State and others, as to the proper course to be pursued under the circumstances.

Mr. Duncan made two trips to Florida and has prepared valuable reports, which are hereto appended. (Exhibit G.)

It is believed that certain lands the title to which is still in the United States Government can be assigned to these people.

OSAGE ANNUITY ROLL CONTESTED CASES.—In 1895 the Osages complained that names had been fraudulently placed upon their annuity roll and asked an investigation, to be paid for from their funds. On being told that the challenged names must first be furnished, with charges and reasons, a list of 446 names was submitted. A commission to investigate was appointed, consisting of Washington J. Houston and George Y. Scott, who were instructed February 20, 1896, that they should not consider names admitted on the roll prior to January 1, 1888, but the date was afterwards set at January 1, 1880. This change added 82 to the list, making it 528 names. Both commissioners reported 296 names as thrown out because they had been enrolled prior to January 1, 1880; 80 as belonging on the roll, their rights as Osages being proved, and 5 as erroneously entered on the list. The 147 remaining names Mr. Houston reported as without evidence to sustain their enrollment, 5 being children of white men married to Indians after 1888; but Mr. Scott reported 68 of them as entitled to remain on the roll and 74 as without evidence to sustain their enrollment, and made no report as to the children of white men. On examination of the testimony and evidence the Indian Office recommended that 140 names be retained on the roll, while the Assistant Attorney-General, to whom the case was afterwards referred, found 207 entitled to remain. The acting agent for the Osages was instructed July 12, 1898, in accordance with this final decision.

INTRUDERS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.—The last Indian act authorizes appeals in all citizenship controversies in the Five Civilized Tribes from the courts in the Indian Territory direct to the Supreme Court of the United States. This disposes of the main complication of the intruder question, and the rest of it will doubtless be disposed of, without recourse to removal of intruders, by the modifications of tribal affairs which will will come through the Curtis Act.

SALE OF PEORIA AND MIAMI LANDS.—Under the act of June 7, 1897, authorizing the Peoria and Miami allottees to sell 100 acres from their allotments of 200 acres or over, the Peorias have made 32 conveyances of land, amounting to 2,684.57 acres, for $27,653.90, and the Miamis have made 16 conveyances, amounting to 1,411.05 acres, for $12,505.

TITLE OF LANDS PURCHASED BY SACS AND FOXES IN IOWA.—In January, 1896, the legislature of Iowa ceded to the United States jurisdiction over the Iowa Indians and their land, which was accepted by the United States by the Indian appropriation act of June 10, 1896. The records of the Indian Office showed that 16 tracts of land had been purchased by the Sacs and Foxes between 1876 and 1892, aggregating 2,480,075 acres. Examination of the books of Tama County, Iowa, disclosed the record of 30 more deeds conveying 17 other tracts to the Sacs and Foxes. Within these lands are 8 small tracts owned by whites, containing about 50 acres, which should be purchased for the Indians.

One of the deeds, instead of being made out to the tribe, is made to five Indians and their heirs, although the 80 acres were bought for the tribe. The Indians were notified that to quiet title in the tribe a suit must be entered to change title to the tribe, but they were unwilling to incur the expense of the suit from tribal funds. Through the Department of Justice, the United States attorney for the northern district of Iowa has been requested to enter suit.

ATTACK BY PAPAGOES ON EL PLOMO, MEXICO.—Last April it was reported through the State Department that some Papagoes from the United States had attacked the village of El Plomo, Mexico. The Pima agent reported, May 11, that no one had been killed or wounded in that attack, which had been made by some Sonora Indians, who, having fled to the American side the year before, had returned to their old home to recover their stock left there. The Mexicans fired on them and again they fled, leaving their stock behind. May 27, Inspector Nesler reported that he had 25 of the Papagoes in custody, of whom 4 ringleaders would be held for trial for violation of the provisions of section 5286, Revised Statutes United States, which would be sufficient punishment. The other 21 were sent to the Pima Agency and were released on parole last June and July. The 4 are still in the custody of the Pima Agency.

NORTHERN CHEYENNE RESERVATION, MONT.—The Indian appropriation act of July 1, 1898, provides that an inspector shall report as to the feasibility of removing the Northern Cheyennes to the Crow Reservation, the names of white settlers on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, with the amount of land occupied and improvements made by them, the subject of fencing the reservation, and the amount of pasturage available thereon. He may negotiate with settlers legally on the reservation for the sale of their land and improvements. Inspector McLaughlin has been assigned to this duty and received instructions.

PUEBLOS IN NEW MEXICO.—The Zuñi pueblo was granted to its inhabitants by Spain in 1680, but there appears to have been no approval of the grant by the Department of Congress, and no patent has ever been issued. There seems to be no way to confirm the title to the Indians except by act of Congress confirming the claim outright or permitting suit to be brought against the United States in the Court of Private Land Claims. The Commissioner presents a transcript of

records of the grant found in the office of the surveyor-general of New Mexico.

Five of the principal men engaged last year in the hanging of a so-called witch in the Zuñi pueblo have been indicted. In February last the United States attorney for New Mexico reported that four were then in the Los Lunas jail, and warrant had been issued for the other, but their trial could not come off until September.

Under a provision in the last appropriation act, Mr. George Hill Howard, of Santa Fe, has been made counsel for the several pueblos in their land and other matters.

PYRAMID LAKE INDIANS, NEVADA.—The last Indian appropriation act authorizes the town of Wadsworth on the Pyramid Lake Reservation to acquire title to its town site under section 2382, Revised Statutes, relating to town sites on public lands. The proceeds of the sale of the land in the town site is to be placed to the credit of the Pyramid Lake Pi-Utes, and Indians residing in the town and in possession of lots with improvements shall have the same rights of purchase as white men. The 110 acres on which the Pyramid Lake school is located is reserved from the town site, except so much as may, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, not be needed by the school.

INDIANS IN NEW YORK.—No change has been made in the condition or political status of the New York Indians during the past year. The claim of the Ogden Land Company still exists, with no apparent prospect of its being soon settled.

A petition, numerously signed by the Indians, to have the New York legislature amend the laws so as to give litigants in property matters the right to appeal from the Peacemakers' courts to the State courts was transmitted to the governor of the State of New York.

During the year the Seneca Nation of New York Indians had a bill introduced in Congress, the purpose of which was to have all lease moneys due from the leasing of town lots in the six villages of the Allegany Reservation collected by the United States Indian agent. This bill passed the Senate and is now pending in the House.

Under the treaty of 1838 a reservation was set apart in Kansas for these Indians. The reservation was never occupied by them, and has been sold by the Government and the proceeds thereof placed in the Treasury of the United Staees.

The Indians presented to Congress a claim against the United States to recover the value of said lands, estimated at $2,393,600, and the claim was referred by Congress to the Court of Claims for adjudication, with right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

In 1896 the Court of Claims dismissed the petition of the Indians, from which decision the Indians appealed to the Supreme Court.

In the May term of this year the Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the Court of Claims, remanding the case with "instructions to enter a new judgment for the net amount actually received by the

Government for the Kansas lands, without interest, less any increase in value attributable to the fact that certain of these lands were donated for public purposes, as well as the net amount which the court below may find could have been obtained for the lands otherwise disposed of, if they had all been sold as public lands, less the amount of lands upon the basis of which settlement was made with the Tonawandas, and less 10,240 acres allotted to the 32 New York Indians, as set forth in finding 12, together with such other deductions as may seem to the court below to be just, and for such other proceedings as may be necessary and in conformity with this opinion."

On November 14, 1898, judgment was rendered by the Court of Claims, on mandate of the United States Supreme Court, in favor of the Indians for $1,961,400.

TORTURING AND BURNING OF SEMINOLES IN OKLAHOMA.—Early in January last Mrs. Laird, a white woman, was brutally murdered in a shocking manner near the village of Maud, in Pottawatomie County, Okla., adjacent to the line of the Seminole Nation. Shortly afterwards a mob collected and seized two Seminole Indians, named Lincoln McGeesy and Palmer Martin, and put them to death by burning, as the perpetrators of the murder of Mrs. Laird.

Upon receipt of information of this great crime, Governor Barnes, of Oklahoma, was at once directed by telegraph to cooperate with the officials of the Indian Department and the Department of Justice to quiet all disturbances, and arrest and bring to justice all parties guilty of violation of the law on either side. As it appeared from the reports that there was danger of an uprising of the Indians because of their belief that the boys who had been so cruelly and unlawfully put to death were innocent of the murder of Mrs. Laird, on the same day a telegram was sent to the Secretary of War requesting that a sufficient force of troops be immediately sent to Wewoka, in the Seminole Nation, and to such points on the border between that Nation and Oklahoma as might be deemed necessary to preserve the peace and protect life and property.

To the latter dispatch the Secretary of War made prompt response, but before troops could be moved further information was received giving assurance that their presence on the ground was unnecessary. Governor Barnes of Oklahoma was also prompt and energetic, and even before the receipt of Department telegram to him had taken vigorous steps to ferret out the perpetrators of the crime committed upon the two boys and to bring them to justice. He offered a reward of $1,000 for their arrest and conviction, which was the largest reward authorized by the laws of the Territory.

It is believed that the mob embraced nearly all the white people of that neighborhood and numbered about 300 persons, and as they were all interested in shielding themselves, as well as their neighbors, it was extremely difficult to get any information that would lead to their identification. The Indian agent and his clerks and the Indian police, as well as the officials of the Department of Justice, have striven dili-

gently to ferret them out, but without satisfactory results. It is understood that a few indictments have been found, but no advice has been received as to the strength of the proof upon which they are based, or as to the probabilities of conviction. The crime, however, was a monstrous one, and the perpetrators ought not to go unpunished. All reports now seem to agree that one of the victims, Lincoln McGeesy, a young married man of respectable family, was innocent of the crime with which he was charged—the murder of Mrs. Laird—and that the guilt of the other, Palmer Martin, has never been proven, and that it is by no means certain that he was guilty.

By the act of Congress approved July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 597, 625), making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year, it is provided that—

> To enable the Secretary of the Interior to cause an examination and investigation to be made of outrages and injuries alleged to have been perpetrated on individual Indians belonging to the Seminole tribe by an armed mob or band of lawless persons who invaded the Seminole country during the months of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, if upon such examination and investigation it shall appear that outrages and injuries have been so perpetrated and that the United States is under treaty obligations to pay for such outrages and injuries, he shall ascertain the amount which should be properly paid such Indian or Indians or their legal heirs or representatives, and pay such sum or sums as he may deem just and reasonable, and for such purpose a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated.

The United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory has been directed to make inquiry touching the injuries alleged to have been perpetrated upon the Indians belonging to the Seminole tribe, and as soon as his report has been received action will be taken thereon by the Department, in accordance with the requirements of the act above quoted.

BOUNDARY OF KLAMATH RESERVATION, OREG.—On account of an erroneous survey of their boundary lines a commission in 1896 recommended that the Klamath Indians be compensated by payment of $532,270. Instead of that, Congress at its last session provided for a resurvey of the boundary according to the treaty of 1864, and authorized an inspector to negotiate with the Indians in regard to all reservation matters (including the relinquishment of a part of their reserve), and to ascertain what portion thereof is occupied by United States citizens and by what right. Negotiations will await the resurvey of the boundaries by the General Land Office.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN CHIPPEWAS, NORTH DAKOTA.—The agreement concluded with them in 1892 is still unratified. House bill 8292 is pending, which refers to the Court of Claims the claims of these Chippewas for payment for 9,000,000 acres in North Dakota, which they insist have never been ceded by them.

DANIEL PULLEN AND THE QUILLEHUTE RESERVE, WASH.—After a contest of several years it has finally been decided that one Daniel

Pullen has no right to the land on the Quillehute Reservation which he has been occupying; but when the Neah Bay agent attempted to put the Indians in possession of their land Mr. Pullen sued out a writ of injunction to restrain the agent from removing him from the reservation. April 30 last the injunction was dissolved. The Washington Fur Company was involved in the case of Pullen, and its rights on the reservation were also passed upon in determining the rights of Mr. Pullen by departmental decision of March 1, 1893. (Public Land Decisions, vol. 16, p. 210 et seq.) June 24 the agent reported that the removal of the personal effects of Mr. Pullen had been accomplished, but that the Washington Fur Company would need considerable time in which to remove their property. Ample time was allowed them. In July Sutcliffe Baxter, receiver of the Washington Fur Company, had a restraining order served upon the agent, to which he prepared a demurrer, which the court sustained, but it also allowed the complainant thirty days in which to file a new petition.

Stockbridges and Munsees in Wisconsin.—Certain tracts allotted to Indians in the Stockbridge and Munsee reservations having been claimed by the State of Wisconsin under the swamp-land act, Senate bill 3094 has been introduced and is pending in Congress, which proposes the relinquishment by the State of all swamp lands within Indian reservations in exchange for other lands to be granted the State.

SALE OF CITIZEN POTTAWATOMIE AND ABSENTEE SHAWNEE LANDS.—During the past year, with Department approval, these Indians have disposed of 10,655.46 acres, for $54,679.68, ninety-five conveyances having been made by the Pottawatomies at an average price of $4.71 per acre, and twenty-five by the Absentee Shawnees at an average of $6.98 per acre. The total sales of lands by these two tribes of Indians since the passage of the act of August 15, 1894, are 378, aggregating 40,093.51 acres of land, for $229,461.77. Great difficulty has been experienced in preventing the Indians from being defrauded of more or less of the purchase money.

The act of May 23, 1872, provides that Pottawatomie lands shall be alienable only to the United States or to Indians. Such restrictions should be removed, and those allottees should be allowed the same privileges as are accorded those who took allotments under the general allotment act.

SALE OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS.—The investigation of Special Agent R. J. W. Brewster, of the Department of Justice, into sales of intoxicating liquors to Indians have disclosed bold violations of law, and have resulted in the arrest and conviction of many offenders. At Round Valley, Cal., seven liquor sellers were arrested and five convicted and punished. Near Nez Perce Agency, Idaho, some were arrested and others against whom warrants had been issued fled the country. Towns in the Chickasaw Nation, Ind. Ter., were found to be

infested with liquor saloons, and several liquor sellers have been sent to the penitentiary. At Ardmore 206 barrels of bottled beer were seized. At Purcell it was not uncommon for officers of the court to be intoxicated.

One Indian died and two others lost their sight from drinking lemon extract purchased near Devils Lake Agency, N. Dak. Subsequent chemical analysis showed that methyl alcohol was used in the manufacture of the extract.

CREEK WARRANTS.—The Indian appropriation act approved June 7, 1897, required the Secretary of the Interior to disburse the sum of $333,000 of the permanent fund of the Creek Nation in the Treasury of the United States in the payment of the debts of the Creek Nation, provided he found upon investigation that the debts were incurred, or the warrants representing the same were issued, for full and valuable consideration, and that there was no fraud in the incurring of the debts or the issue of the warrants.

In my last annual report it was stated that in pursuance of this authority two special inspectors had been sent to the Creek Nation to investigate the debt and the warrants in question, and that their report showed that warrants aggregating $352,243.16 had been issued by the Creek Nation and were then outstanding. It was also stated that the proof showed that $93,704.93 of the sum above named had been fraudulently issued by certain officials of the Creek Nation, who had conspired together for that purpose, and that it had not been satisfactorily shown that there was no fraud in the creation of the debt or the issue of the remainder of the warrants, amounting to $258,538.23, and it was said that they would not be paid until the present holders had proven them free from any taint of fraud.

Subsequently, upon further and very careful and thorough investigation made by the said special inspectors, it was conclusively shown that the $258,538.23 of warrants were free from fraud, both in their issue and in the creation of the debt which they represented, and in April, 1898, Agent Wisdom, of the Union Agency, was directed to pay them, and money deposited to his credit for that purpose.

On the 13th of April he reported that he had made payment to the amount of $253,022.63, and turned back into the Treasury $5,515.61 upon warrants called in question during the payment, or for which no warrants were presented.

Here the matter rested until the passage of the Indian appropriation act approved July 1, 1898. Section 11 of this act provides as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to pay out of the appropriation of the Act of Congress of June seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, such of the Creek warrants as are proven to be held by innocent holders who acquired them in good faith, for value and without knowledge, actual or constructive, of irregularity or fraud in the issuance thereof, and such warrants shall upon payment be cancelled by the Secretary of the Interior; and all the warrants so issued

by said Creek Nation shall be presented to the Secretary of the Interior within ninety days from the passage of this Act, and all warrants not so presented are hereby declared null and void, and such warrants so presented which are not proven to have been issued or acquired in good faith for value and without knowledge, actual or constructive, of irregularity or fraud in the issuance thereof, shall be held by the Secretary and marked upon their face "fraudulent and void."

Pursuant to this provision, one of the special inspectors above referred to was dispatched to the Indian Territory in July last to take testimony. Upon his report, the proof taken by him, and the evidence submitted by the holders of the warrants, it was conclusively shown that the warrants were owned by innocent holders, who had acquired them in good faith for value, and without knowledge, actual or constructive, of irregularity or fraud in the issuance thereof. Upon this finding payments of these fraudulent warrants have been made to the amount of $73,344.18. No others were presented, and it is understood that all of the remainder have been paid and canceled by the authorities of the Creek Nation. Thus the losses resulting from these fraudulent warrants have fallen upon the Creek Nation, and perhaps rightfully, as it has been clearly shown by proof that they were issued by the duly constituted authorities of that nation, and without the knowledge or connivance of any other persons who have received payment from the Government.

The perpetrators of this fraud, several in number, have been indicted and are on bail, awaiting trial in the United States court, except one who has since died, and one who fled the country before being arrested, the latter, it is understood, has never been apprehended.

APACHE PRISONERS OF WAR.—Through the courtesy of the honorable Secretary of War a copy of the annual report of Lieut. F. H. Beach, in charge of the Apache prisoners of war at Fort Sill, Okla., has been received.

The number of these prisoners, men, women, and children, is 298, one less than last year. Their health has generally been good, though some of them have suffered from malaria and some from tuberculosis. Their principal industry is stock raising, and this year they have 1,785 head of cattle, an increase of 333 head over last year. The reservation set apart for their use is well adapted to grazing, and it is Lieutenant Beach's plan to fence the entire reservation, so as to prevent loss of cattle by drifting, as well as to protect their range from intruding cattle from the outside. This year they have furnished 640 tons of hay to the quartermaster at Fort Sill, for which they received $5.11 per ton, aggregating $3,281.59, which was distributed among them in proportion to the labor performed, less $684.06 paid for 8 mowing machines, 2 balers, 7 rakes, 1 loader, and 1 stacker, which they used through the season and which are still in good order for future use.

Each family has a farm of 10 acres, 1 acre of which is set apart for a vegetable garden, 1 acre for cotton, and 8 for kaffir corn.

Thirty-nine of their children are in St. Patrick's Mission at Anadarko. No school has been provided for their use, but one is very much needed

They are represented as peaceably disposed, their discipline excellent, and their progress during the year fairly satisfactory.

PENSIONS.

The office of the Commissioner of Pensions was created March 2, 1833, and placed under the supervision of the Secretary of War. It was transferred to the Interior Department in 1849.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that on the 30th of June, 1898, there were on the pension roll 993,714 names, an increase of 17,700 over the number on the rolls on the 30th day of June, 1897. Of these there are 12 widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers; 3 survivors of the war of 1812; 2,407 widows of soldiers of that war; 6,086 survivors and widows of Indian wars; 18,155 survivors and widows of the war with Mexico; 655 army nurses and 426,758 survivors, widows, children, and dependent parents and sisters and brothers of deceased soldiers and sailors, mostly of the war of the rebellion.

The latter number represents those pensioned on account of disabilities or death resulting from army or navy service. The number of persons remaining on the rolls June 30, 1898, who were pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, which allows pensions for ninety days' service in the war of the rebellion on account of death and disability not chargeable to the service, was 539,638.

The number added to the rolls during the year was 64,351 (including 7,614 held in the Pension Bureau and not entered on the agency rolls until after July 1, 1897, for want of appropriation sufficient to make payments thereon); the number dropped from various causes (by death, remarriage, minors by legal limitation, failure to claim within three years, etc.), was 46,651, and the number of claims of various classes disallowed was 85,629. During the year 98,574 pension certificates were issued, of which 52,648 were for new or original pensions.

The amount appropriated by the act of December 22, 1896, for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year 1898 was $140,000,000, of which $136,000,000 was set aside for the payment of army pensions and $4,000,000 for the payment of navy pensions; $8,070,872.46 was appropriated by the act of March 31, 1898, to cover a deficiency in army pensions, and repayments in the sum of $12,020.33 were made to the pension appropriation, making an aggregate of $148,082,892.79 available for the payment of pensions during the fiscal year 1898.

The amount disbursed for army and navy pensions during the year was $144,651,879.80, leaving a balance of $3,431,012.99 unexpended on the 30th of June, 1898, which was covered into the Treasury. This unexpended balance would have been reduced in the sum of $760,212.24, representing first payments on 5,581 cases, which were adjudi-

cated during the fiscal year, had it been possible to get them into the hands of the pension agents in time to make payments thereon prior to July 1, 1898.

The deficiency estimate (submitted to Congress in March, 1898) of $8,070,872.46 was based upon an expenditure for Army pensions during the first six months of the fiscal year 1898 of $72,082,618.24, and upon the probability that a like sum would be expended during the ensuing six months, together with an additional allowance of sufficient to provide for new cases added to the rolls.

The actual disbursements for pensions, however, during the second half of the fiscal year 1898, was but $68,741,411.49, making the expenditures for Army pensions for that time $3,341,206.75 less than were expended during the first half of the year 1898. No deficiency existed in the amount set aside for the payment of Navy pensions during the year.

The salaries and per diem expenses of the Pension Bureau amounted to $2,683,212.54; the cost of disbursements and fees of examining surgeons (including $223,363.41 balance due on account of medical examiners for last quarter of 1897) was $1,430,878.92, making the gross expenditure on account of pensions, disbursements, office expenses, clerk hire, etc., $148,765,971.26.

There are about 635,000 claims of all classes pending, of which 200,000 are original claims; the Commissioner states that the latter include many claims for increase or for additional allowance under another law. The claims remaining unsettled on June 30, 1898, exceed the number pending on June 30, 1897, by 56,960. During the year there were filed in the Bureau 165,442 claims, original and increase.

The "annual value" of the pension roll, that is, the amount of money required to pay one year's pension to the persons then on the rolls, at the rate or rates for which pensioned, was on the 30th of June, 1898, $130,968,465, an increase over the previous year of $1,173,037, indicating an increase in the value of the roll as well as the number of pensioners thereon.

The difference between the "annual value" of the pension roll at the close of the fiscal year and the amount actually expended for pensions during the year is chiefly accounted for by first payments.

The number of pensioners living in foreign countries at the close of the year was 4,371, to whom was paid $669,862.56.

There were 389 names added to the rolls during the year by special acts passed at the second session Fifty-fifth Congress, making a total of 6,486 special acts passed by Congress since 1861.

A separate division has been organized for the adjudication of claims growing out of the war with Spain. These soldiers will receive their pensions under the general laws for disabilities of a permanent character contracted while in the service. Less than 100 claims had been filed up to the close of the fiscal year and none had been adjudicated.

The pension agencies have been located in public buildings so far as practicable. Reductions have been secured in rents for such agencies as are located in other than public buildings amounting to $9,750. The work of the agencies is in the hands of competent officials, is well systematized, and payments are made very promptly.

An effort has been made to secure the proper execution of the quarterly vouchers upon which payments of pension are made. Inquiry disclosed the fact that many persons authorized to administer oaths in taking acknowledgments of pensioners' vouchers failed to require compliance with the law in the matter of identification of pensioners and the presentation of pension certificates by the pensioner at the time of taking such acknowledgments. Warning has been given such persons by calling attention to the specific requirements of the law, and it is hoped that the practices complained of will be discontinued without resorting to enforcement of the penalties as provided for in the act of July 7, 1898, amending section 4746, Revised Statutes United States.

The act of June 7, 1888, provides that the pensions of widows, in consequence of death occurring from a cause which originated in the service since March 4, 1861, shall commence from the date of the death of the husband. Up to the passage of this act the widow's pension commenced at the date of filing her application, if filed after June 30, 1880; hence, if a widow remarried without filing a claim, she had no pensionable status after her remarriage. Under existing laws pensions to soldiers commence at date of filing claim, if filed subsequent to June 30, 1880. A case is cited by the Commissioner where the widow of a soldier remarried long after the passage of the act of June 7, 1888, applied for a pension to date of remarriage, and received $4,000; he also states that recently a claim was allowed dating back to 1857, and another was filed claiming pension from 1852.

The Commissioner expresses the opinion that the operation of this law is contrary to the spirit and intent of a just and generous recognition of the soldier's service, the widow's pension being intended to aid, assist, and comfort the soldier's widow during her widowhood.

The Commissioner calls attention to the fact that there are many men (pensioners) who are incapable of taking care of the generous bounty provided for them by the Government, and cites a case in which the first payment, amounting to $4,500, was paid a pensioner who would have been better off with a smaller than a large pension, the latter leading to its dissipation and bringing trouble upon himself and those dependent upon him. He commends favorably the recommendation made by a former Commissioner (Gen. John C. Black), that the law be so altered and amended as to authorize the payment of pension to the wife of a pensioner, or to a suitable person in behalf of his children, in cases where the pensioner by reason of his habits is unfit to receive or disburse such pension.

The Commissioner reiterates the recommendation contained in his last annual report, that legislation be enacted so as to prohibit the granting of a pension to a widow who marries a soldier after the passage of the act of Congress authorizing the granting of pension. He also calls attention to the fact that since the passage of the general pension law of July 14, 1862, many laws, general and special, and many rulings and decisions interpreting the laws, have been rendered, until the system is a complex network of laws and legal opinions, and recommends the appointment of a commission to revise the pension laws and regulations governing the granting of pensions, in order to secure reliable, intelligent, and uniform practice in the future. In this recommendation I concur.

The Commissioner calls attention to the fact that the first, second, and third stories of the pension building are almost wholly used by the divisions of the office; that by reason of the overcrowding and accumulation of papers more room is absolutely necessary, and the removal of the office of the Commissioner of Railroads from the building is urged. He also states that the basement of the building can not be used for the storage of papers because of the dampness, and recommends an appropriation of $5,000 to run an area from the west entrance of the building, and extending along the south side thereof to the eastern entrance, for the purpose of turning the surface water from the building, in which recommendation I concur.

Statement showing disbursements for pensions, fees of examining surgeons, cost of disbursement, salaries, and other expenses of the Pension Bureau, and number of pensioners on rolls each fiscal year since July 1, 1865.

Fiscal year.	Disbursements for pensions.		Fees of examing surgeons.		Cost of disbursement, maintaining pension agencies, etc.	Pension Bureau.		Number of pensioners on rolls.
	Army.	Navy.	Army.	Navy.		Salaries.	Other expenses.	
1866	$15,158,598.64	$291,951.24	Paid from army and navy pensions. No separate account kept.		a $155,000.00	$237,165.00	$15,000.00	126,722
1867	20,552,948.47	231,841.22			a 155,000.00	308,361.49	27,615.86	155,474
1868	22,811,183.75	290,325.61			a 155,000.00	366,186.20	31,834.14	169,643
1869	28,168,323.34	344,923.93			a 155,000.00	366,007.31	43,519.50	187,963
1870	29,043,237.00	308,251.78			216,212.86	333,660.00	51,125.00	198,686
1871	28,081,542.41	437,250.21			431,720.03	372,378.97	58,980.00	207,495
1872	29,276,921.02	475,825.79			457,279.51	436,315.71	57,557.78	232,189
1873	26,502,528.96	479,534.93			456,323.99	456,021.26	90,855.39	238,411
1874	29,603,159.24	603,619.75			447,693.17	444,052.24	75,048.72	236,241
1875	28,727,104.76	543,300.00			444,074.79	464,821.21	73,799.35	234,821
1876	27,411,309.53	524,900.00			447,702.13	468,577.80	98,798.88	232,137
1877	27,659,461.72	523,360.00	$66,057.42	$767.00	455,270.05	445,262.08	67,102.78	232,104
1878	26,251,725.91	534,283.53	231,658.26	3,310.00	313,194.37	443,096.56	41,240.90	223,998
1879	33,109,330.92	555,089.00	85,543.50	995.00	203,851.24	493,255.70	54,088.70	242,755
1880	55,901,670.42	787,558.66	73,161.00	2,386.00	221,926.76	582,517.84	55,035.68	250,802
1881	49,419,905.35	1,163,500.00	113,392.00	3,345.00	222,295.00	686,565.45	46,462.19	268,830
1882	53,328,192.05	984,980.00	222,995.87	9,600.00	234,544.37	868,113.92	130,981.85	285,697
1883	59,468,610.70	958,963.11	321,966.49	19,220.00	285,620.29	1,723,285.68	241,555.83	303,658
1884	56,945,115.25	967,272.22	247,966.32	14,100.00	303,430.61	1,936,161.65	333,522.42	322,756
1885	64,222,275.34	949,661.78	475,031.13	7,150.00	275,976.55	2,122,926.54	511,492.12	345,125
1886	63,034,642.90	1,056,500.00	487,614.76	5,100.00	294,724.14	1,948,285.80	509,291.91	365,783
1887	72,464,236.69	1,288,760.39	1,089,724.92	16,600.00	248,280.42	1,968,599.66	430,195.91	406,007
1888	77,712,789.27	1,237,712.40	833,561.86	11,581.75	263,109.87	1,986,027.55	420,776.24	452,557
1889	86,996,502.15	1,846,218.43	772,272.72	15,119.00	278,902.20	1,978,119.98	422,554.50	489,725
1890	103,809,250.39	2,285,000.00	876,108.51	19,569.11	292,697.35	1,957,725.43	380,281.73	537,944
1891	114,744,750.83	2,567,939.67	1,591,293.76	49,700.00	380,360.14	2,301,721.80	377,560.74	676,160
1892	135,914,611.76	3,479,535.35	1,690,507.47	35,090.00	500,122.02	2,494,122.87	178,823.44	876,068
1893	153,045,460.94	3,861,177.00	1,614,392.80	43,235.50	519,292.95	2,460,044.50	230,768.67	966,012
1894	136,495,965.61	3,490,760.56	652,678.50	20,000.00	517,430.37	2,403,522.75	370,344.69	969,544
1895	136,156,808.35	3,650,980.43	782,631.08	25,136.25	563,449.86	2,461,890.50	504,912.52	970,524
1896	134,632,175.88	3,582,999.10	665,313.97	7,273.50	565,027.85	2,258,959.35	494,800.94	970,678
1897	136,313,914.64	3,635,802.71	678,395.44	(b)	572,439.41	2,262,597.70	474,350.52	976,014
1898	140,924,348.71	3,727,531.09	894,249.08	(b)	536,629.84	2,254,181.40	429,031.14	993,714
Total	2,203,888,611.90	47,667,309.89	14,466,516.86	309,278.11	11,569,682.14	42,290,531.90	7,329,310.04	.....

a Approximate.

b Now included in Army.

PENSION APPEALS.

Appeals in pension claims lie from the decisions and rulings of the Commissioner of Pensions to the Secretary of the Interior.

These appeals are considered by the Board of Pension Appeals under the personal supervision of the Assistant Secretary. They relate to the adverse action of the Commissioner of Pensions in claims for pension and bounty land, to questions of attorneyship and fees in pension cases, and to the rules of practice.

Some important changes have been made in the rulings and practice governing the adjudication of pension claims, which are believed to be in accord with the intent and spirit of the pension laws.

There were pending on July 1, 1897, 1,812 appeals and 74 motions for reconsideration. During the year ended June 30, 1898, 12,681 appeals and 626 motions for reconsideration were filed.

There was disposed of 4,860 appeals and 546 motions for reconsideration, leaving pending July 1, 1898, 9,631 appeals and 154 motions for reconsideration. Some of these appeals and motions were dismissed for various causes, and of the number remaining (4,441), in which decisions were rendered during that period, there have been 481 reversals, or 10.83 per cent.

Assistant Secretary Davis invites attention to the fact that the number of appeals and motions for reconsideration filed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, is unprecedented in any one year in the history of the board of pension appeals since its organization, fifteen years ago; and that an examination of the records will show that it is in excess of the number filed in any two years. It is also shown that the proportionate increase has continued since July 1, 1898, and that on October 1, 1898, there were pending 11,820 appeals and motions for reconsideration.

In view of these considerations, I concur in the suggestion of the Assistant Secretary, that Congress be earnestly recommended to provide for three additional members of the Board of Pension Appeals for the balance of the present fiscal year, making a total of twelve members, and that the same be provided for in the annual appropriation for the next fiscal year.

I also concur in his recommendations for additinal legislation amending the act of August 7, 1882, relating to marriages; also legislation regulating the payment of pensions to soldiers who deprive their families of the use thereof by reason of immoral habits and incompetency, which renders them unfit to receive or disburse their pension; also an amendment to the third section of the act of June 27, 1890, on behalf of widows whose husbands died while in the service, death not being the result of a violation of any law, rule, or regulation of the military or naval service; in other words, that death under such conditions shall be equivalent to an honorable discharge, as required by existing law.

The soldier's death while in the service is not always a basis for his widow's pensionable status under the general law.

Under a proper construction of the third section of the act of June 27, 1890, the widow and minor children of the deceased soldier are barred from pension under said act for the reason that he was not honorably discharged. Adverse action in such cases seems imperative, by reason of the language of the law, and it is believed that the proposed amendment will authorize a just and equitable adjudication of such claims.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The Patent Office was created July 4, 1836, and placed under the direction of the Secretary of State, under whom it remained until it was transferred to the Department of the Interior by the act of March 3, 1849.

The report of the Commissioner of Patents upon the business of the Patent Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, shows that there were received within that year 40,196 applications for patents, 1,831 applications for designs, 93 applications for reissues, 1,928 caveats, 1,891 applications for trade-marks, 205 applications for labels and prints. There were 22,731 letters patent granted, including reissues and designs, 1,455 trade-marks, 71 labels, and 18 prints registered. The number of patents which expired was 14,167. The number of allowed applications which were by operation of law forfeited for nonpayment of final fees was 4,754. The total receipts were $1,253,948.44; the expenditures were $1,081,633.79, leaving a surplus of $172,314.65. The moneys covered into the Treasury of the United States on account of receipts from fees, etc., in patent cases from July 4, 1836, up to and including the 30th day of June, 1898, and in excess of the cost of the management of the Patent Office, amounted to $5,265,928.88.

Comparative statement.

Fiscal year ended—	Receipts.	Expenditures.
June 30, 1890	$1,347,203.21	$1,081,173.56
June 30, 1891	1,302,794.59	1,145,502.90
June 30, 1892	1,268,727.35	1,114,134.23
June 30, 1893	1,288,809.07	1,111,444.22
June 30, 1894	1,183,523.18	1,053,962.38
June 30, 1895	1,195,557.07	1,038,166.08
June 30, 1896	1,307,090.30	1,097,368.85
June 30, 1897	1,343,779.44	1,088,473.16
June 30, 1898	1,253,948.44	1,081,633.79

Applications for patents, including reissues, trade-marks, labels, and prints.

Fiscal year ended June 30—

1890	43,810
1891	43,616
1892	43,544

Fiscal year ended June 30—Continued.

1893	43,589
1894	39,206
1895	41,014
1896	45,645
1897	47,747
1898	44,116

Applications awaiting action on the part of the office.

Fiscal year ended June 30—

1890	6,585
1891	8,911
1892	9,447
1893	8,283
1894	7,076
1895	4,927
1896	8,943
1897	12,241
1898	12,187

The increase of force authorized by Congress at the last session will enable the office, the Commissioner says, not only to bring up the arrears of work, but also to keep it well in hand, unless there is a heavy ncrease in the number of applications received. He expects to be able at the end of the present calendar year to report every new case receiving examination within six weeks after its receipt, and every amended case within ten days after its receipt. A practical advance will also be made in the classification of all letters patent and printed publications by the establishment of a classification division, which, in connection with an amplification of the present system of classification, will greatly improve the methods now employed in the examination of applications as to the novelty of invention. This will be extremely beneficial to inventors and those directly interested in the manufacture of patented inventions, as well as to the general public, interested as it is in the early issue of valid patents.

The Commissioner again directs attention to the fact that 76 copyists employed in his office are receiving $720 per annum, while those employed in other branches of this Department are paid $900, and he renews his recommendation of last year that the salaries of the former be increased to the latter amount. He states that this is necessary if the office is to retain a permanent force of skilled stenographers and typewriters essential to its needs. The practical effect of the present discrimination is that the best assistants in this line are transferred to other offices, where they get higher salary for the same class of work.

Attention is directed to the frequent resignations of members of the examining corps, which cripples the force and is an evil of no small magnitude, as it is a long time before new and inexperienced men can render equally efficient service. Some who resigned during the present year were actuated by a spirit of patriotism and entered the Army, rendering efficient aid during the Spanish war. These men will be welcomed back to their former places upon returning to civil life.

THE ELEVENTH AND PREVIOUS CENSUSES.

The records of the several censuses from the First to the Tenth, inclusive, are stored in the Patent Office Building; those of the Eleventh Census are in the building known as Marini's Hall, in this city, leased for that purpose.

Such care and attention as has been necessary to the preservation of these records has been given during the year, and much information has been compiled therefrom and furnished to applicants throughout the country.

The records of the Eleventh Census are very voluminous, and in such a condition that they can only be handled with the greatest difficulty. Provision should be made by Congress at an early day for binding the volumes of these returns of the Eleventh Census.

In my last Annual Report I called attention to the necessity for early legislation providing for the taking of the Twelfth Census. Since that time a bill has passed the Senate providing for the Twelfth Census, under the supervision of the director, and is now pending in the House. The early enactment of a law for the taking of this census is highly desirable, in view of the large amount of work which must be dispatched in the preparation of the schedules, etc., preparatory to the enumeration of the population.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The office of the Geological Survey was first established March 3, 1879, and placed under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

The survey is organized in four branches and fourteen divisions, as follows: Geologic branch, embracing the divisions of geology, paleontology, chemistry, hydrography, and mineral resources; Topographic branch, embracing the divisions of triangulation, topography, and geography, and forestry survey; Publication branch, embracing the divisions of illustrations, editing, and engraving and printing; Administrative branch, embracing the divisions of documents, correspondence, and records, the library, and disbursements and accounts.

The work performed during the year in these branches and divisions consisted largely of a continuation of that outlined in the last annual report, and was actively prosecuted under the general plan of operations approved June 15, 1897.

In the Geologic branch 32 parties carried forward the work, operating in about three-fourths of the States and Territories, including Alaska. Besides the general work in areal or surficial geology, special studies were made of the slate belt of western Vermont and eastern New York, the titaniferous iron ores of the Adirondacks, the zinc district of northern New Jersey, the Virginia coal basin in the vicinity of Richmond, the iron-bearing districts of Lake Superior, the underground waters of Texas, the McAlester coal field in Indian Territory, the Tintic mining district of Utah, the asphaltic minerals in the Uintah and Uncompahgre Indian reservations in Utah, the Coos Bay coal field of

Oregon, and the almost unknown region in Alaska between the coast line on the south and the Yukon River on the north. A combined expedition of geologists and topographers sailed for Alaska in April, with instructions to devote the summer season to surveys and reconnoissances in various portions of the region mentioned.

The paleontologists, in addition to the general work of securing paleontologic evidence to assist the geologists in the determination and correlation of geologic formations, gave attention during the year to a number of special subjects. As in previous years, most of the chemists' energies were necessarily devoted to analyses of rocks and ores for the information of the geologists; time, however, was found for original research in two or three lines of investigation.

In hydrography the measurement of streams continued to receive a large share of the attention of the division, but a considerable portion of the appropriation was devoted to the investigation of underground currents and artesian waters, and to the preparation of reports. The report on the mineral resources was prepared and published in the usual form—in separate brochures by minerals treated—and the whole unified as one of the parts of the annual report of the Survey, and appeared with commendable promptness.

The duties of the Topographic branch, already much enlarged by the Indian Territory surveys, were this year greatly increased by legislation placing the survey of the forest reserves and of the boundary line between Idaho and Montana under the supervision of the Director of the Geological Survey, and by increased appropriations for investigations in Alaska. During the year 30,057 square miles were topographically surveyed, making a total now completed of 784,699 square miles, or approximately one-fourth of the area of the entire country, exclusive of Alaska. In the office the drawings of 64 sheets were finished, ready for engraving.

The field surveys of the Indian Territory were completed the latter part of June. These included the resurvey of the lands of the Chickasaw Nation. During the progress of the work 63,881 miles of lines and 9,303 miles of spirit levels were run, 138 triangulation stations were located, and topographic maps covering 30,885 square miles were made in addition to the subdivisional land maps. The office work is now going forward rapidly in the branch office at Denison, Tex., and it is anticipated that before the close of the calendar year all of that work will have been completed.

This work has demonstrated that it is more economical to survey large areas in this manner than under the contract system heretofore employed by the Government in its land-subdivision surveys. This statement applies to large areas of 1,000 square miles or more. Small areas can be surveyed under the contract system, through the General Land Office or surveyors-general, at less cost than by the Geological Survey, as the contracts are let to local surveyors who do not need to incur traveling expenses.

In the sundry civil act approved June 4, 1897, provision was made for the survey of the forest reserves.

Under the act of March 3, 1891, 17 forest reservations were established by Executive order prior to September 28, 1893, aggregating in area 17,564,800 acres, and on February 22, 1897, 13 additional reserves were established, containing an aggregate area of 21,379,840 acres. On the enactment of the legislation of June 4, 1897, arrangements were at once made for topographic and subdivisional surveys of those portions of the suspended reserves in which there are large interests that may be injuriously affected if the areas are included within the reserves. For instance, the agricultural and mining interests of portions of the Black Hills Reserve of South Dakota, the mining interests of the southwestern portion of the Washington Reserve of Washington, and the timber interests of the eastern portion of the Bitter Root Reserve in Montana. The forestry survey, likewise, was immediately organized.

The purposes of the topographic surveys are (*a*) the preparation of topographic maps on a scale of 2 miles to the inch, with contour intervals of 100 feet, as base maps for the representation of forestry details, agricultural and mineral lands, and future geologic surveys; (*b*) the establishment of bench marks indicating elevation above sea level, for vertical control in topographic mapping, and for all mining, engineering, and geologic work; (*c*) the subdivision of reserves, where necessary, by running township lines for the purpose of designating tracts of land; (*d*) the demarcation, by means of section lines, of tracts which are more valuable as agricultural and mineral lands than for timber, and (*e*) the mapping by the topographer in charge of each party of the outlines of all wooded and forest areas.

Early in July the special forest experts began the study of the distribution of the forests and woodlands, the size and density of the timber, the distribution of the leading economic species, the effect of the ravages of forest fires and the amount of damage inflicted by them, the amount of dead timber, the extent to which the forests are pastured, and the extent of the timber already cut and the effects of the deforesting; also the relation of the timber supply to transportation, local demands of miners and settlers, and the supply needed for more distant markets.

The examinations of the surveyors and forestry experts are not limited to the present lines of the forest reserves, but, as provided for in the statute authorizing he survey, they include public lands adjacent to the reserves.

It is anticipated that the 60,000 square miles of forests now included within the reserves can be thoroughly and economically surveyed within five years, provided adequate appropriations are made for the purpose. During the past field season there have been secured nearly, if not quite, enough topographic and forestry data for an intelligent rectification of the boundaries of most of the reserves containing areas

where apparent injury or injustice is being inflicted by the establishment of the reserves.

The forest policy inaugurated by the Department and the operation thereof during the year is more fully discussed under the head of "Forestry" in that portion of this report relating to the General Land Office.

A large number of publications were issued during the year, comprised in six series—annual reports, monographs, bulletins, water-supply papers, geologic folios, and topographic folios and atlas sheets. In addition to these, the Survey published in the spring of 1897, in compliance with a joint resolution of Congress, an edition of 40,000 copies of a map of Alaska, with accompanying text descriptive of routes, geologic formations, and gold deposits.

In August and September the Director of the Survey visited some of the forest reserves in the Northwest, and, under my instructions, made an examination of the Yellowstone and Yosemite National parks, with a view of submitting recommendations concerning roads, surveys, protection, administration.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION.

The act of Congress approved March 2, 1867 (14 Stat. L., 434), established a Department of Education—

> For the purpose of collecting such statistics and facts as shall show the condition and progress of education in the several States and Territories and of diffusing such information respecting the organization and management of school systems and methods of teaching as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems and otherwise promote the cause of education.

By the act of Congress approved July 20, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 106), the Department of Education was abolished, and instead there was "established and attached to the Department of the Interior an office to be denominated the Office of Education, the chief officer of which shall be the Commissioner of Education, * * * who shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, discharge all such duties and superintend, execute, and perform all such acts and things touching and respecting the said Office of Education as are devolved by law upon said Commissioner of Education." By the act of Congress approved May 17, 1884 (23 Stats., 27), "to provide a civil government for Alaska," the Secretary of the Interior was required to make needful and proper provision for the education of children of school age in the Territory of Alaska, without reference to race, until such time as a permanent provision shall be made for them.

On the 2d of March, 1885, the Secretary of the Interior decided that "the nature of the duties assigned by section 516 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to the Commissioner of Education would seem to point him out as the proper officer through whom the purpose of Congress should be carried into execution," and placed the management of the schools in Alaska under that officer.

The Commissioner of Education reports that during the past year the office has continued the collection of statistics showing the progress of education in the several States and Territories, besides collating the information obtained by special inquiries from some 8,000 institutions of higher and secondary education, as well as from nearly a thousand school superintendents having in their charge city school systems or State school systems. He reports the increase of pupils for 1896–97 over the previous year to be something over a quarter of a million of pupils, and that the total number in the elementary schools, public and private, amounted to 15,452,426; adding to these the number in colleges, universities, high schools, and academies, the total number reached 16,255,093. Although a little more than one-fifth of the entire population attends school for some time during the year, the total average amount of schooling per individual for the whole United States, measured by the present standard, does not quite equal five years of 200 days each for each inhabitant.

He further reports as a matter of congratulation that there has been an increase for twenty-five years of the students in colleges and universities; that in 1872 only 590 persons in the million were enrolled in those institutions, while in 1897 the number had risen to 1,216 in the million, being more than doubled. Considering that the standard of admission to college had been raised during this period, it is safe to say that the number obtaining higher education was three times as large in 1897 as in 1872. The number of students pursuing post-graduate studies and making original investigations in the laboratory or the seminary is twenty-five times as large as it was in 1872.

The following table giving the comparative statistics of the public schools of the United States shows the pupils enrolled, teachers, total expenditure, and the per capita for the past twenty-six years in the elementary schools.

Growth of the common schools.

Year.	Pupils enrolled.	Teachers.		Total expenditure.	Expended per capita of population.	Expended per pupil.
		Male.	Female.			
1870–71	7,561,582	90,293	129,932	$69,107,612	$1.75	$15.20
1874–75	8,785,678	108,791	149,074	83,504,007	1.91	15.91
1879–80	9,867,505	122,795	163,798	78,094,687	1.56	12.71
1884–85	11,398,024	121,762	204,154	110,328,375	1.96	15.12
1889–90	12,722,581	125,525	238,397	140,506,715	2.24	17.23
1890–91	13,050,132	123,360	245,028	147,494,809	2.31	17.54
1891–92	13,255,921	121,573	252,653	155,817,012	2.40	18.20
1892–93	13,483,340	122,472	260,278	164,171,057	2.48	18.58
1893–94	13,995,357	125,402	263,547	172,502,843	2.53	18.62
1894–95	14,243,765	129,706	268,336	175,809,279	2.54	18.41
1895–96 *a*	14,379,078	130,366	269,959	181,394,428	2.61	18.92
1896–97 *a*	14,652,492	131,386	271,947	187,320,602	2.62	18.57

a Subject to correction.

The following table, giving the comparative statistics of education in the United States for the past twenty-six years, shows the total enrollment for the years indicated. The enrollment in public and private institutions is given separately under the heads of elementary, secondary, and higher. The public elementary and the public secondary or high schools together constitute the public common schools of the country. Institutions of higher education include universities and colleges, professional schools, and normal schools.

Statistics of enrollment in all schools of the United States.

Years.	Total number receiving instruction.	Elementary (school years 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8).		Secondary (school years 9, 10, 11, and 12).		Higher (school years 13, 14, 15, 16, and over).	
		Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.
1870-71	8,633,924	7,504,321	945,198	57,261	38,280	11,722	77,142
1874-75	9,799,373	8,683,333	808,282	102,345	68,580	26,934	109,899
1879-80	11,002,808	9,754,951	897,046	112,554	75,840	37,367	125,110
1884-85	12,951,748	11,253,441	1,266,447	145,583	97,020	49,216	140,041
1888-89	13,726,574	12,071,618	1,122,000	219,641	186,461	34,152	92,702
1889-90	14,212,778	12,494,233	1,216,300	221,522	145,481	40,195	95,047
1890-91	14,669,069	12,754,463	1,392,200	222,868	147,567	46,075	105,896
1891-92	14,714,933	12,966,321	1,198,861	247,660	154,429	52,265	95,397
1892-93	15,087,230	13,277,768	1,240,453	256,628	153,792	51,359	107,230
1893-94	15,530,268	13,646,703	1,200,155	302,006	178,352	63,789	139,263
1894-95	15,688,622	13,851,653	1,092,873	361,370	178,342	67,047	137,337
1895-96	15,997,197	13,998,585	1,228,146	392,729	166,274	74,057	137,406
1896-97	16,255,093	14,243,059	1,209,367	420,459	164,445	78,559	139,204

By an act of Congress approved August 30, 1890 (26 Stats., 417), an annual appropriation of $15,000 for the year ending June 30, 1890, and of $1,000 additional for each subsequent year until said annual appropriation amounts to $25,000, was made out of money arising from the sales of public lands, "for the more complete endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts" in each State and Territory.

During the year the returns from the colleges giving instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts were carefully examined, and on the results of such examination the Secretary of the Interior certified to the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the requirements of section 4 of said act, the several States and Territories (forty-eight in number), as entitled to the sum of $24,000 each, the same being the installment for the year ending June 30, 1899.

During the year there have been maintained in Alaska 18 day schools, with 20 teachers and an enrollment of 1,216 pupils. According to the census of 1890 the population of Alaska was 32,052 in the aggregate, but of these only 4,298 were white persons. Since that census was taken extensive gold discoveries have been made, and the consequence has been a large influx of immigrants from the States and Territories. The number of white persons has, according to all accounts, tripled or

even quadrupled in the Territory, and there are reported to be more of them now on the middle Yukon than in the whole Territory in 1890. Under these changed conditions it will be necessary to increase the number of schools as soon as the centers of population have become fixed. Hitherto the mining population has been of such a fluctuating character that it has not seemed advisable to make permanent investments in school buildings at any of these centers.

For the past seven years efforts have been made to introduce reindeer from Siberia into Alaska, with a view to train the natives as herdsmen and teamsters. During the four years, 1892 to 1895, inclusive, 538 reindeer purchased in Siberia and safely landed in Alaska had increased by June of 1897, to the number of 1,466; of these 469 were in the Government herd at Teller Station, Port Clarence, near Bering Strait. They were removed during the summer to the new station at Unalaklik, selected on account of its more healthful situation and for its nearness to St. Michael and the settlements on the Yukon River. This herd is reported to have increased by the birth of fawns to something over 700 deer all told. In August, 1894, a herd of 118 deer was loaned to the Congregational Mission, at Cape Prince of Wales, on agreement that a number of deer equivalent to the original number furnished should be returned to the Government after three years, and on condition that the stock of deer be used for the instruction of natives in the art of herding the reindeer and training them to harness. Of the young men trained as apprentices in the management of the deer, nine have proved industrious and skillful, and in accordance with the stipulations have been allowed 2 deer for the first year and 5 more at the end of the second year. These nine apprentices have received from 2 to 7 apiece, the original assignment being 52, which has increased by the birth of fawns to 133 in 1897. In 1895, 112 deer were loaned to the most promising apprentice, Anti-Sarlook, and stationed at Cape Nome as a separate herd. In 1896 two other herds of 50 each were loaned respectively to the Swedish Evangelical Mission, on Golovin Bay, and the Episcopal Mission at Fort Adams, on the Middle Yukon.

Out of the 1,466 deer reported as the total of all the herds in June, 1897, 799 were the property of the Government and 667 belonged to the three missionary stations mentioned and to the native apprentices. The object aimed at has been to get the reindeer as fast as possible into the hands of thrifty natives well trained in the art of herding and using the deer in harness.

In November, 1897, information was received that eight whaling vessels, with crews aggregating about 400, had been caught in the ice in the vicinity of Point Barrow, and that the men were in danger of starvation. A relief expedition was dispatched by the United States Revenue-Cutter Service. Instructions were issued to the relief party to effect a landing and to proceed to Cape Prince of Wales, secure the services of Mr. W. T. Lopp, a Congregational missionary, borrow the

herd at that station, also the herd in charge of the Eskimo, Anto-Sarlook, at Cape Nome, and with these proceed to Point Barrow to the relief of the imprisoned whalers.

The expedition under Lieutenant Jarvis, Lieutenant Bertholf, and Surgeon Call made a safe landing near Vancouver December 17, and, gathering the herds at Cape Prince of Wales and Cape Nome, reached Point Hope on March 5 and Point Barrow on March 29, completing an arduous overland journey of about 1,500 miles. Information from Point Barrow shows that an unusual number of wild reindeer (caribou) moved to the north during the past winter, and that hunting parties from that station succeeded in largely increasing the supply of food from this source. There remained in August of the herd driven north 391, which were left in charge of competent apprentices at the Presbyterian mission at Point Barrow, thus forming the nucleus of a herd at a very important center.

For the past two years, on account of ice in the bays in Siberia, it has been impossible to purchase any new herds of deer. The average annual number for the four years preceding had been 134. The present summer Dr. Sheldon Jackson succeeded in obtaining a herd of 161, which have been left at Cape Prince of Wales, partly replacing the herd removed for the relief of the whalers.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson was, in December of 1897, directed to report to the honorable the Secretary of War for the purpose of proceeding to Lapland and procuring a herd of reindeer to be used in the transportation of supplies for the relief of the miners in the Yukon Valley.

Pursuant to such instruction, he, in connection with Lieut. D. B. Devore, proceeded to Lapland and purchased 539 trained reindeer, with necessary sleds and harness, and shipped the same, together with 68 trained Lap reindeer drivers and their families, to New York. From that point they were transshipped to Seattle, Wash., and thence to Haines Mission, Alaska, arriving there with 526 deer.

While at Haines, circumstances prevented the driving of the deer to the moss pasture, 50 miles inland. As a consequence, the animals were detained on the beach for three weeks, and 300 deer died from lack of proper food. The remainder of the herd, 226 in number, were finally driven to the moss pasture, and thereafter by slow stages started across the country to Circle City, Alaska, and were turned over by the War Department to the Interior Department, this latter action having been taken for the reason that upon the arrival of the expedition in Alaska it was found that they would not be needed for the relief of the miners in the Yukon Valley.

The reindeer and their Lap drivers have largely passed into the service of the Post-Office Department, and are now being distributed for the carrying of the Yukon mail up and down the valley of the Yukon through a thousand miles of scattered mining settlements in the wilderness.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Section 92 of the act of January 12, 1895, regulating the printing and distribution of public documents, provides that "public documents received by the several Executive Departments shall be distributed by a competent person," who "shall keep an account in detail of all publications received and distributed by him. He shall prevent duplication, and make detailed report to the head of the Department, who shall transmit the same annually to Congress."

The report of the chief of the document division shows that publications of the Government were received during the year by the several offices and bureaus of the Department as follows:

Office of the Secretary	180,306
Patent Office	435,520
General Land Office	93,000
Pension Office	22,218
Office of Indian Affairs	3,250
Office of Commissioner of Railroads	2,000
Office of Education	145,670
Geological Survey	538,095
Total	1,420,059

Of those received by the office of the Secretary, 89,558 were reports of the Eleventh Census, comprising Final Reports on Vital Statistics, part 1, and Population, part 2, and the Compendium, part 3.

The whole number of reports of the census received to the close of the fiscal year is 644,254. Since that date a portion of the edition of the Statistical Atlas of the United States, ordered by Congress, has been delivered by the Government Printing Office. This is the last of the publications of the Eleventh Census, the entire edition of which it is hoped will be received by the close of the present calendar year. It therefore appears that the complete statistics of the census of 1890 were not published until nearly eight years subsequent to the census year. The first volume published, viz, the Report on Mineral Industries, was received from the Printing Office October, 1892. It is hoped that some means may be devised by which the full results of the census of 1900 can be placed before the public not later than five years after the taking of said census.

Included among the documents received by the Secretary's office were also 36,452 of the publications of the United States Geological Survey, which were in the main distributed to libraries designated by Senators and Representatives to receive them.

Three hundred and seventy-six copies each of volumes 167 to 169 of United States Reports were delivered to the Department by the reporter of the Supreme Court, in compliance with the provisions of section 681 of the Revised Statutes and of act of February 12, 1897, which have been distributed to judicial and other officers of the Government entitled

to receive them. Attention is once more called to the importance of additional provision for the purchase and distribution of these volumes. Since the passage of the act above referred to, which is supposed to embody the policy of the Government in regard to this matter, the number of United States judges has been increased, as has been also the number of places in the several States and Territories at which United States courts are holden, so that the number of copies of reports now provided is not adequate to meet the requirements of the executive and judicial officers of the Government to whom these volumes are necessary in the discharge of their official duties.

During the last session of Congress a bill satisfactorily covering this matter was reported by the Committee on the Judiciary in the Senate and now awaits final action by that body. It is understood also that a similar bill was reported by a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary in the House, but at too late a date to receive consideration by the whole committee. This bill should, in my judgment, receive favorable action on the part of both Houses of Congress at the earliest practicable moment after its convening in December.

The sum of $2,595.19 was received from the sale of documents during the year by the office of the Secretary, and $4,196.84 by the Geological Survey. A large sum was also received by the Patent Office from the sale of its own publications, but this is not separately shown in the report of the Commissioner of Patents giving the receipts of that office.

OFFICE OF RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

The office of Auditor of Railroad Accounts, established by the act of June 19, 1878, as a bureau of the Interior Department, and the duties of the Auditor, under and subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, are defined to be "to prescribe a system of reports to be rendered to him by the railroad companies whose roads are in whole or in part west, north, or south of the Missouri River and to which the United States have granted any loan of credit or subsidy in bonds or lands; to examine the books and accounts of each of said railroad companies once in each fiscal year and at such other times as may be deemed by him necessary to determine the correctness of any report received from them; to assist the Government directors of any of said railroad companies in all matters which come under their cognizance whenever they may officially request such assistance; to see that the laws relating to said companies are enforced; to furnish such information to the several Departments of the Government in regard to tariffs for freight and passengers and in regard to the accounts of said railroad companies as may be by them required, or, in the absence of any request therefor, as he may deem expedient for the interest of the Government; and to make an annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, on the 1st day of November, on the condition of each of said

railroad companies, their roads, accounts, and affairs, for the fiscal year ending June 30, immediately preceding." The title of Auditor of Railroad Accounts was changed by the act of March 3, 1881, to that of Commissioner of Railroads.

The report of the Commissioner shows the operations of the last fiscal year, and the present condition of the several railroads which have received subsidies in bonds and in grants of land from the United States.

The Commissioner remarks that the long period of financial depression which commenced in 1893 and culminated in 1896 has come to an end. The business of the country has been steadily expanding for the past fifteen months, and this is particularly noticeable in railroad affairs. He notes that in April, 1894, receivers controlled 210 roads in this country; that is, about 20 per cent of the total mileage. On June 30 of this year this number was reduced to 119.

He reports that a careful inspection was made of the bond-aided Central Pacific and of many land-grant roads. Substantial improvements were noted in the maintenance of these properties. Particular attention was given to the Central Pacific. This road has been maintained up to its usual high standard. The track was found in very good condition as regards both surface and line. The roadbed is in good shape, an absence of low or narrow banks being noticeable. The company continues the policy of substituting steel bridges for wood structures, three steel bridges having been erected during the past year. The offices of the bond-aided roads were visited and the books examined with a view to ascertaining the amounts due the United States from these companies. In the report of the Commissioner will be found full statements of the indebtedness of each company under existing laws.

THE GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

The act of July 1, 1862, provides for the appointment by the President of two directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company, to represent the Government and act with the regular board of directors of the company. By the act of July 2, 1864, the number of Government directors was increased to five. They are required to attend the meetings of the board, to visit all portions of the road as often as necessary, and to report to the Secretary of the Interior from time to time touching the condition and management of the company.

The compensation of a director is $10 per day for each day actually employed, and mileage from residence to place of meeting and return at the rate of 10 cents per mile each way. This compensation is paid by the railway company.

The Government directors present a detailed report of the proceedings in the matter of the foreclosure of the Union Pacific Railway

Company and the sale of the properties. In pursuance of the decree the special master, on November 1, 1897, sold the (Union Pacific) Railroad, franchises, and property, and the bonds in the sinking fund, at public auction. The total amount realized at this sale was $58,448,223.75, which covered the entire indebtedness of the Union Pacific, principal and interest.

This report then shows that a second foreclosure suit, instituted by the United States and others for the foreclosure of that portion of the Kansas Pacific Railroad which was subject to the lien of the United States, was prosecuted to a final decree on July 30, 1897. In pursuance of this decree the special master, on February 16, 1898, sold the railroad, franchises, and property at public auction. The said properties were sold for $6,303,000, the amount of the principal of the subsidy bonds issued by the United States to this company. This amount has been paid to the United States.

It is further shown in this report that the purchasing trustees duly transferred and assigned their said bid, etc., to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Utah. In both of the foregoing sales the right of the Government to preference at all times for the use of the railroad, telegraph, etc., at fair and reasonable rates is expressly reserved.

The Government directors note that the entire indebtedness of the Kansas Pacific was $12,891,900.19, and that after deducting therefrom $6,303,000, the amount realized from the sale of the road, there still remains due the United States the sum of $6,588,900.19. Proceedings have been instituted by the Department of Justice against the receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Company for this sum.

The directors recite the changes which have taken place in the organization of the original Union Pacific Railroad Company and ask to have their status defined.

THE TERRITORIES.

ALASKA.

The governor of Alaska, John G. Brady, in his report on the condition of affairs in the district, calls attention to the difficulty of preventing the smuggling of liquor into Alaska. According to the present regulations, intoxicating liquors may be lawfully imported for medicinal, mechanical, and scientific purposes only, under permits issued by the collector of customs at Sitka. Special permits to sell must be obtained from the governor. However, without a fleet of revenue cutters and steam launches to patrol the tortuous channels of southeast Alaskan waters it has been impossible to enforce these regulations. Smuggling prevails, and saloons are open in all of the towns and mining camps. The governor states that the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for 1897 shows that the deputy

collector in Alaska received a special tax from 147 retail liquor dealers, 6 breweries, 8 retail and 1 wholesale dealers in malt liquors. The court has endeavored to deal with those who engage in this traffic, but without satisfactory results.

In order to obtain the opinions and advice of the leading citizens of Alaska, the governor addressed a circular letter to many of them upon the subject. Their replies show a consensus of opinion in favor of a stringent high-license law which would tend to stamp out smuggling and the selling of liquor to the natives. The governor strongly recommends that the laws with regard to the sale of liquor in the District of Columbia, enacted in 1893 and 1894, be made applicable to Alaska, provided, however, that no license shall be less than $1,000 nor more than $2,000, and that the governor, United States marshal, and district attorney be constituted an excise board to enforce the provisions of said laws. This course, the governor states, would have the approval of a majority of the citizens and would provide revenue ample enough to pay nearly all of the expenses of governing Alaska.

Early action by Congress upon the report of the commission to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States with regard to Alaska is urged.

For the reason that the laws of the United States relating to mining claims were by the organic act of 1884 declared to be in force in the district of Alaska, there has never been any difficulty with regard to the locating of mineral lands in the Territory. The general land laws, however, are not in force in Alaska. The governor states: "There are no surveyed lands in Alaska, nor has any system of survey been provided. It is impossible, therefore, for a poor settler to acquire a homestead. If he were able and willing to stand the expense of a survey, he has no assurance that it will be accepted by the Government. If he settles as a squatter and makes improvements he can not tell how future surveys may affect him."

The governor believes that Alaska should and can pay revenue into the United States Treasury. Under a high-license law he estimates that the liquor traffic would yield an annual revenue of not less than $200,000; a tax of a few cents per case of salmon would produce from $35,000 to $50,000; 10 cents per ton on wharfage collected during the past year would have yielded $100,000. He recommends, however, that any system of taxation for the Territory be deferred until land laws shall have been provided.

Attention is called to the fact that many sections of Alaska are suitable for agricultural purposes. With proper care, cattle can be raised in the milder districts. It can not be doubted that in the course of time vast herds of reindeer will cover the plains of northern Alaska, and a few thousands of dollars spent now in helping the Eskimo to obtain herds will save the expenditure of many thousands in the future.

The fur seal are doomed to extinction unless all pelagic sealing can be stopped. The branding of female seals has proved a success. The

brands render the pelts valueless and show that the United States has a property right to the animal. The raising of blue foxes is becoming an important industry. The hunting of the sea otter has been so unremitting that very few are now left. The governor recommends that the killing of them be prohibited for a long time.

Representation in Congress for the citizens of Alaska is strongly urged. The salmon-canning industry in Alaska is of immense value, but the laws which should regulate it are variously interpreted and are not enforced. The inspectors can visit only the few canneries located at the regular stopping places of the mail steamers, and while there, owing to the lack of other accommodations, must be the guests of the superintendents of the canneries.

The past year has been one of great progress in mining operations. Many of the Americans who located claims in the Northwest Territory have abandoned them and have settled on the Alaskan side of the international boundary line, where a new town, Eagle City, has sprung up. There has been great development in quartz mining in southeast Alaska and along the coast as far as Unalaska. Coal has been discovered near the Upper Yukon, the Tanana, and on Prince William Sound.

Public buildings at Sitka are urgently needed for the accommodation of the officials. The Russian log houses which came into the possession of the United States at the time of the transfer have been used for this purpose for thirty-one years. They have been repaired year after year, but the governor states that it is a waste of material to continue this course any longer. It is urgently recommended that Congress appropriate $110,000 for the erection of a penitentiary and buildings for the accommodation of the officials.

An appropriation of $60,000 for the education of children in Alaska is earnestly recommended. Thirty thousand dollars has hitherto been appropriated annually and has been expended by the Bureau of Education in maintaining the schools already in existence, but many new towns have sprung up, where educational facilities are urgently needed.

The native people of Alaska are now in a transition state, ready to abandon old customs and ideas and adopt American ways of living. They are self-supporting; the young men are asking to be licensed as engineers and pilots, to be allowed to locate land and mining claims. The governor recommends that the rights and privileges of American citizenship be conferred upon them. He suggests that the leading men of the tribes in southeast Alaska be invited to a convention at Sitka, where they could be addressed by the governor and other officials, and that $1,500 be appropriated to defray the expenses of such a convention.

Attention is called to the fact that the rapid increase of the number of vessels plying Alaskan waters necessitates the erection of many light-houses.

Independent means of transportation in discharging their duties should be provided for the governor, United States marshal and his deputies, inspectors of fisheries, and other officials.

An emergency fund, to be disbursed by the governor, should be provided. In case of disaster by fire or shipwreck, there is now no fund from which immediate relief can be furnished.

A monthly mail service throughout the year between Sitka and Unalaska should be established. Cable connection between Alaska and the States, encouraged by Congressional action, is urged. The first railway in Alaska, between tidewater and the lakes at the headwaters of the Yukon River, is being constructed by the Pacific and Arctic Railway and Navigation Company.

There is under the present form of government a lack of executive responsibility. I respectfully urge that Congress provide for such increase of the power of the governor as will enable him, with the advice of a council, to administer the laws of the Territory more effectively than can be done under the present system.

The policy of extending the land laws of the United States to Alaska, or at least to the settled portions of the Territory, should have careful consideration.

I respectfully call attention to the various recommendations of the governor, many of which should receive serious consideration.

ARIZONA.

The governor, N. O. Murphy, reports that no complete census has been taken since 1890. The population has increased very rapidly, however, within the last eight years, and it is believed that the Territory has now nearly 100,000 people. The class of immigration to the Territory insures a high grade of citizenship. The great and varied resources of Arizona invite strong, courageous characters, who come seeking investments and permanent homes. Social and moral conditions here compare favorably with any portion of the Union. The bonded and floating debt of the Territory on July 1, 1898, aggregated $997,260.87, the cash on hand $123,861.24, leaving the net debt $873,399.63. The aggregate value of the assessed lands in the Territory is $9,701,481.91, and the value of improvements thereon is $5,425,503.16. There are 1,366 miles of railroad in the Territory, of which 989.568 miles, valued at $5,014,680.77, are assessed as taxable property. The assessed valuation of all taxable property is $31,473,359.96, an increase of $859,647.15 over the preceding year.

During the year goods were imported valued at $3,714,964.35, upon which duties aggregating $137,655.46 were collected, an increase of $12,322.84 over the previous year. Seven and two-thirds per cent of all goods imported were dutiable. Thirty-eight thousand six hundred and fifty-nine head of cattle were imported, of which 6,428 were admitted free of duty. Goods were exported during the year aggregating in value $1,188,381, an increase of $155,967 over the previous year.

The total number of entries of land of all classes in the Territory was 577, embracing an acreage of 76,182.93.

Of the total area of the Territory, embracing some 22,500,000 acres, considerably less than one-half per cent is arable land. Of the arable lands more than one-fourth of a million acres are under canal irrigation at the present time, and with the canals in process of construction this area will soon be greatly augmented. The arable lands of the Territory are in the aggregate greater than the total area of the smaller of the New England States, and a large portion of these lands will at no distant date come under cultivation.

Of the arable lands now under cultivation, approximately 280,000 acres are in Salt River Valley. This valley is of wide extent, practically level and perfectly situated for irrigating on a large scale from canals. Canals at Yuma and elsewhere are now in process of construction, which, when complete, will add materially to the agricultural interests of the Territory.

The governor earnestly recommends that the arid lands of Arizona be ceded to the Territory, and the necessity of further legislation by Congress on the subject thereby relieved. He is of the opinion that this would be the quickest, best, and most satisfactory way to secure the reclamation and occupancy of the arid portions of the country.

Among the many agricultural and horticultural products much attention has been given to the cultivation of sugar beets, canaigre, date palms, melons, cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, etc. Almonds and peanuts are profitable products. Among the staple crops are alfalfa, wheat, corn, barley, and oats. Nearly all varieties of root crops are grown in the Territory, and in many of the valleys throughout the mountains enormous crops of potatoes are raised. Market gardeners in the vicinity of the larger towns and villages grow vegetables every month of the year.

The pine timber resources of the Territory it is believed will be sufficient for any population for at least one hundred and fifty years. The pine forests of Northern and Central Arizona cover an area of about 2,700 miles, or approximately 1,750,000 acres.

During the past year the live stock interests of Arizona have grown and flourished, and in spite of the heavy shipments made from every railroad station there are as many cattle as last year. Statistics show that there are 806,205 cattle, sheep, and swine in the Territory, valued at nearly $5,000,000. Grazing has been especially profitable during the year because of rain upon the upland mesas and ranges, producing bountiful grasses.

The shipments from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898, have been 253,318 head and the prices realized about $5,000,000; number of head of cattle slaughtered by licensed butchers of Arizona, 30,726. It is estimated that 50,000 head of sheep have been shipped, and between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 pounds of wool, for which there was received an estimated total of about $615,000. There was also shipped 17,193 hogs.

The mining industries receive much attention. Prof. W. P. Blake,

Territorial geologist, reports that of all the metals gold is the most widely and generally distributed in all parts of Arizona, and that there is no other part of North America where probably such a variety of minerals can be found. The gold, silver, and lead mines have been worked with gratifying results. The production of copper has exceeded the records of former years and has been a profitable one for the copper producers. The production in 1897 was 81,019,922 pounds and for the six months ending June 30, 1898, 49,503,294 pounds.

The past year has been one of steady progress in the schools of the Territory and reports show that the schools are in better condition than ever before in their history. The following statement shows the status of the schools for 1898: Teachers, 365; school districts, 244; enrollment, 14,613; children of school age at last census, 18,802; average length of school term, 6.50 months; average salary paid teachers, monthly, $66.67; amount paid in salaries of teachers, $169,894.39; total expenditures, $221,389.75; valuation of school property, $472,107.64.

The number of Indians in the Territory can not be given exactly as no complete census has been taken during the year, but a very close approximation fixes the number at 40,569. There have been no outbreaks nor depredations by Indians within the year. The Indian schools throughout the Territory are very prosperous. The Indian Industrial Training School at Phœnix has grown during the year from 250 to 450, the average being 418. The school is composed of children from all the Indian tribes in the Territory and those residing in New Mexico, Oregon, and California.

The governor recommends that an ethnological commission be appointed, to consist of the ablest scientists who can be obtained by the Government, for the purpose of thorough, careful, and extended ethnological and archælogical research in the Territory. He also recommends that Whipple military post be reestablished and improved; that a reasonable sum be appropriated for artesian-well boring in the Territory; that the salaries of the Federal judges within the Territory be increased; that Congress appropriate money to pay the governor and secretaries of Territories the salaries allowed them by law, and that the pay of members of the Territorial legislature be increased.

He adds that Arizona's people, by their patriotism and valor, by their thrift and ability, by their loyalty to the Republic, fealty to national principles, and every consideration of true Americanism, have earned and won the inestimable privilege of self-government. They all ask that which of right should be granted—the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State, without longer delay.

OKLAHOMA.

The governor, Cassius M. Barnes, reports that Oklahoma's growth of population has been as remarkable as her development along other lines. From an unbroken, uninhabited prairie, in a single day it sprang into existence as a community of three-score thousand souls.

The census of 1890 gave the Territory, then barely organized, a population of 61,834, but on several occasions since the Territory has increased its population 50 per cent or more in a single day by the settlement of Indian lands thrown open to homestead entry. For several years there have been no openings of reservations, and hence no such sudden increase in population; but the tide of immigration from all parts of the United States has been an unceasing one, and the peopling of some of the counties has been unprecedented for a steady growth without the attendant elements of boom or rush.

The population was reported in 1896 to be 275,587; the assessors' returns for 1898 show a population of 311,400, a gain of 13 per cent in two years. This enumeration, however, does not include the transient population of the towns and cities, who do not list property for taxation, and it is therefore estimated that the actual population at this time is fully a third of a million.

The people come from every State in the Union and are truly cosmopolitan. The percentage of foreign-born population is very small, but those in the Territory are naturalized and thoroughly identified with American ways and institutions.

The taxable property of the Territory is $40,623,816, an increase of $8,589,064 over last year; the total bonded debt is but $48,000, which was incurred in the first year of the Territory's history to erect college buildings. Added to this, the Territory has a warrant indebtedness of a little over $251,530.51. The Territorial tax rate is but 4.3 mills for all purposes.

The public school system is excellent; the general scheme of education embraces a continuous course from the district school to and through the university. There are 90,585 school children and 1,879 school districts, having school houses valued at $454,574.68. These schools were maintained during the year at a cost of over $250,000.

The higher institutions of learning of the Territory—the University, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, the Normal, at Edmond, the Northwestern Normal, at Alva, and the Colored Agricultural and Normal University, at Langston—are all doing good work, have excellent faculties, their attendance aggregating 1,000 the past year with every prospect of its being doubled the coming year. There are also a number of good sectarian schools and colleges and a score of excellent Indian schools, notably that known as "Chilocco," at which there was an attendance of over 500 during the past year.

In a social and religious way the people of Oklahoma compare favorably with those of any other State, all of the leading religious denominations and fraternal organizations being well represented.

There are 661 churches, with property valued at $368,000, and over 1,000 Sunday schools, with 34 Masonic, 64 Oddfellow, 23 Knights of Pythias, and many more kindred organizations.

During the past year incoming settlers filed upon 1,127,426 acres of Government land. There are still several million acres of vacant land

in the Territory subject to homestead entry and some of it the best of farming land.

The demand for labor is always equal to or in excess of the supply, and no man or woman need long be idle in the Territory.

There are 49 Territorial and 6 national banks, with an aggregate paid-up capital of $789,786.69, the former having deposits amounting to $2,560,485.18, the latter with $1,071,490.36. During the year 6 new banks were started, 2 were consolidated, and 1 failed. The Territorial banks made a gain in reserve of 60 per cent, in deposits of 75 per cent during the year. The average reserve of these banks is four times as great as required by law. The national banks gained for the year 50 per cent in deposits, 125 per cent in loans, and 80 per cent in cash on hand. During the year $5,567,271 of fire insurance, $906,132 of life insurance, and $449,121 of casualty and indemnity insurance was written.

The railway facilities are excellent. The Territory can be reached by direct trunk lines from any portion of the nation, and there is no portion of it but is reasonably accessible to railways and their attendant comforts and advantages. Seven railways are in operation, several more are building, and half a dozen projected.

The home and foreign trade of the Territory has more than doubled during the past year.

The school land office is the largest department of the Territorial government. There are under control of this department 10,800 quarter sections of land, about 8,500 of which are leased, and the cash receipts for the year were $186,789.49, a large portion of which ($121,383.90) was divided per capita among the school districts. Over $23,000 was divided among the Territorial colleges, and an equal amount put into the permanent public building fund.

The Territory has no public buildings, except five college buildings, but there is a public building fund of over $53,000 for their erection when they are decided on. The cities and counties are all well governed and managed, and their bonds and warrants are the best of securities. The cities have waterworks, electric lights, good streets and sidewalks, the best of graded schools, fire protection, and good police regulations.

The newspapers number 14 dailies, 108 weeklies, 1 semimonthly, and 10 monthlies, a total of 133—a greater number in proportion to the population than any State in the Union.

Few portions of the continent have a more attractive climate the year round than this Territory. The winters are mild and pleasant, the spring and fall delightful, and while the summers are hot, there is almost a continual breeze and, with but few exceptions, the nights are cool and pleasant.

As an agricultural country, Oklahoma is without a superior. The crops of last year were such as to astonish the world, and the season so far has been such as to insure even greater crops for 1898. The

wheat crop of 1897 was 20,000,000 bushels, bringing to the farmers $13,000,000 to $15,000,000. This year the acreage was greater, but the yield not quite as good, so the aggregate crop will be about the same. The cotton crop last year was 140,000 bales, requiring 5,000 cars to ship, and bringing to the farmers $5,000,000 in cash. The Territory raises large quantities of corn, hay, castor beans, oats, kaffir corn, millet, alfalfa, potatoes, peanuts, melons, etc. Fully 40,000 bushels of kaffir corn were exported from Oklahoma to European markets the past year, and there is a rapidly increasing foreign demand for this new product. A large portion of the Territory is especially adapted to stock raising, and live-stock men are prospering. There are in the Territory 203,974 horses, 38,837 mules, 775,851 cattle, 257,740 hogs, and 52,868 sheep and goats. The Oklahoma Live Stock Association, with headquarters at Woodward, is one of the largest associations of the kind in the nation, its membership representing the ownership of over $4,000,000 worth of cattle.

All kinds of fruit do well, and some of the finest peaches, grapes, and apples at the Omaha Exposition were from Oklahoma. Peaches bear the third year from the seed, produce enormously, and their size and flavor are not excelled by California fruits. Several hundred cars of peaches were shipped out last year. Grapes of all kinds do well, and the best of wines are made from them.

Some coal is being mined in the Territory, and salt taken from the immense beds in the western part, while several large cement beds are now being worked. There are many good veins of coal at various points, indications of zinc, lead, copper, gold, and silver, while there are immense deposits of iron in the Wichita Mountains. There are also in these mountains great deposits of asphaltum, fine oil springs, and many kinds of fine clay deposits. Among the most remarkable resources of the Territory are the great salt deposits.

In the salt reserves in the northern part of the Territory are thousands of acres covered with a dazzling white deposit of pure salt, and great salt springs gushing out strong brine. In the northern part of Blaine County are great beds of rock salt, and the brine seeping up from them forms Salt Creek, one of the most remarkable streams in existence, its waters when evaporated yielding over 50 per cent of pure commercial salt. There are in the Territory strong indications of both oil and gas, and land is now being leased preparatory to the development of the field.

There are 22 flouring mills, with an aggregate daily output of over 3,000 barrels; numerous ice and cold-storage plants, three cotton compresses, three cotton-seed oil mills, a railroad shop, 100 cotton gins, 3 canning factories, 3 creameries, salt works, planing mills, harness factories, cement works, and scores of other small industries; and the Territory offers special inducements to small manufacturing establishments of every kind.

There are 196 insane, an increase of 53 during the past year. Their care costs the Territory $61,320.50.

The governor recommends the passage of an act correcting the ambiguity and uncertainty of the act reserving school lands in the Cherokee Strip, the language of the act as it now stands giving rise to a contention as to the disposition of the funds arising from the lease of said lands; he urges that the saline reserves in the Cherokee Strip be given to the Territory for the benefit of the higher institutions of learning; that Fort Supply Reservation, on which there are buildings going to decay, be transferred to the Territory for such use as is deemed best by the people, and suggests the advisability of granting to the settlers of Beaver County preemption and tree-claim rights, or the right to purchase a limited area of Government land at a nominal price.

The governor also states that there is a stronger sentiment in the Territory for immediate Statehood than existed at the time of the rendition of his last annual report.

NEW MEXICO.

The report of the governor, Miguel A. Otero, estimates the total population of the Territory at 282,900. There has been quite an influx of new residents to the principal cities and mining districts. The subject of irrigation is treated at length. The report says:

> The improved systems of irigation upon which New Mexico has to depend for the multiplication of its land area are developing rapidly, but there are still many opportunities for the investment of capital in irrigation projects, which can not fail, under good management, to produce good results. There is in operation the Springer system of irrigation, with 50 miles of ditches and 5 reservoirs, covering 22,000 acres. The Vermejo system, which controls 57 miles of ditches and 10 reservoirs, supplies 30,000 acres. In the northwestern portion of the Territory there are 200 miles of ditches, watering 24,000 acres. There are several tracts of fertile soil accessible to streams, which will afford an ample supply, awaiting the attention of moneyed men. Also extensive ditch systems are in operation in the Mimbres region of Grant County. The irrigation projects noted above are in the four corners of the Territory. In the meantime the great central portions are receiving attention, more than fifty companies having been organized for irrigation projects, and several having plants in operation, affording to the homeseeker at the present time ample opportunity for settlement and reclamation.

The mining industries of New Mexico are reported as encouraging. The Territory is destined to become one of the richest mineral producing regions of the Rocky Mountain range. All that it needs is the influx of more capital to thoroughly develop the various mines. The gold output is heavy from many districts.

The production of coal for the fiscal year 1897 and 1898 was 858,583 tons, being an increase of 125,044 tons.

New Mexico's natural adaptability to sheep raising and wool growing is well known. It has been for many years past the most important and profitable industry in the Territory. At this time there are owned over 4,000,000 head of sheep. The wool clip will amount to fully

15,000,000 pounds for this year. The sheep business of New Mexico has resulted in the establishment of another home enterprise, viz, that of wool pulling and tanning. There are located at Las Vegas two wool-pulling plants, one of which is also engaged in the tanning of leather.

The governor reports that the outlook for the stock-growing interests of New Mexico was never so encouraging as at present. Agriculture is prospering under the systems of irrigation in vogue. The fruit industry is destined to become of great importance. The beet-sugar industry in the Pecos Valley has occasioned widespread popular interest in the cultivation of sugar beets throughout New Mexico.

The educational institutions of the Territory are reported to be in flourishing condition. The enrollment in public schools is given as 150,327; average daily attendance, 105,819; number of schools, 3,355; receipts, $1,359,613.88; expenditures, $1,360,376.16. Value of sectarian school property, $313,600; enrollment, 3,600.

The report states that 79 per cent of the present population are able to read and write, leaving only 21 per cent of illiteracy. There has been a marked change since 1890, when the percentage was 44.49, and was, in a large degree, attributable to the fact that there were still living many of the inhabitants who were in the Territory before it became a part of the United States. It is estimated that the percentage of the inhabitants unable to speak English will not, at the utmost, exceed 15 per cent, as against 61.11 percentage as shown by the census of 1890.

The receipts by the Territorial treasurer from November 30, 1896, to May 28, 1898, were $540,488.57, and the expenditures $462,876.60, showing a net gain during that period of $77,611.97.

The Indian industrial schools at Santa Fe and Albuquerque, supplemented by the several governmental schools at the various pueblos, are all doing fine work for the education of the Indian children. Nearly every Indian child in New Mexico is provided with the means of education, and the schools are very largely attended.

New Mexico enthusiastically responded to the call for troops for the Spanish-American war, furnishing in a short time her quota of soldiers. Says the Governor:

> More men responded under each call than were required to fill our quota, and in their eagerness to serve their country it is estimated that 150 enlisted in the Regular Army and in the regiments from the States, and some of whom are now with the army in the Philippine Islands. Thus, New Mexico has furnished 1,089 soldiers for the late war, and would and could have furnished many more had the opportunity been afforded us.

The old residence of the governor-generals under Spanish and Mexican rule, known as the "Palace," which for more than three hundred years has been the headquarters of the governors, captain-generals, and chief executives of the Territory, Province, or Kingdom, is in an admirable state of preservation, owing to the liberal appropriations made by the Congress in the past, but unless the General Government continues

to look after this historic building, as it has in the past, it will go to ruin and decay.

Appropriations are asked for increase of salary of governor, for a private secretary to chief executive, contingent expenses of governor's office, and increase of salaries of the five judges in the Territory. The sums now set apart for the above purposes are entirely inadequate, owing to the increased duties of the officials and the expenses attached to their respective offices.

The Governor strongly urges the early admission of New Mexico as a State of the Union.

INSPECTORS OF COAL MINES IN THE TERRITORIES.

By act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1104), the President was authorized to appoint, at an annual compensation of $2,000 each, a mine inspector in each organized or unorganized Territory of the United States wherein were located coal mines, the aggregate annual output of which should be in excess of 1,000 tons per annum. Appropriation was originally made for three of such officers, and inspectors appointed for the Indian Territory and the Territories of New Mexico and Utah. The office of inspector for the latter Territory, however, ceased to exist on the 4th of January, 1896, upon the admission of Utah as a State.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Luke W. Bryan, mine inspector, reports that the past year has been notably free from strikes or labor trouble.

During the past five years the coal production has increased 50 per cent, but the number of men employed remains about the same, owing to the introduction of electric machinery and other labor-saving devices. All the requirements of existing law for the protection of the lives of the miners have been complied with by the companies operating in the Territory.

The most rigid rules are in force in the mines regarding the setting of props and timbers to hold up the roofs to insure the safety of the men in their working places, and a system of shot firers is provided in every mine where gas and inflammable dust exist and where explosions are liable to occur by reason of windy or blown-out shots. In every mine in the Territory that generates gas, men specially employed for the purpose visit each and every room or working place and mark the same with the day of the month on the face of the coal, and, in case gas is found, mark or deadline the entrance, so that none may pass it until the same has been cleaned out. This course is always pursued before the hour for commencing work in the morning, and the men are then notified to enter their working places. None but competent men are employed to handle the machinery, and there has been no accident

during the year caused by bad handling of hoisting machinery where men are hoisted or lowered.

The output of coal for the fiscal year was 1,438,028 tons, an increase of 103,622 tons over the preceding year, and the number of men employed 3,529, an increase of 59 from the year 1897.

There are 20 companies operating 41 mines in Indian Territory, and new mines are being constantly developed. The output of coke was 24,810 tons, a decrease of 630 tons from the previous year. There are two companies with coke plants having 130 ovens in operation.

The number of accidents during the year was 51, against 46 the preceding year, of which 17 were fatal.

The inspector directs attention to the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, "For the protection of the people of the Indian Territory," known as the "Curtis bill," relative to coal and other minerals in the Territory, and expresses the hope that in execution thereof parties contemplating the development of valuable coal fields, as well as other minerals in the Territory, may be encouraged to proceed with their operations.

The report details the changes and extensions of the coal-mining business during the year and the operations and statistics of each mine and also gives copies of the rules governing the same.

NEW MEXICO.

John W. Fleming, mine inspector, reports that the mines throughout the Territory are in good condition, and there has been a large increase in the amount of coal mined as compared with previous years. The mines have all been systematically inspected during the year, and all suggestions for their betterment and welfare of employees have been cheerfully and promptly complied with by those in charge of their management.

The roadways of the mines are kept sprinkled to avoid dust explosions; safety lamps are used in all places where gas is known to generate, and the miners are supplied with sufficient props and timbers to secure their working places against all danger.

The provisions of the mining law relative to ventilation, outlets, and safety appliances to protect the miners have been faithfully observed. The main problem, however, which confronts the mine inspector, he states, is to get the miners impressed with the necessity of looking out for themselves and using ordinary precaution in their own behalf.

The number of mines in operation is 20; not in operation, 7; new mines in course of development and producing, 2. The production of coal during the year was 858,583 tons, being an increase of 125,044 tons over the preceding year. The estimated value of the entire output at the mines was $1,408,680, an increase of $211,765 over last year. The amount of coke produced during the year was 2,275 tons.

The total number of persons employed in and about the mines is stated to be: Miners, 1,485; day men, 373; boys, 30; a total of 1,888; an increase over the preceding year of 523. The total number of accidents was 21, of which 7 were fatal.

Of the 20 mines operated this year a majority of them are worked by the slope, double entry, room and pillar method, while the others are drift, double entry, room and pillar, or drift, single entry, room and pillar. The manner of ventilation is mainly by furnace or fans.

The inspector calls attention to the fact that there are no Territorial laws governing the coal-mine industries; that the Federal mining law now in force, under which he is operating, is inadequate, and should be amended by Congress in many respects, notably so as to the placing of such restrictions on the manner of handling powder as will insure greater safety and protection to the miners.

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVATIONS.

THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

This is a tract of land near the head waters of the Yellowstone River, in the States of Montana and Wyoming, dedicated and set aside by the act of March 1, 1872 (17 Stat., 32), as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. It is 62 miles in length from north to south, 54 miles in width from east to west, and contains about 3,348 square miles, or 2,142,720 acres. Its area is greater than that of the States of Delaware and Rhode Island combined. The average altitude is about 8,000 feet.

Capt. James B. Erwin, United States Army, the acting superintendent, reports that he assumed charge November 15, 1897, relieving Col. S. B. M. Young, United States Army, who had been ordered to active military duty, and has continued in charge since, except from March 13 to July 11, 1898, when he was on detached service, during which time Lieut. G. O. Cress, United States Army, performed the duties of superintendent.

During the winter of 1897-98 much vigilance was exercised on the part of the officers, men, and the scouts stationed in the park to protect the game from poachers, necessitating frequent trips on snowshoes to the sections of the park where the wild game is mostly to be found. Several poachers were arrested, subsequently convicted upon trial, and fined. Previous to June 1, at which date the stages begin their summer travel, crews were sent over all the roads, snow and fallen timber removed, and the roads otherwise repaired, making them safe for travel.

To meet the various demands of the public, different classes of transportation have been provided through the park, viz: Regular stage lines, steamboat transportation on Lake Yellowstone, licensed and private transportation, whether by wagon, pack train, horseback, or

bicycle. The former is represented by the Yellowstone National Park Transportation Company, running its stages from Cinnabar, Mont., on the north of the park, the railroad terminus of a branch line of the Northern Pacific Railway, and over the usually traveled route of tourists, via Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris, Upper Geyser Basin, over the continental divide to Yellowstone Lake, Canyon, Norris, Mammoth Hot Springs, and thence to Cinnabar. The Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company (Humphrey & Haynes) enter the park at Riverside, from Monida, a station on the Oregon Short Line, and travel over the same route as the other stage line, as follows: Fountain Hotel, Upper Geyser Basin, over continental divide to Yellowstone Lake, Canyon, Norris, Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris, thence via Riverside to Monida. The steamboat company operates one steamboat, which makes a daily trip on the lake. Licensed transportation includes a number of individuals who are licensed to personally conduct parties through the park, furnishing the necessary camp equipage and food.

The changes in the road system of the park during the past year and those contemplated for the coming year are as follows: The main traveled road, cut off Elk Park to Gibbon Meadow, is now completed and used by park transportation companies; the road along Madison River from falls of the Firehole River to boundaries of park completed and used by the Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company; road from Upper Geyser Basin to Lone Star Geyser, is being used by the same company; road is projected from Canyon Hotel to Yancey's.

The total number of tourists visiting the park from opening of season (June 1) to September 30 was 6,534. The aggregate number carried over the regular route by the Yellowstone National Park Transportation Company was 2,196, and by the Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company, 234; aggregate number carried through by licensed transportation of personally conducted camping parties, 890; aggregate number carried through in private transportation, 3,437; bicyclers, foot travelers, etc., included. During the season 2,256 tourists took the trip across Yellowstone Lake on the steamboat of the Yellowstone Lake Boat Company. Of this number, those who came into the park by the regular stage lines numbered 1,225, and those who went through the park by other means of transportation numbered 1,031.

The regulations for government of the park, established and enforced, though sometimes misunderstood and not appreciated by a few of the travelers of the park, seem to fully and completely accomplish the object for which the park was set aside, and the intentional violators of such rules and regulations of the park have been very few.

The system of enforcing them is by means of soldiers stationed at nearly regular distances on the usually traveled routes, who patrol same, and especially by guards from these stations, who are always present at the most interesting points, thereby preventing their dese-

cration and the destruction of the natural phenomena. It has been in force for some years, and no better could be devised.

A complete and accurate record of all who enter and travel through the park is kept by the soldiers stationed at the various points in the reservation, except those who enter by the stage lines, a record of whom is kept at the hotels.

There has been no intentional violation of terms and conditions of any lease during the past year. During the season the Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company have constructed three barns, each holding from 8 to 12 horses, with additions for grain, and sleeping quarters for drivers and stock tenders.

The park has been exceptionally exempt from forest fires this year, due not only to the thoroughness with which the patrol work was done, but also to the growing carefulness in reference to fires exercised by camping parties and others. But two fires were reported, neither doing much damage, being brought under control by a detail of officers and men.

Leases held in the Yellowstone Park are as follows:

Yellowstone Park Transportation Company: Mammoth Hot Springs, 2 acres; Norris, 2 acres; Fountain, 1 acre; Upper Geyser Basin, 2 acres; Lake, 2 acres; Canyon, 1 acre, building, etc., for the accommodation of employees and stock.

Yellowstone Park Association: Mammoth Hot Springs, Mammoth Hotel and commissary; Mammoth Hot Springs, Cottage Hotel and Mammoth Barn; Fountain (Lower Basin), cottages; Fountain, Fountain Hotel and barn; Lake, Lake Hotel and barn; Canyon, Canyon Hotel, pump house, and barn; Upper Geyser Basin, hotel and barn (not yet constructed).

Yellowstone Lake Boat Company: Near Lake Hotel, 2 acres; Frank Island, 2 acres; Stevensons Island, 2 acres; Dot Island, 1 acre; West Thumb, 1 acre; Ways, 2 acres; Southeast Arm, 2 acres; Dot Island Game Corral, 2 acres; to be located by superintendent, 6 acres.

William W. Humphrey and F. Jay Haynes: At Upper Geyser Basin, Thumb, Lake Outlet, Grand Canyon, Norris Geyser Basin, Mammoth Hot Springs, not to exceed 1 acre at each point; building, etc., for the accommodation of employees and stock. (Assignments not yet made.)

Jennie H. Ash: Mammoth Hot Springs, dwelling, post-office, and store.

Ole A. Anderson: Mammoth Hot Springs, dwelling and store.

John F. Yancy: Pleasant Valley, hotel.

F. J. Haynes: Mammoth Hot Springs, studio; Upper Geyser Basin, studio.

Henry E. Klamer: Upper Geyser Basin, dwelling and store.

The Yellowstone Park Association owns and controls, under lease from the Department, hotels at the following places in the park: Mammoth Hot Springs, Lower Geyser Basin, Yellowstone Lake, and Canyon; also lunch stations at Norris Geyser Basin, Upper Geyser Basin, and Yellowstone Lake. The hotels are all so located as to stage travel that tourists using this transportation always finish up their day's journey at a hotel; the lunch stations being merely places to obtain noonday refreshments en route. The hotels have been well conducted, but the association reports that the business has been carried on at a loss of about $25,000.

It asks to be relieved for the present of the responsibility of constructing a new and much needed hotel at Upper Geyser Basin, which, under its lease of ground at that site, is to be completed in time for the tourist season next year. Frequent demands have been made for a hotel at this wonderful spot; besides, by the erection of this hotel, the present route through the park will be so divided up that much fatigue and discomfort to the tourist will be avoided.

Permanent camps were established during the year by W. W. Wylie, under contract with the Department, at the following points: Apollinaris Spring, Upper Geyser Basin, Yellowstone Lake, and Canyon, besides lunch stations at a point about midway between Norris and Lower Geyser Basin, near the Yellowstone Lake.

These camps seem to fulfill a demand on the part of a certain number of travelers in the park who wish to enjoy whatever benefits and pleasure may be received from camp life. Inspections made from time to time found them all neat and clean.

Frequent inspections have been made of all stage lines and other transportation, of the hotels, lunch stations, the permanent camps, and of the steamer on the Yellowstone Lake. The transportation lines have given excellent service to their patrons; their horses and vehicles are always in first-class condition and their personnel polite, courteous, and efficient. The hotels are thoroughly clean and neat, the food of the best quality and the service excellent, and fulfill every requirement of the traveling public. No complaints have been made.

The camps and lunch stations are neat and clean and have given satisfaction.

A number of trips were made on the steamer on Yellowstone Lake; it was always found to be in perfect condition and thoroughly safe.

Game in the park, excepting buffalo, is reported as increasing in numbers, and especially is this true of deer, elk, antelope, moose, and mountain sheep. Black bear are very plentiful and have proved very destructive to the stores of the troops on station, lunch stations, and campers. If they continue to increase in the future as in the past, it will be necessary to take steps to rid the park of the yearly increase. They are numerous at the garbage piles of the hotels, and are objects of much interest and enjoyment to the tourists. The acting superintendent estimates that there are probably 50 buffalo yet in the park, and he attributes the fact that they are not increasing to too much interbreeding. He believes with new stock introduced into the herd an increase would follow. Coyotes are very numerous in certain sections, and they do some damage to the young elk, but the young deer and antelope are their particular prey. Beaver are more plentiful than ever before, and their locations are carefully watched and protected. Otter are abundant; martens plentiful; foxes are in goodly number, and there are many muskrats.

The many streams and lakes were largely stocked in the past with fish; the latter have multiplied, despite the enormous quantity caught yearly, and there is yet an abundant supply in all the streams.

The acting superintendent recommends the construction of a new road from the Canyon northward, following the canyon of the Yellowstone River, over Mount Washburn, and thence by way of Tower Creek to Yancey's, and thence to Mammoth Hot Springs. From the Canyon to Yancey's by the eastern trail the road will be about 23 miles long and can be built for $45,000.

From Yancey's to Mammoth Hot Springs is 20 miles. Some 4 or 5 miles of this road was built last year, leaving some 15 miles to construct, costing about $15,000, making $60,000 in all. The acting superintendent recommends that this amount be appropriated for this specific purpose in addition to the usual appropriation for the protection and improvement of the park. The construction of this road will obviate the necessity of visitors going over from 28 to 42 miles of the same road twice.

Appended to the report is a map of the park and forest reserve, showing the change in the road system since last year.

Under date of February 1, 1898, there was transmitted to Congress a report made on the 12th of January, 1898, by Col. S. B. M. Young, Third United States Cavalry, then acting superintendent of the park, recommending the extension of the limits of the park, and submitting a draft of a bill with a view to carrying the same into effect.

The boundaries, as suggested in said bill, which are indicated on a map accompanying the same, would extend the limits of the park so as to embrace the Yellowstone Timber Land Reserve, which lies on the east and south boundaries of the park, and comprises about 1,914 square miles; all that portion of the Teton Forest Reserve lying east of the summit of the Teton Range and comprising about 1,050 square miles, and adjoins the Yellowstone Timber Land Reserve on the south; together with an unreserved area of about 30 square miles at the southwest corner of the park in Idaho, and an unreserved area of about 260 square miles at the northwest corner in Montana.

In the forest reserves are fine bodies of timber which it is important should be preserved from fires because of its value as timber, as well as the protection to watersheds and against fires running into the park.

It is reported that during the winter months the large game from the National Park herd roam, to a very considerable extent, in the areas proposed to be included within the park, and they should have all protection possible from destruction by marauders who are constantly on the watch for game as it roams out of the park limits. The State game laws are applicable to the forest reserves and, for this reason, it is impracticable to prevent the killing of game in the reserves in the same manner and to the same extent as it is prohibited in the park. The superior discipline of regular troops makes a more effective patrol than

the civil forest officers; and cavalry can cover a greater extent of territory with more expedition, and is better able to cope with trespassers than are forest rangers.

In view of the importance of protecting this country, which has an international reputation on account of its scenic beauties, and to throw additional safeguards about the big game whose natural home is the National Park, and to protect more effectually the timber embraced in the forest reserves adjoining the park, I think it a wise policy that the additional areas herein described be embraced in and placed under the laws and management relating to the Yellowstone National Park.

Since the transmission of the bill hereinbefore referred to for the consideration of Congress, petitions have been made to the Department by residents of the State of Wyoming in favor of including the portion of the timber-land reserve abutting Yellowstone Park on the south within the metes and bounds of the present Teton Forest Reserve, and the addition to the latter of certain public lands on the south frequented largely by game, and the creating therefrom of a new national park, to be managed separately from the Yellowstone.

The claims of Mr. Baronett, on account of a bridge built by him over the Yellowstone River, and those of Messrs. McCartney and McGuirk, respectively, for improvements made within the park prior to the act of dedication, are equitable and just, and payment of them should not be longer delayed. Recommendations have been made in the annual reports of my predecessors, as well as in my last annual report, that Congress make proper appropriation for the adjustment of their claims. These recommendations are renewed, as in my judgment all proprietary rights within the park should be removed.

SEQUOIA, YOSEMITE, AND GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARKS.

Sequoia Park is located in Tulare County, Cal., and has an area of about 250 square miles. It was set aside by act of Congress approved September 25, 1890 (26 Stats., 478), and was placed under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, with authority to prescribe rules and regulations necessary or proper for the care and management thereof, etc.

Yosemite National Park is situated in Tuolumne, Mariposa, and Mono counties, Cal., and entirely surrounds the tract of land known as Yosemite Valley, granted by the act of Congress approved June 30, 1894, to the State of California as a public park. It covers an area of about 1,512 square miles, being 36 miles wide and about 42 miles long.

General Grant National Park is situated in Mariposa County, Cal. and contains about 4 square miles.

The lands embraced in these two parks were set aside by the act of Congress approved October 1, 1890 (26 Stats., 650), as "reserved forest lands," and authority was conferred upon the Secretary of the Interior to prescribe regulations for the government thereof.

In the Sequoia and General Grant parks, respectively, are found the finest specimens of the Sequoia gigantea, the famous "big trees" of California.

Rules and regulations for the government of these parks were promulgated by the Department in 1890, and have continued in force to the present time without modification. No penalty has ever been fixed by Congress for the violation of the regulations so issued, and the only penalty that it has been practicable to impose upon persons in the parks violating the same is that of ejectment from the reservations with such force as the circumstances demanded.

In October of 1890 the Department brought to the attention of the Secretary of War the fact that the great regions covered by the acts of Congress above referred to had been segregated from the public lands; that the Secretary of the Interior was charged with the care thereof, but that no provision had been made by Congress to enable him to do so, and the details of officers and troops for the purpose of providing the necessary protection for such reservations was solicited. This request was complied with, and the detail of troops for the protection of said parks has been renewed each year thereafter. The customary assignment of troops was made early in the spring of this year for the protection of these parks, but before their arrival on the reservations the exigencies of the service, consequent upon the war with Spain, necessitated their withdrawal in order that they might form a part of the army for duty in the Philippine Islands.

That large portions of the lands within the metes and bounds of these reservations afford excellent grazing facilities for sheep and cattle, is well known in California; realizing this fact and owing, no doubt, to the lack of vegetation on the usual grazing grounds, consequent upon the severe drought which existed during the summer in the southern part of California, and the necessity for seeking food for their herds in other localities, sheep and cattle men took advantage of the absence of the troops usually assigned for the protection of the parks, to drive their animals into the reservations for the purpose of grazing on the park lands, practically overrunning them, greatly to their injury, and doing considerable damage.

Immediately upon this unlawful occupation of the park lands being brought to the attention of the Department, measures were taken to prevent a continuance thereof. Notwithstanding the fact, however, that warning was given through the medium of the public press that trespassing on the park lands was in violation of the regulations prescribed for the government thereof, and ample time afforded stockmen to remove their trespassing sheep and cattle from the parks, they failed to do so. Thereupon I directed Special Inspector James W. Zevely to proceed from Washington to the parks in California and to warn the public by posters and advertisements in the press against trespassing on the lands within the metes and bounds of the Yosemite, Sequoia,

and General Grant parks, and to take such measures as were necessary to eject trespassing cattlemen and sheepmen and their herds from the park lands, taking note of the names of the offenders, with a view to the institution of suits against them should such course be deemed advisable.

To assist him in the work, it became necessary to call to his aid the special forest agents located in California. Subsequently, upon appropriation being made by Congress at its last session for the protection of the Yosemite Park, I appointed ten assistant superintendents to take the place of the forest agents, but their services were only required for one month. Special Inspector Zevely was designated as acting superintendent of these parks, and energetically prosecuting the work intrusted to him, removed from Yosemite Park approximately 189,500 sheep, 300 horses, and 1,000 cattle, and from Sequoia and General Grant parks approximately 45,000 sheep, and in addition thereto, succeeded in extinguishing several large fires occurring in the park, the latter in all probability originating through the carelessness or maliciousness of the sheep and cattle herders who were being ejected from the reservations.

Special Inspector Zevely's services being required in the examination of other matters connected with this Department, the Secretary of War, at my earnest solicitation and considering the exigencies of the case, detailed for duty in the parks a company of Utah volunteer cavalry. Capt. Joseph E. Caine thereupon assumed charge of the management of Yosemite and General Grant National parks on September 23, 1898, and Lieut. Benner X. Smith was assigned to duty in Sequoia Park. These officers and their men were engaged on this assignment and prosecuted the duties intrusted to them in as vigorous a manner as the force in their respective commands permitted until October 29, 1898, when by reason of the approach of winter they were withdrawn for the season.

The organic acts setting aside the lands embraced within these parks provide no penalty for the violation of any of the provisions of the regulations for the management thereof prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and trespassers have therefore entered upon the park lands, knowing that the only remedy at the hands of the Government for violation of the regulations was by ejectment. Experience has demonstrated that this penalty has not been sufficient to deter them from entering the park lands for the purpose of killing game or grazing sheep or cattle if their own interests warrant them in pursuing such course. Congress should therefore provide suitable legislation, such as has recently been enacted regarding the Yellowstone National Park, for the proper punishment of persons who violate the park regulations, and I shall at an early date submit to that body a form of bill which, in my judgment, will remedy the existing defect in the law.

In the several annual reports of my predecessors, as well as in that submitted by me to you for the last fiscal year, the fact that there are numerous private holdings on these reservations was adverted to. The aggregate acreage of these lands in which the Government has wholly parted with its title may be stated, approximately, to be $55,064\frac{2}{100}$, and that in which title has not fully passed from the United States to be $367\frac{975}{1000}$ acres, divided as follows: In the Yosemite National Park, $53,931\frac{15}{100}$ acres of patented lands and three claims embracing $327\frac{975}{1000}$ acres on which patents have not yet issued; in the Sequoia National Park, $972\frac{87}{100}$ acres of patented lands and one claim of 40 acres on which patent has not yet issued; and in the General Grant National Park, 160 acres of patented lands.

The right of owners, transferees, or lessees of such lands to the use thereof for lawful purposes has always been recognized by the Department, and there has been practically no interference in the use of such property except where it was desired to cut timber therefrom or graze sheep or cattle thereon; in such cases it was first required that the metes and bounds of such lands be properly marked and defined, so that it might be easily determined whether the lands from which timber was cut or on which stock grazed was within the limits of patented lands or on the reservation lands. Furthermore, that in removing timber from the reservations or taking animals to and from patented lands, it must be done under the supervision of the acting superintendent of the park, and over the roads and trails within the park.

Although this requirement is a reasonable one, it has been found to be extremely difficult of enforcement. Persons controlling these patented tracts have leased the same to stockmen, well knowing the conditions upon which their use would be permitted by the Government. The latter, whether with knowledge of the Departmental regulations or not, have taken their herds to these patented lands for grazing purposes, and have permitted their herders to graze their animals upon the park lands, making but little effort to keep them within the limits of the patented lands. These depredators have caused much trouble, and the greater part of the time of the park force has been taken up in ascertaining the location of the herds within the parks and their subsequent ejectment if found roaming on the reservation lands.

As long as these private interests are permitted to remain within these reserves, just so long will there be trouble and annoyance to this Department in their protection. Some provision should therefore be made at an early day looking to the extinguishment of these holdings in order that the reserves may be, as an entirety, the property of the Government, as in that way alone are they susceptible of being satisfactorily protected. To that end, therefore, I have to recommend that so much of the act of Congress approved June 4, 1897 (30 Stats., 36) as permits the relinquishment by owners of tracts of land in the sev-

eral forest reservations and the selection in lieu thereof of vacant lands in other localities which are open to settlement, be extended to these parks.

From the time these parks were set aside in 1890 and placed under the control of this Department no appropriation has been made by Congress for their protection up to the end of the last fiscal year. Upon my urgent solicitation, however, and presentation of the pressing necessity for providing means to protect these reservations, Congress at its last session made a small appropriation for the protection of the Yosemite Park, a portion of which was used in the ejecting of sheep and cattle men from that park, and the subduing of forest fires, etc., therein. This appropriation should be renewed during the coming year for the Yosemite Park, and appropriations should also be made for the proper protection of the Sequoia and General Grant National parks, the same necessity existing for the protection of the one as for the other; and I have, therefore, to earnestly recommend that appropriations for the protection of these reserves be made as recommended in the annual estimates for this Department, which will be submitted to Congress through the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

By the act of April 20, 1832 (4 Stats., 505), the Hot Springs, in the Territory of Arkansas, together with four sections of land, including such springs, were set aside and reserved for the future disposal of the United States.

By the act of March 3, 1877 (19 Stats., 378), the appointment of commissioners was authorized to lay out into squares, blocks, lots, avenues, and streets, certain tracts of land in the county of Garland, State of Arkansas, known as Hot Springs Reservation. Hot Springs Mountain, on which the Hot Springs were located, was reserved from sale, the appointment of a superintendent thereof by the Secretary of the Interior was provided for, and the levying of a special tax by the latter on water taken from said Hot Springs was authorized, the moneys arising from water rents to be used in improvement of the reservation.

By the act of June 16, 1880 (21 Stats., 288), those divisions of the Hot Springs Reservation, known as the mountainous districts, not divided by streets on the maps made by the Hot Springs Commissioners, but known and defined on the map in the report of the Commissioners as North Mountain, West Mountain, and Sugar Loaf Mountain, were forever reserved from sale and dedicated to public use as parks, to be known, with Hot Springs Mountain, as a permanent reservation. These reservations, together with the Whittington Avenue Lake Reserve, a tract of land in the city of Hot Springs, in which the title remained in the United States, aggregate 911.63 acres.

The hot water issues from the base and side of the Hot Springs Mountain and the actual quantity thereof is not known; that which is

under control and being used to supply the bath houses amounts to about 538,000 gallons daily, and the amount collected and passed through the impounding reservoir about 350,000, making a total quantity of hot water under control of about 888,000 gallons a day.

William J. Little, superintendent of the Hot Springs Reservation, reports that the principal improvements accomplished during the past year have been the completion of the Whittington avenue lakes and park, the improvement and extension of the roads and drives, and building additional walks and drainage on the permanent reservation.

One new bath house of 19 tubs has been added to the active list, bringing the total number of leases up to twenty-four; of these, twenty are active bath houses, two are sanitariums, one lease to the Hot Springs Medical Company for manufacturing medicines, and one lease to John J. Sumpter, under which no bath house has yet been erected.

The total number of tubs covered by all these leases is 538, requiring 538,000 gallons of hot water daily to supply them. Rating the bathing capacity of each tub at 15 persons per day, sufficient bathing accommodations are now provided for 8,070 persons daily. This is largely in excess of present requirements, or any that seem likely to be made soon. The whole number of baths given by them has been 324,207, and the total number of baths given during the year, including 184,690 given by the free bath house, is 508,997.

The attendance of visitors this year has been larger than for some time past, and the bath houses have seemed to enjoy a good business for the first time in three or four years.

The following table shows the bath houses and bath-house sites on and off the reservation for which leases have been granted up to June 30, 1898:

Name of bath house.	Lessee.	Tubs.	Date of lease.	Expires.
On the permanent reservation.				
Arlington Hotel	S. H. Stitt & Co. (Samuel H. Stitt, Samuel W. Fordyce, Albert B. Gaines); assigned to Arlington Hotel Co.	.....	Mar. 3, 1892	Mar. 2, 1912
New Rector	Henry M. Rector and Mary E. Fellows; assigned to Arlington Hotel Co., June 11, 1892.	40	.....do	Do.
Hale	Logan H. Roots and George H. Eastman.	26	Jan. 1, 1893	Dec. 31, 1907
Imperial	James L. Barnes and Charles N. Rix; Barnes assigned one-half of his half interest to Charles N. Rix, June 30, 1892; Charles N. Rix assigned his undivided three-fourths interest to Fred. N. Rix, Oct. 20, 1896.	25	Jan. 1, 1892	Dec. 31, 1906
Lamar	Morris C. Tombler; M. C. Tombler assigned to D. C. Buckstaff one-third interest, May 10, 1898.	40	Jan. 1, 1897	Dec. 31, 1916
Magnesia	Charles B. Platt	30	Jan. 1, 1895	Dec. 31, 1909

Name of bath house.	Lessee.	Tubs.	Date of lease.	Expires.
On the permanent reservation—Cont'd.				
Horse Shoe	Alber B. Gaines assigned to D. Fellows Platt, July 30, 1896.	30	Jan. 1, 1897	Dec. 31, 1909
Palace	Samuel W. Fordyce	23	Jan. 12, 1893	Dec. 31, 1906
Maurice	Charles E. Maurice, Charles G. Convers, and William G. Maurice.	21	Jan. 1, 1897	Dec. 31, 1916
Ozark	George G. Latta and Lewis H. Carhart; Lewis H. Carhart assigned his interest to Isaac W. Carhart, May 23, 1895.	22	Jan. 1, 1892	Dec. 31, 1902
Superior	Robert Proctor and Samuel S. Wilson; Wilson assigned his one-half interest to Henry W. Myar, May 18, 1898.	16	Sept. 15, 1896	Sept. 14, 1906
Rammelsberg	George H. Buckstaff	18	Jan. 1, 1892	Dec. 31, 1898
Off the permanent reservation.				
Rockafellow's	Charles N. Rockafellow	20	July 1, 1895	June 30, 1898
Eastman	New York Hotel Co	40	May 12, 1892	May 12, 1912
Alhambra	Edward H., Anna M., and Carroll D. Bancroft, doing business under the firm name of the Alhambra Bath House Co.	40	Feb. 28, 1894	Feb. 28, 1914
Avenue	Avenue Hotel Co	20	Jan. 1, 1898	Dec. 31, 1902
St. Joseph's Infirmary	Sister Mary Aloysius, local superior of St. Joseph's Infirmary.	4	Dec. 31, 1896	Dec. 31, 1901
Hot Springs	Mark J. and C. H. V. Smith; assigned to Mark J. Smith Feb. 2, 1893.	16	Jan. 1, 1893	Dec. 31, 1902
Park	Park Hotel Co	40	May 12, 1892	May 12, 1912
Rector	Henry M. Rector	12	Apr. 16, 1894	Apr. 16, 1904
Waverly	New Waverly Hotel Co	20	Mar. 24, 1893	Mar. 24, 1913
Cheshire	Cheshire Improvement Co., Limited	8	Aug. 7, 1895	Aug. 7, 1905
Sumpter	John J. Sumpter	8	Mar. 7, 1894	Mar. 7, 1904
	Hot Springs Medical Co. (500 gallons daily).	4	July 24, 1894	July 24, 1904
Great Northern Hotel	Curnel S. Williamson	19	May 15, 1897	May 15, 1912

The free bath house has furnished free baths to a larger number of indigent people than any year since its establishment, and has either cured or greatly benefited at least 75 per cent of all persons to whom the baths were furnished. The bath house has been open continuously, and the average number of persons furnished baths daily has been 506; of these 297 were white men, 42 white women, 106 colored men, and 61 colored women.

A free dispensary was established in May, 1898, in the second story of the free bath house, under charge of Dr. H. O. Perley, United States Army, and much good has been done by way of medical advice to the indigent people who use free baths.

The Whittington avenue improvement, consisting of two small lakes and a park, has been completed within the amount of the appropriation of $30,000, and was opened to the public on June 30, 1898, since which time it has been in constant use, and is much appreciated by

invalids now residing here. The area of this reservation is only 11 acres, nearly half of which is taken up by the lakes. The park, which covers the balance of the grounds, is even at this time, with only a half year's growth on the shrubbery and flowers, a beautiful park, and affords much pleasure and enjoyment to both visitors and citizens.

The hot-water drinking fountains, five in number, and the Fountain street cold spring are much resorted to and used both by visitors and citizens. The park, in the midst of which the springs rise and in which the fountains are located, is constantly kept in the best possible state of cultivation and is the distinctive and attractive feature of Hot Springs.

About 30 acres of the grounds on Hot Springs Mountain have been brought under cultivation for park purposes and much preliminary work has been done on from 30 to 40 acres additional. The roads and drives on the Hot Springs Mountain have received such repairs and attention as was necessary and have been in constant use. These drives enter the reservation through the main entrance on Central avenue, through the grounds of the Army and Navy General Hospital and from Fountain street, and are about 3½ miles in length.

By act of Congress approved October 2, 1888 (25 Stats., 527), $31,000 was appropriated for providing a system of reservoirs, pumps, piping, and for other purposes necessary to the collection and economical distribution of hot water on the Hot Springs Reservation. Pursuant to this authority a plan for the collection, impounding, and pumping of the hot waters was adopted and contracts for the work were let. Prior, however, to the completion of the work upon the system, in June of 1891, Congress passed a law on the 3d of March, 1891 (26 Stats., 844), the sixth section of which provided—

> That the authority heretofore conferred upon the Secretary of the Interior to collect the hot water upon said reservation shall be so construed as to require water to be collected only where such collection is necessary for its proper distribution, and not where by gravity the same can be properly utilized.

All bath houses on the reservation are supplied by gravity, and those off the reservation where not supplied by gravity are required to pump the hot water from the impounding reservoir at their own expense. The effect of this law has been to render the use of the pumping plant unnecessary, and the pump has not been in operation since its installation. Directions have accordingly been given by the Department to the superintendent to remove these pumping engines from the pit in the pumping-station building and properly store them in another part thereof; also to fit up this building in a suitable manner so that it may be used as an office for the superintendent of the reservation, so that persons desiring information touching the reservation and the bath houses thereon may not be compelled to go to the present office building on Fountain street, which is considerable distance from the bath houses, to procure the same.

The part of the Hot Springs Creek Arch which traverses the reservation front requires attention and some repairs after almost every heavy rain. The walls are often undermined by the volume of water which passes through and the swiftness of the current. Such damage as has occurred has been promptly repaired and the arch is at present in good condition.

A table is submitted in the superintendent's report showing the number of tubs in each, the rate per course charged for baths, the cost of the bath house, the number of baths given, the amount received therefor, the per cent of gross earnings on the cost of the house, and the earnings per tub; also the number of attendants and helpers employed, and the amount paid to them for attendants' fees, by which it appears that the bath houses received for baths $101,799 and the attendants $33,870, making a total of $135,669. The whole amount of money invested in bath houses in Hot Springs is $569,733.

The solicitation of patronage for the bath houses is still being carried on, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to suppress the same. The practice is continued largely through the instrumentality of physicians known as "drumming doctors," who pay their solicitors from 40 to 75 per cent of the fees received by them from the patients brought in for treatment. Of the 90 physicians practicing in Hot Springs, it is represented that from 40 to 45 solicit patronage, or practice through public or licensed drummers. The superintendent expresses the opinion that this evil can be corrected by the appointment of a board of three eminent physicians to examine and pass upon the qualifications of all the physicians practicing upon the reservation, and prescribing the use of the hot waters, and prohibiting bath-house lessees from bathing any person receiving medical advice from a physician who does not hold a certificate from such medical examining board. The authority, however, of the Department to prescribe a regulation under which such recommendation could be carried into effect is very doubtful.

The report recommends that the 157 platted lots in the reservation be disposed of by public sale in March or April, 1899, that time being regarded as a favorable one for such action.

The total receipts from bath houses and hot-water rents for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, is $18,171.25; the disbursements by the superintendent for salaries, superintendence, repairs, fuel, lights, water, etc., $12,388.16; disbursed through the Department for improvements on the reservation, $6,517.52.

Of the original amount set aside from the moneys in the Treasury for the reservation fund for the improvement of the Whittington Lake Reserve there was expended during the year $5,938.08, making a total expenditure of $29,590.08, leaving an unexpended balance of $409.92 on account of the allotment.

CASA GRANDE RUIN.

The Casa Grande ruin, located near Florence, in the Territory of Arizona, is one of the most noteworthy relics of a prehistoric age and people remaining within the limits of the United States. The land on which it is located is part of 480 acres reserved from settlement by Executive order dated June 22, 1892. At the date of discovery by one Padre Kino, in 1694, it was then in a ruinous condition, and since that time has been a subject of record by explorers and historians. This structure, like others erected by the most advanced among the native races in the Southwest, is of perishable material, being built of cajon—that is, of puddled clay, molded into walls, dried in the sun.

In my last annual report attention was directed to the necessity of a sufficient appropriation in order to provide a proper protection for this ruin from the elements. The custodian of the ruin, Rev. Isaac T. Whittemore, in a recent report, states that the walls are in a fair state of preservation, but can not continue so many years longer without a roof, as the detrition is from the upper edge, rain trickling down and leaving cracks. In order to prevent further disintegration of this historic relic, it is suggested that an appropriation of $2,000 be made by Congress to be used for the protection and preservation thereof.

ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS.

THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

This hospital was established by act of March 3, 1855 (10 Stat., 682). It is managed by a board of visitors—nine citizens of the District of Columbia, appointed by the President—and it is supported in part by Congressional appropriations and in part by receipts from pay patients, the expenditure of which is under the general supervision of the Secretary of the Interior (sec. 4858, Rev. Stat.). The institution has an area of 350 acres of land, known as St. Elizabeth, from title of the original grant; also outlying agricultural lands of an extent upward of 450 acres. The 18 hospital buildings can comfortably accommodate 1,500 patients.

The title of the entire property is in the United States, and its estimated cost is something over $1,000,000.

It is the only hospital for the insane in the United States which is exclusively under Federal control. The law provides for the admission thereto of the insane of the Army (including civilians becoming so diseased while in the employ of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments) on the order of the Secretary of War; the Navy and Marine Corps on the order of the Secretary of the Navy; the Revenue-Cutter Service, and Marine-Hospital Service on the order of the Secretary of the Treasury; inmates of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers on the order of the president of the Board of Managers of the Homes; inmates of the Soldiers' Home of Washington,

D. C., on the order of the president of the Board of Commissioners of the Home; insane United States convicts; persons charged with offenses against the United States and in the actual custody of its officers when found to be insane, and persons charged with the crime before the courts of the District of Columbia, on the order of the Secretary of the Interior; and the indigent insane of the District of Columbia on the order of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The words "insane persons" and "lunatic" are defined in the Revised Statutes of the United States as including every idiot, non compos, lunatic, and insane person; hence imbecile and weak minded persons are frequently sent to the hospital from the District of Columbia.

The annual report of the board of visitors shows that during the year 2,204 persons have been under treatment, nearly 100 more than any previous year; 351 have died or were discharged; 1,853 remained in the hospital June 30, 1898. The number of admissions, 437, has not been exceeded since the closing years of the civil war, and is attributed to the increase of the Army and development of the Navy since war was declared against Spain. The number of deaths, 197, was 8.94 per cent of the whole number under treatment, which is more than 1.5 per cent above that of the previous year, and is attributable to the advancing age and incident infirmity of a majority of the inmates rather than to any prevailing disease.

Congress, at its last session, provided for a survey of the flats along the Eastern Branch of the Potomac abutting the hospital property, looking to their reclamation in the near future. The importance of this work is commented upon and the hope expressed that it may progress without interruption to the transformation of the noisome flats into hygienic pleasure grounds.

Extensive building operations have been carried on during the year. A group of four buildings of the pavilion type for infirm soldiers and sailors from the National Homes has been completed. These buildings afford an indoor and outdoor provision for 100 bedridden and feeble men. An extension to the building for colored males is well under way.

There were 362 colored inmates remaining under treatment at the close of the year, of whom 209 were males and 153 females.

The commitments, by the Secretary of the Interior, of insane persons from the District of Columbia to the Government Hospital for the Insane was for many years made pursuant to the provisions of sections 4844, 4845, and 4846 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the question of sanity being determined by the sworn statement of two respectable physicians. This procedure was undoubtedly intended by the Congress which enacted the law to be all that was necessary to determine the sanity and provide for the care of the unfortunate person. The supreme court of the District of Columbia, however, in a decision rendered in re Bryant (3 Mackey, 489), a pay patient committed under sections 4853 and 4854, Revised Statutes of the United

States, held such commitment to be without authority of law, inasmuch as no jury trial had been had to determine the question of his sanity. Subsequently, the rule laid down in this case was held to apply to persons committed under sections 4844, 4845, and 4846, Revised Statutes of the United States, Mr. Justice James, in delivering the opinion of the court, stating, in effect, that the whole matter of the care of insane persons in the District of Columbia is regulated by the Maryland act of 1785, which contemplates an inquiry as to sanity by a jury.

Following this judical decision the mode of procedure has been changed, and residents of the District of Columbia are now brought before a marshal's jury, their mental condition ascertained after the antiquated procedure of the Maryland law of 1785, before they are committed to the hospital by the District authorities.

The attention of the Joint Select Committee of Congress to Investigate Charities and Reformatory Institutions in the District of Columbia was called to the abuse under this procedure, as well as to the accumulation of nonresident insane from the District in the hospital from the want of power or funds on the part of the District authorites to remove them, and the committee communicated with the Secretary of the Interior regarding the matter. The board of visitors to the hospital, at the instance of the Department, caused a bill to be prepared which, in their opinion, not only provided an efficient procedure for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane, but protected the United States and the District from the expenses and charge of insane persons who did not reside in the District at the time they became mentally disqualified. This bill, which was transmitted to the joint committee by the Secretary of the Interior for favorable action by Congress, is of the utmost importance and should become a law at an early day.

In the sundry civil bill approved July 1, 1898, Congress provided for the legal custody of funds belonging to inmates of the Government Hospital for the Insane and coming into the hands of the hospital authorities, by authorizing the superintendent to deposit the same in the United States Treasury in his name as agent, drawing from the same by check from time to time as needed, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and giving a separate bond for the faithful performance of the duty thus devolved upon him.

These regulations, copy of which is hereto appended (Exhibit H), have been promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior and funds of the character referred to in the act are now disbursed in accordance therewith.

The amount required for current expenses (support, clothing, and treatment) for the institution during the year ending June 30, 1900, is estimated at $407,000. This is based on an annual cost of $220 per capita for an estimated average number of 1,850 persons of the various classes at the institution.

Appropriations are solicited, of $15,000 for general repairs and improvements; $25,000 for a chapel building; $4,500 for a slaughter-house, mule stables, and cart sheds on stock farm; $6,000, central plant for hot-water piping; $5,000 for renewing plumbing and tiling baths and toilets, two sections old buildings; $2,500 for continuing brick pavements; $2,500 for erecting three fire escapes, with stand-pipe and hose; $1,500 for furnishing west lodge extension, a building for colored male patients; $5,000 for fireproofing floors, brick partition, and piazzas, Atkins Hall, and $31,250 for additional accommodations, cottage provisions for working patients.

A deficiency appropriation of $12,003 for support, 1898, and $22,000 for support, 1899, is also asked for, necessitated by an increase of nearly 100 patients in excess of number estimated for 1898 and 1899 and an advance of over $10,000 in prices of supplies for 1899.

THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM.

The Freedmen's Hospital was appropriated for and placed under control of the Secretary of War by act of March 5, 1871 (16 Stats., 506), and transferred to the Department of the Interior by act of June 23, 1874 (18 Stats., 223). It occupies 3½ acres of leased ground in the District of Columbia, on which are eight buildings. Six were constructed by the lessors, and two, at a cost of $4,000, under appropriation by Congress therefor. Five buildings used for hospital purposes have a capacity for 250 patients. The remaining three are administrative buildings. The title of property is in the trustees of the Howard University, and its estimated value is $304,000. The supervision and control of expenditure of appropriation was transferred to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 551). The appointive and general administrative power, however, is still vested in the Secretary of the Interior.

For some time subsequently to the rendition of the last annual report it was apparent that the condition of affairs at Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum was such as to necessitate changes in its internal management. Action, however, in the matter was delayed in view of the fact that a joint select committee of the Senate and House of Representatives were engaged in making an investigation of the charities and reformatory institutions of the District of Columbia, and it seemed probable that as a result of the action of such committee this Department might be relieved of the supervision of the hospital.

On May 12, 1898, in consequence of the growing urgency of the case, I appointed George W. Evans, John J. Darby, M. D., and William T. Pierson, of this Department, a board of visitors to the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, with instructions to make a thorough inquiry as to the exact condition of affairs at the institution. As a consequence of their report, which, pursuant to a resolution of the Senate dated June 30, 1898, was submitted to that body (Senate Doc. 352, Fifty-fifth

Congress, second session), a new classification of the employees was made, many irregularities in the administration methods were corrected, and rules and regulations for the government of the hospital were prescribed.

Inasmuch as the joint select committee above referred to has not yet fully completed its labors, I refrain from making any recommendations for legislative action touching this hospital and its management.

Dr. A. M. Curtis, surgeon in chief, reports that the number remaining in the hospital June 30, 1897, was 150. During the year 2,149 patients were admitted, of whom 1,393 were males and 576 females; 206 children were born, making a total of 2,205 in the hospital; 2,085 patients were discharged and 172 died, leaving 148 remaining in the hospital on the 30th day of June, 1898.

Of the 2,149 patients admitted, 658 were natives of the District of Columbia, 80 of foreign countries, and the remainder (1,401) of the several States and Territories.

In the surgical department there were 234 operations, many of them of a difficult character. Of these 214 were cured, 11 improved, 4 unimproved, and 5 died. There were 855 visits to the eye-and-ear department—683 for treatment of the eye and 172 for treatment of the ear. In the obstetrical department there were 206 patients. The number treated in the out-patient department was very large, aggregating 2,786.

In the training school for nurses 70 formal applications for admission were received; 17 were admitted on probation, 13 were accepted, and 3 dismissed. Seventeen graduated in May, and there are 32 nurses enrolled in the school at present.

The buildings and grounds occupied by this institution have been leased from Howard University at the rate of $4,000 per annum. The contract, however, has provided usually that the medical college connected with Howard University shall be accorded clinical facilities in connection with Freedmen's Hospital. As a result of the latter the relations between the Howard University and Freedmen's Hospital have been very close. The surgeon in chief calls attention to the fact that the buildings occupied do not properly accommodate the institution, are badly in need of repairs, and that if it is intended to continue the hospital as a Federal institution Congress should provide better and more modern hospital buildings.

The surgeon in chief also directs attention to University Park, which faces Freedmen's Hospital, and states that it is a grave menace to health, that "the reservation is overgrown with noxious ferns and tall weeds, matted with filth and rubbish after each rainfall. This pollution floods the hospital grounds to the depth of several inches. The reservation during the day is made a camping ground by the vicious and lazy, while at night it affords a safe retreat for tramps and criminals." He urges that the attention of Congress should be called to the matter, in order that some steps may be taken to make such improvements as

are necessary to prevent disease and add to the appearance of the park.

Appended to the report are tabulated statistics of the hospital for the year ended June 30, 1898.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Howard University was established by act of March 2, 1867 (14 Stats., 438), "for the education of youth in the liberal arts and sciences." It is managed by a board of trustees, on which Congress is represented by one Senator and two Representatives. It is supported in part by funds from benevolent societies and in part from appropriations by Congress.

No tuition is charged, except in the medical school. The expenditure of the Congressional appropriations is under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. The area of grounds controlled by the corporation located in the District of Columbia is about 20 acres, the title of which inheres in the trustees. There are five administration buildings and five dwellings used by the corps of instructors. The estimated value of the entire property is about $550,000.

The president, J. E. Rankin, D. D., reports that the university is in a flourishing condition, and never has been so well attended as during the past year, the number of pupils being 623, as against 598 for the previous year. Excellent progress in the work has been made, and the standard of the school has been materially raised.

The pupils come from 37 different States and Territories and also from Burma, Bulgaria, Canada, Korea, Japan, Switzerland, Turkey, the West Indies, and South America. A large percentage of the students come from places outside of the District of Columbia, and though they are entitled to no school privileges here, are taught as economically as they could be elsewhere.

The university has six departments: The preparatory, in which 101 students entered and 13 withdrew, leaving 88 in attendance; the collegiate department, in which 44 entered, 8 withdrew, and 9 graduated, leaving 37 in attendance; the normal department, in which 184 entered and 64 withdrew, leaving 120 in attendance; the medical department, in which 160 entered, 12 withdrew, and 44 graduated, leaving 104 in attendance; the law department, in which 96 entered, 8 withdrew, and 35 graduated, leaving a class of 53; the theological department, in which 36 students entered and 8 withdrew, leaving 28 in attendance at the end of the year. Each of these departments was provided with an excellent corps of teachers and the work in each was well sustained.

A course of lectures in pedagogy was delivered during the year, to which all advanced students in the university and all teachers of the colored public schools of Washington were invited. It is proposed to continue this important branch during the coming year, though no provision has been made by Congress for the salary of a professor of ped-

agogy, and the trustees request that Congress appropriate $1,500 for that purpose.

The university has expended during the year something over $3,000 for repairs of building, of which sum $1,000 was appropriated by Congress. The buildings, it is stated, are old and need constant attention, and an appropriation of $1,000 for repairs is solicited.

The report also directs attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the University Park lying between the Freedmen's Hospital and the university grounds. This park contains about 11 acres, well wooded with oak trees, and was conveyed to the United States in 1882 by the Howard University to be used as a public park upon the condition that when it should cease to be used as such the title thereto would revert to the university. This donation was accepted by Congress in the act approved June 16, 1882 (22 Stats., 104). Although sixteen years have elapsed since such acceptance, nothing has been done by the Government to grade, drain, fence, or in any way protect it. Its unsanitary condition calls for immediate action on the part of the Government, and adequate appropriation should be made by Congress for its early improvement.

Appended to the report is a detailed statement showing the apportionment of appropriation for the institution made by Congress and the various purposes for which it was expended.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This institution was established by act of February 16, 1857 (11 Stats., 161). It is managed by a board of directors, on which Congress is represented by one Senator and two Representatives, and is supported mainly by Congressional appropriation, and in part by tuition fees, etc. The admission of all beneficiaries to the institution are subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and the latter was, up to and including June 30, 1898, charged with the supervision of the expenditure of Congressional appropriations.

It occupies 100 acres of ground, located in the District of Columbia, 2 acres of which were, at the organization of the institution, donated by the Hon. Amos Kendall and the balance purchased by Congressional appropriations. The title of the entire property is vested in the United States, as trustee. There are seven administration buildings, and six dwellings used by the corps of instructors. The estimated cost of all is about $500,000.

The report of the president, Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, shows that the number of pupils and students in the institution July 1, 1897, was 103; admitted since, 81; total, 184; under instruction July 1, 1898, males 110, females 74; of these 127 were in the college department and 57 in the primary department. The students in the college department represent 28 States, the District of Columbia, and Canada. Twelve students graduated from the collegiate department at the close of the academic year, 5 from the normal department, and 8 from the primary department. Good health prevailed throughout the institution during

the year, all cases of sickness being treated successfully in the hospital rooms of the institution.

Instruction in speech and speech reading was given by experienced teachers to about 80 per cent of the students of the collegiate department and to all of the primary department found capable of making satisfactory progress. A section of one class recited its lessons orally every day.

A bust of the Abbe de l'Epée, founder of deaf-mute education in France, was presented by the educated deaf-mutes of that country.

Medals and diplomas have been received from the Columbian Commission, attesting the high grade of merit attaching to the work of all the departments of the institution.

The report directs attention to the fact that the subject of deaf-mute education received special consideration at the convention of the National Educational Association, which was held in Washington in July, 1898.

The receipts of the institution from all sources for current expenses amounted to $70,345.94, and the expenditures $70,049.36. There was also received and expended for special repairs $3,000.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, for the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, are $67,000, and $3,000 for repairs to the buildings, including plumbing and steam-heating apparatus, and for repairs to pavements.

In a former report of the Secretary of the Interior attention was directed to the fact that differences of opinion existed between the Department and the officers of this institution regarding the expenditure of the appropriations made by Congress therefor, and the recommendation made that the Secretary of the Interior be relieved of the responsibility imposed upon him by law of supervising the expenditures of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. This recommendation was carried into effect by Congress at its last session by including in the sundry civil appropriation bill, approved July 1, 1898, under the head of "Current expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," the following clause, to wit:

Provided, That directors appointed under the provisions of section forty-eight hundred and sixty-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall remain in office until the appointment and acceptance of office of their successors; and the directors of the institution shall have control of the disbursements of all moneys appropriated by Congress for the benefit of said institution, accounts for which shall be settled and adjusted at the Treasury Department, as required by the provisions of section two hundred and thirty-six of the Revised Statutes.

MARYLAND SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Under section 2 of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1858 (11 Stats., 294), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to place for instruction in an institution for the blind, in the State of Maryland or

some other State, the indigent blind children of teachable age who are children of persons actually engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, and under section 4869 of the Revised Statutes the indigent blind children of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia.

The report of the superintendent of the institution shows that in pursuance of this authority there were at the close of the last fiscal year (1897) 22 blind children under instruction in the Maryland School for the Blind at Baltimord, Md.; 4 were admitted and 7 discharged during the year, leaving 17 beneficiaries at the institution on the 30th of June, 1898.

Of those discharged during the past year some had completed the full course, while others withdrew on account of ill health. The regular course of instruction commences in the kindergarten and embraces the high-school grade in English. The course in music is very thorough, commencing with the rudiments, and embracing vocal and instrumental music, music in history, harmony, counterpoint, terminology, and music form. In handicraft instruction is included piano tuning, mattress and broom making, chair caning, sewing (plain and machine).

Special attention is paid to the physical development of the children, for which the school is provided with a well-equipped gymnasium. The school is nonsectarian in character.

A recent inspection of the school, made under the supervision of the Commissioner of Education, shows that the school has all the necessary facilities for the education of the blind; that the United States beneficiaries there are of average intelligence and are making satisfactory progress in their studies.

The cost to the Government for each pupil is $300 per annum, that being the amount charged by the State of Maryland for similar instruction to others; $5,900 was expended for the tuition and care of these pupils during the past year; payment therefor is made from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

WASHINGTON HOSPITAL FOR FOUNDLINGS.

This institution is under the care of a corporation created by the act of April 22, 1870, to carry into effect that provision in the last will and testament of Joshua Pierce devising to certain trustees 14 parcels of land in the city of Washington, D. C., to be held as a site for a hospital for the reception and care of destitute and friendless children. It is managed by a board of directors, who are required to report annually to the Secretary of the Interior, and is supported in part by contributions from benevolent persons and societies and in part by appropriations by Congress.

The report of the board of directors shows that 90 children were provided for during the year, of whom 46 were remaining in the hospital June 30, 1897.

The adoptions during the year were 13 and the number of deaths 29; of the latter 18 were under 6 months of age, and but 4 had passed the twelfth month, leaving 44 children in the institution on the 30th of June, 1898.

The total receipts from all sources during the year, including the balance of $757.66 on hand June 30, 1897, were $11,485.88, and the expenditures $7,449.48, leaving a cash balance on hand June 30, 1898, of $4,036.40.

The board of directors state that not since the hospital was opened in 1887 has the average number of children been as large as during the past year, and urge, in order that they may be enabled to properly carry on the work of beneficence, that the appropriation of $6,000 may be continued for 1899–1900.

THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.

By act of September 30, 1850 (9 Stat., 538), the appointment by the President of an architect to execute the plan for the extension of the Capitol was authorized. The supervision of the Capitol extension and the erection of the new Dome was by act of April 16, 1862 (12 Stat., 617), transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior, and all appropriations therefor required to be expended under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. By the act of March 30, 1867 (15 Stat., 13), all repairs and alterations of the Capitol were required to be made under the direction and supervision of the architect of the Capitol extension. By the act of March 8, 1879 (20 Stat., 391), the disbursement of all moneys appropriated for the United States Capitol and grounds was placed under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, and the disbursing clerk of the Department of the Interior was specifically required to disburse such moneys.

The architect, Mr. Edward Clark, reports that extensive improvements have been made on buildings and grounds during the fiscal year. The work of scraping and painting the exterior surface of the Dome and walls of the old portion of the Capitol was started and continued until interrupted by the winter season. The east and west fronts of the old building were painted, the former as far as the central portico and the latter as far as the return walls. In the interior of the Capitol a number of committee rooms have been remodeled, the heating facilities rearranged, the plumbing changed, the walls and floors repaired and ceilings repaired and frescoed. The heating, lighting, ventilating, and elevator machinery throughout the entire building has been overhauled and put in order. A number of committee rooms in the House wing have been provided with increased water supply, and in several of the rooms in the old building new and more modern fireplaces have been fixed in place. New doors have been provided for the entrance to the

Senate Chamber and the Secretary's office of the Senate. General repairs have been made to committee rooms throughout the building.

During the year statues of Thomas H. Benton, Frank P. Blair, and John E. Kenna were received and placed in Statuary Hall. A bust of John Tyler has been received and placed in one of the niches in the east vestibule leading to the Senate Chamber. The statues in the Capitol have been cleaned and several of the paintings and portraits in oil have been restored. A new elevator has been placed in the western elevator shaft of the Senate wing which has given satisfaction, the elevator at the south end of the east corridor has been repaired, a new steam boiler placed in the House boiler room, and repairs made to the steam heating and machinery of the Senate.

The work on the Capitol grounds has been such as would improve h e grounds by restoring those portions where shrubbery has been removed. The walks and trees have been kept in good condition, and repairs made to artificial stone pavements and walls. The roadways in the eastern portion of the grounds have been paved with asphalt. The Architect states the $12,000 appropriated for the care and maintenance of the Capitol grounds is not sufficient for keeping these grounds in a condition befitting their natural beauty and character. The vast expanse of lawn, the area of the walks and roads, demands more care than can be provided out of the sum appropriated.

The lighting by electricity of the Capitol and grounds has been done with satisfactory results. The service has been extended to various committee and other rooms, and the efficiency of the plant has been greatly increased by connecting the sections in the House and Senate dynamo rooms, so that in case of a large required output the entire machinery may operate as a unit.

The Senate and House stables and Senate engine house have received needed repairs.

At the court-house (City Hall) sundry repairs have been made. The condition of the roof is unsatisfactory and should be replaced by a new one with proper down spouting. The Architect states that the sum appropriated for annual repairs to the court-house is inadequate and at least $3,000 should be appropriated for repairs to the building the coming year.

At the United States Botanical Garden the propagating houses have been repaired and painted, the heating apparatus overhauled and put in good condition, and a new hot-water tank placed in one of the houses.

The expenditures for the fiscal year have been as follows: Annual repairs on the Capitol, $30,000; improvement, Capitol grounds, $12,000; lighting Capitol grounds, etc., $31,591.08; elevator, Senate, $6,500; special repairs, House, $8,500; steam-heating machinery, Senate, $3,165; ventilation, Senate, $3,509.47; additional cases, law library, $400; flags for Capitol, $97.75; pavement, Capitol grounds, $10,658.82; engine house, Senate and House stables, $500; aggregating $106,922.12.

On the afternoon of Sunday, November 6, 1898, an explosion and fire occurred in the subbasement portion of the north wing of the central building United States Capitol, causing considerable damage to the brick arches and floors in several of the corridors and rooms, and fire and water damage to rooms connected with the Supreme Court and its offices.

Restoration is now in progress, but in order that the work may be carried forward without delay the Architect states that an appropriation of $25,000 should be made by Congress.

COLUMBIA RAILWAY COMPANY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

The president reports, in pursuance of the requirements of section 16 of the act of May 24, 1870 (16 Stats., 132), that the capital stock of the company is $400,000; that the par value of the shares is $50, and the number of shares subscribed for up to the 31st day of December, 1897, is 8,000.

The receipts from all sources during the year ended December 31, 1897, including $6,039.24, balance on hand January 1, 1897, were $174,760.27. The total disbursements during the year were $171,866.58, leaving a cash balance on hand January 1, 1898, of $2,893.69. The total amount of the funded debt, $500,000; no floating debt; average rate of interest per annum on funded debt, 6 per cent. The amount of dividends declared was 6 per cent on the capital stock. The length of road in miles of single track is 5.6, the length of double track 2.8; total number of passengers carried during the year, 5,484,951; average time consumed by cars over road, twenty minutes; number of persons injured in life and limb, 10, six of these being passengers, 1 an employee, and 3 bicyclists.

DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT AT THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, OMAHA.

The preliminary report of Prof. Frank W. Clarke, of the Geological Survey, Department representative on the board of management of the Government exhibit, shows that of the total appropriation of $200,000 provided in the sundry civil act approved June 4, 1897, to carry into effect "An act to authorize and encourage the holding of a Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, in the year 1898," approved June 10, 1896 (29 Stats., 382), the sum of $62,500 was set aside for the construction

of buildings and $137,500 for exhibits. Of the latter amount, the Department of the Interior was allotted $16,500. This sum, however, has proved to be more than sufficient for the purpose for which set aside, and an unexpended balance of about $2,000 will be returned to the board of management.

The exposition opened June 1, 1898, and closed October 31, 1898. The Department of the Interior was assigned about 4,100 square feet of floor space for the accommodation of its exhibit, abutting the grand rotunda of the Government building and having aisles on three sides. This exhibit consisted of contributions from the General Land Office, the Patent Office, the Office of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Education, and the United States Geological Survey.

The exhibit of the General Land Office consisted of a number of maps, on a large scale, showing the United States and Territories, together with a township plat and a form of patent issued for Government lands. These were built in the sides of a large mahogany case, and were of considerable interest to many.

The Patent Office display consisted chiefly of models taken from the Patent Office, supplemented by several novelties gathered from various sources, among them a linotype machine in full operation; a collection of primitive or savage agricultural implements, showing the evolution of the modern plow; a case of products to illustrate the coal-tar colors; some automatic musical instruments, and a remarkable exhibit of photographs in natural colors by the new Joly-McDonough process.

The Bureau of Education exhibited educational statistics, literature, and photographs illustrating progress in agricultural colleges and pedagogical apparatus. The chief feature of the display, however, was material gathered from the schools in Alaska and specimens showing the work performed by the Bureau in the introduction of reindeer into that district. A fine group of reindeer, driven by a native in a sledge, one of the most striking features of the exhibit, attracted much attention, as also did the general collection of Alaskan weapons, costumes, carvings, utensils, etc.

The Indian Bureau had an admirable exhibit of work executed by pupils in the Indian schools, to which was added some fine aboriginal material and two life-size figures of Indians, a man and a woman in native costume.

The Congress of Indians, under the immediate charge of Capt. William A. Mercer, U. S. A., was one of the leading features of the Exposition.

The exhibit of the United States Geological Survey consisted of a display of minerals, rocks, fossils, maps, geological models, transparencies, and relief maps of the Yellowstone Park and of the State of Nebraska. The entire exhibit was so arranged as to produce a harmonious general effect, and it has been pronounced the most effective display which the Department has shown at any exposition.

THE MARITIME CANAL COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.

Section 6 of the act of Congress approved February 20, 1889, entitled "An act to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua," provides that said company shall make a report of its operations on the first Monday of December, in each year, to the Secretary of the Interior.

The report of this corporation, I am advised, is in preparation and will be transmitted to the Department within the time prescribed by law. Upon receipt thereof, it will be duly forwarded to Congress.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT.

APPENDIX.

EXHIBIT A.

Statement showing the names of Indian reservations and agencies, how established, the area of unallotted lands in each in acres and square miles, as well as the acreage of lands that have been allotted or otherwise disposed of.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. *a*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA TERRITORY.					
Colorado River *b*	Colorado River	Chemehuevi Hualapai (Tantawas), Koahualla, Cocopa, (*c*) Mohave, and Yuma.	*d e* 240,640	376	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876. No allotments.
Gila Bend	Pima	Papago	*f* 22.391	35	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882. No allotments.*
Gila River	do	Maricopa and Pima	357,120	558	Act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883. No allotments.
Hualapai		Hualapai	730,880	1,142	Executive order, Jan. 4, 1883. No allotments.
Navajo *g*	Navajo	Navajo	*e* 7,698,560	12,029	Treaty of June 1, 1863, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. (1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive order, Apr. 24, 1886.) No allotments.
Moqui	do	Moki (Shinumo)	2,472,320	3,863	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882. No allotments.
Pagago	Pima	Papago	*f* 27,566	43	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299, 41,622.65 acres, allotted to 291 Indians and 14 acres reserved for school site. The residue, 27,566 acres, unallotted.
Salt River	do	Maricopa and Pima	*e* 46,720	73	Executive order, June 14, 1879. No allotment.
Suppai		Suppai	*d* 38,400	60	Executive orders, June 8, Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882. No allotment.
White Mountain	San Carlos	Arivaipa, Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, Mogollen, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	*d* 2,464,000	3,850	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877. Act of Congress approved Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469, Agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of Congress June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. No allotment.
Total			14,098,597	22,029	

* Allotments made in field, but not yet approved.

a Approximate. *b* Partly in California. *c* Not on reservation. *d* Outboundaries surveyed. *e* Partly surveyed. *f* Surveyed. *g* Partly in New Mexico and Utah.

Statement showing the names of Indian reservations and agencies, allotted and unallotted lands, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. *a*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
CALIFORNIA.					
Hoopa Valley	Hoopa Valley	Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Salaz, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.	*b c* 99,051.41	155	Act of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive orders, Nov. 16, 1855, June 23, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 639 Indians 29,143.38 acres, reserved to 3 villages 68.74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 52), 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation).
Mission (22 reserves)	Mission Tule	Coahuila, Diegenes, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	*b d* 180,623	282	Executive orders, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889. 270.24 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Syouan Reserve, and 119.99 acres allotted to 15 Indians on Pala Reserve, 1,299.47 acres allotted to 85 Temecula Indians, 2.70 acres reserved for school purposes.
Round Valley	Round Valley	Clear Lake, Konkau, Little Lake, Nome Lackie, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailakki, and Yuki.	*d* 32,442	50½	Act of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876 act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 26, p. 658. 5,248.72 acres allotted to 601 Indians, 180 acres reserved for school purposes, 3 acres for mission, 10.43 acres for cemetery, 177.13 acres for agency purposes. The residue, 32,442 acres, unallotted.
Tule River	Mission Tule	Kawia (*e*), Kings River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni (*e*).	*b* 48,551	76	Executive orders, Jan. 9, Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878. No allotments.
Yuma	do	Yuma-Apache	*d* 45,889	72	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332. No allotments.
Total			425,920	665½	
COLORADO.					
Ute	Southern Ute	Kapoti, Muachi, and Wiminuchi Ute	*c* 1,021,230	1,595½	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Congress approved Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and acts of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178, May 14, 1884, vol. 23, p. 22, Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 337, Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 677. 65,450.33 acres allotted to 332 Indians, and 360 acres reserved for use of Government; also 7,360.32 acres allotted to 39 Indians. The residue unallotted.
Total			1,021,230	1,595½	

IDAHO.					
Cœur d'Alene	Colville	Cœur d'Alene, Kootenay (Kitunahan) (*e*), Pend d'Oreille (*e*), and Spokane.	*b c* 404,480	632	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 26, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1027-1031. Agreement Feb. 7, 1894; ratified by act of Congress Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322. No allotment.
Fort Hall	Fort Hall	Boise and Bruneau Bannock (Paniti) and Shoshoni.	*b c* 864,000	1,350	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July, 1881, and approved by act of Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; acts of Congress approved Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452, Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1011. No allotments.
Lapwai	Nez Percé	Nez Percé	*d* 32,020	50	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647. Agreement, May 1, 1893; ratified by act of Congress Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 326; 180,370.09 acres allotted to 1,895 Indians; 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 32,020 acres of timber land reserved for tribe. The remainder restored to public settlement. President's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1895, vol. 29, p. 873.
Lemhi	Lemhi	Bannock (Paniti), Sheepeater, and Shoshoni.	*b* 64,000	100	Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order, Feb. 12, 1875, and act of Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, pp. 687-689. No allotments.
Total			1,364,500	2,132	
INDIAN TERRITORY.					
Cherokee	Union	Cherokee	*b* 5,031,351	7,861½	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, of Dec. 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799. Agreement of Dec. 19, 1891; ratified by 10th section of act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 670. No allotments.
Chickasaw	do	Chickasaw	*d* 4,650,935	7,267	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611. No allotments.
Choctaw	do	Choctaw (Chahta)	*b* 6,688,000	10,450	Do. Do.
Creek	do	Creek	*b* 3,040,000	4,750	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. No allotments.
Modoc	Quapaw	Modoc			Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted; 3,976 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school, and 24 acres for timber.
Ottawa	d	Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Bœuf.	*d* 1,587	2½	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,714.80 acres were allotted to 157 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 989. The residue, 1,587.25 acres, unallotted.

a Approximate. *b* Outboundaries surveyed. *c* Partly surveyed. *d* Surveyed. *e* Not on reservation.

Statement showing the names of Indian reservations and agencies, allotted and unallotted lands, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. *a*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
INDIAN TERRITORY—continued.					
Peoria	Quapaw	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankishaw, and Wea.	*b* 6,851	10¾	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. The residue, 43,450 acres, allotted.
Quapaw	do	Kwapa			Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 56,245.21 acres allotted to 247 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school, and 40 acr for church purposes.
Seminole	Union	Seminole	*c* 375,000	586	Treaty of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement, Feb. 14, 1881, and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.) No allotments.
Seneca	Quapaw	Seneca	*b* 26,086	40¾	Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348, of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 25,821.55 acres allotted to 302 Indians, 104.22 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes; residue, 26,086.49 acres, unalloted.
Shawnee	do	Seneca and Eastern Shawnee	*b* 2,543	4	Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351, of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874, confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447; 10,484.81 acres, allotted to 84 Indians; 86 acres reserved for agency purposes; the residue, 2,543 acres, unallotted.
Wyandotte	do	Wyandot	*b* 535	1	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,695.54 acres alloted to 241 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 534.72 acres unallotted.
Total			19,822,888	30,973¼	
IOWA.					
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Pottawottomi, Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	*b* 2,900	4½	By purchase. (See act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds 1857, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1888, June, July, and Oct., 1892, 1896 (see act of Feb. 13, 1891), (vol. 26, p. 749). No allotment.
Total			2,900	4½	
KANSAS.					
Chippewa and Munsee.	Pottawottomi and Great Nemaha.	Chippewa and Munsee	*b* 4,395	6¾	Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105.
Iowa *d*	do	Iowa			Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted to 143 Indians, 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes.

Kickapoo	do	Kickapoo	b 7,604	12	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 12,669.13 acres allotted to 159 Indians; the residue, 7,604 acres, unallotted.
Pottawottomie	Pottawottomi and Great Nemaha.	Prairie Band of Pottawottomi	c 19,059	29¾	Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531. 58,298.51 acres allotted to 587 Indians, residue unallotted.
Sac and Fox d	do	Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri	c 1,616	2½	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,843.97 acres in Kansas, 3,563.66 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 6,407.63 acres, allotted to 76 Indians; the residue, 1,615.92 acres, unallotted.
Total			32,674	51	
MICHIGAN.					
Isabella	Mackinac b	Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.			Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. Allotted.
L'Anse	do	L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	c 5,266	8¼	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; 47,216 acres allotted; the residue, 5,266 acres, unallotted.
Cntonagon	do	Ontonagon Band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	c 678	1	Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855; 1,873 acres allotted; the residue, 678 acres, unallotted.
Total			5,944	9¼	
MINNESOTA.					
Boise Fort	La Pointe f	Boise Fort Band of Chippewas			Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 55,211.79 acres allotted to 693 Indians and 434.64 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes. Residue, 51,863 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Deer Creek	do	do			Executive order, June 30, 1883; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 295.55 acres allotted to 4 Indians; residue, 22,744 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Fond du Lac	do	Fond du Lac Band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.			Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190; 23,283.61 acres allotted to 351 Indians; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642 (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) The residue 76,837 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River).	do	Grand Portage, Band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.			Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 59.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 304 Indians, 208.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.97 acres, to be opened to public settlement.

a Approximtae. b Surveyed. c Outboundaries surveyed. d In Kansas and Nebraska. e Partly surveyed. f In Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Statement showing the names of Indian reservations and agencies, allotted and unallotted lands, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. *a*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MINNESOTA—continued.					
Leech Lake *b*	White Earth (consolidated).	Cass Lake, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewas.			Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders. Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 49.) 37,683.06 acres allotted to 536 Indians and 321.60 acres reserved for agency and school purposes; 1,381.21 acres allotted to 17 Cass Lake Indians; residue, 55,054 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Mille Lac *b*	do	Mille Lac and Snake River band of Chippewas.	*c* 61,014	95¼	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 45.) Joint resolution (No. 5), Dec. 19, 1893, vol. 28, p. 576. No allotments.
Red Lake	do	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas.	*d* 800,000	1,250	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667; act of Congress, Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32), and Executive order, Nov. 21, 1892. No allotments.
Vermillion Lake	La Pointe *e*	Boise Fort Band of Chippewas	*c* 1,080	1¾	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. No allotment.
White Earth	White Earth (consolidated).	Chippewas of the Mississippi, Gull Lake, Pembina, Otter Tail, and Pillager Chippewas.	*c* 703,512	1,099	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders Mar. 18, 1879, and July 13, 1883; act of Congress, Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement, July 29, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 34 and 36.) No allotment.*
White Oak Point and Chippewa *b*	do	Lake Winnebagoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewas and White Oak Point Band of Mississippi Chippewas.			Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42, 49.) 14,389.73 acres allotted to 180 Lake Winnebagoshish Indians; the residue, 112,663.01 acres of Lake Winnebagoshish reserve to be opened to public settlement; 38,090.22 acres allotted to 479 Chippewa Indians. Residue, 154,855 acres, restored to public domain.
Total			1,565,606	2,446	

MONTANA.					
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	1,760,000	2,750	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by act of Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made Sept. 26, 1895, approved by act of Congress June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353. No allotments.
Crow	Crow	Mountain and River Crow	*d*/3,504,000	5,475	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by act of Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42; and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881; approved by act of Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive order, Dec. 7, 1886; agreement made Dec. 8, 1890; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1039-1043; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892 (see President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1034). No allotment.
Fort Belknap	Fort Belknap	Gros Ventre and Assiniboin	537,600	840	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by act of Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 124; agreement made Oct. 9, 1895, approved by act of Congress June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 350. No allotment.
Fort Peck	Fort Peck	Assiniboin, Brule, Santee, Teton, Unkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.	1,776,000	2,775	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and of Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 1, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by act of Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 116. No allotment.
Jocko	Flathead	Bitter Root, Carlos Band, Flathead, Kootenay, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille.	*d*1,433,600	2,240	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975. No allotment.
Northern Cheyenne	Tongue River	Northern Cheyenne	*f*371,200	580	Executive order, Nov. 26, 1884. No allotment.
Total			9,382,400	14,660	
NEBRASKA.					
Niobrar	Santee	Santee Sioux			Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819; 4th paragraph, art 6, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. 32,875.75 acres selected as homesteads, 38,908.01 acres selected as allotments, and 1,130.70 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes.

* Allotments made in field but not yet approved.

a Approximate. *b* These lands have been ceded by the Indians to the Government, but are not yet open to sale or settlement. *c* Surveyed.
d Outboundaries surveyed. *e* In Minnesota and Wisconsin. *f* Partly surveyed.

Statement showing the names of Indian reservations and agencies, allotted and unallotted lands, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. *a*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEBRASKA—continued.					
Omaha	Omaha and Winnebago.	Omaha	*b* 65,191	102	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874; and act of Congress approved Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341, 77,153.93 acres allotted, the residue, 65,191 acres, unallotted.
Ponca	Santee	Ponka			Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675; act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 888, 27,202.08 acres allotted to 167 Indians, 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890; vol. 26, p. 1559.)
Sioux (additional)	Pine Ridge	Oglala Sioux	32,000	50	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882. No allotments.
Winnebago	Omaha and Winnebago.	Winnebago	*b* 27,495	43	Act of Congress, approved Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) 80,512.87 acres allotted to 1,014 Indians; the residue, 27,495 acres, unallotted.
Total			124,680	195	
NEVADA.					
Duck Valley *e*	Western Shoshone	Pai Ute and Western Shoshoni	*c* 312,320	488	Exective orders, Apr. 16, 1877, and May 4, 1886. No allotments.
Moapa River	Nevada	Chemehuvei (Tantawas), Kai-bab-bit, Pawipit, Paiute, and Shiwits.	*d* 1,000	1½	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Congress approved Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875. No allotments.
Pyramid Lake	do	Paiute (Paviotso)	*c* 322,000	503	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874. No allotments.
Walker River	do	do	*c* 318,815	498	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874. No allotments.
Total			954,135	1,490½	
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Jicarilla Apache	Pueblo	Jicarilla Apache	*d* 286,400	447½	Executive order, Feb. 11, 1887; 129,313.35 acres allotted to 845 Indians, and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes. The residue, 286,400 acres, unallotted.

Mescalero Apache	Mescalero	Mescalero and Mimbre Apache	*a*474,240	741	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883. No allotments.
Pueblo. Jemez	Pueblo	Pueblo	*c*17,510	1,081	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Congress approved Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.) No allotments.
Acoma			*c*95,792		
San Juan			*c*17,545		
Picuris			*c*17,461		
San Felipe			*c*34,767		
Pecos			*c*18,763		
Cochiti			*c*24,256		
St. Domingo			*c*74,743		
Taos			*c*17,361		
Santa Clara			*c*17,369		
Tesuque			*c*17,471		
St. Ildefonso			*c*17,293		
Pojoaque			*c*13,520		
Zia			*c*17,515		
Sandia			*c*24,187		
Isleta			*c*110,080		
Nambe			*c*13,586		
Laguna			*c*125,225		
Santa Ana			*c*17,361		
Zuñi	Pueblo	Pueblo	*c*215,040	336	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,581.25 acres.) No allotments.
Total			1,667,485	2,605½	
NEW YORK.					
Allegany	New York	Onondaga and Seneca	*c*30,469	47½	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 586. No allotments.
Cattaraugus	do	Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca	*c*21,680	34	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601; June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70; and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. No allotments.
Oil Spring	do	Seneca	640	1	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See Annual Report Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1877, p. 166.) No allotments.
Oneida	do	Oneida	350	½	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See Annual Report Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1877, p. 168.) No allotments.
Onondaga	do	Oneida, Onondaga, and St. Regis	6,100	9½	Do.
St. Regis	do	St. Regis	14,640	23	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See Annual Report Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada. No allotments.
Tonawanda	do	Cayuga and Tonawanda bands of Seneca	*c*7,549	11¾	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also annual report Commissioner Indian Affairs, 1877, p. 165.) No allotments.

a Approximate. *b* Surveyed. *c* Outboundaries surveyed. *d* Partly surveyed *e* Partly in Idaho.

Statement showing the names of Indian reservations and agencies, allotted and unallotted lands, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. *a*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW YORK—continued.					
Tuscarora	New York	Onondaga and Tuscarora	6,249	9¾	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Company. See annual report Commissioner Indian Affairs, 1877, p. 167.) No allotments.
Total			87,677	137	
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Qualla boundary and other lands.	Eastern Cherokee	Eastern Band of North Carolina Cherokee	*b* 50,000 *b* 15,211 *b* 33,000	78 24 51½	Held by deed to Indians under decision of United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and acts of Congress approved Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 28, p. 441, and deeds to Indians, from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Docs. No. 196, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 128, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated. No allotments.
Total			98,211	153½	
NORTH DAKOTA.					
Devils Lake	Devils Lake	Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.	*c* 98,507	154	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328–337, Comp. Indian Laws.) 131,223.08 acres allotted to 1,129 Indians. 727.83 acres reserved for church and 193.61 acres reserved for Government purposes. The residue, 98,507 acres, held in common.
Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold	Arikara, Gros Ventre, Knife River, and Mandan.	965,120	1,508	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see p. 322, Comp. Indian Laws); Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement Dec. 14, 1886, ratified by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 979.) No allotments.
Standing Rock	Standing Rock	Blackfeet, Unkpapa, Lower and Upper Yanktonai Sioux.	*d* 2,672,640	4,176	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,520,640 acres in South Dakota); act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. No allotments.

Turtle Mountain	Devils Lake	Chippewas of the Mississippi	*d* 46,080	72	Executive orders, Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884. No allotments.
Total			3,782,847	5,910	
OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.					
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.			Executive order, Aug. 10, 1869, unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made October, 1890, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022-1026; 529,682.06 acres allotted to 3,294 Indians, 231,828.55 acres for school lands, 32,343.93 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes, the residue (3,500,562.05) opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018.) Executive order, July 12, 1895.
Iowa	Sac and Fox	Iowa and Tonkawa			Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement May 20, 1890, ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 753; 8,685.30 acres allotted to 109 Indians, 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc., the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See annual report Comissioner Indian Affairs 1891, p. 677.
Kansas	Osage	Kansas or Kaw	*c* 100,137	156¼	Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. No allotments.
Kickapoo	Sac and Fox	Mexican Kickapoo			Executive order Aug. 15, 1883: agreement June 21, 1891, ratified by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 557; 22,529.15 acres allotted to 283 Indians, 479.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes, residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1895, vol. 29, p. 868.
Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Apache, Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, and Kiowa.	*c* 2,968,893	4,639	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589. No allotments.
Oakland	Ponca, Pawnee and Otoe.	Tonkawe and Lipan			Act of Congress approved May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 84. (See annual report Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1882, p. LXII. See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 476, and deed from Nez Porcés, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.) 11,273.79 acres allotted to 73 Indians, 160.50 acres reserved for Government and school purposes, the residue (79,276.60 acres) open to settlement.
Osage	Osage	Great and Little Osage and Kwapa	*c* 1,470,058	2,297	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871. act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228; (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.) No allotments.

a Approximate. *b* Outboundaries surveyed. *c* Surveyed. *d* Partly surveyed. *e* Allotments made in field but not yet approved.

Statement showing the names of Indian reservations and agencies, allotted and unallotted lands, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. *a*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA TERRITORY—continued.					
Otoe	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Oto and Missouri	*d* 129,113	201¾	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.) No allotments. *c*
Pawnee	do	Pawnee (Pani)			Act of Congress approved Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this, 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,004 acres are Creek lands.) (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,859.84 acres allotted to 821 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue (169,320 acres) opened to settlement.
Ponca	do	Ponka	*d* 26,328	41	Acts of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There has been allotted to 627 Indians 75,042.70 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 523.53 acres, leaving unallotted 26,328.05 acres.
Pottawatomie	Sac and Fox	Absentee Shawnee (Shawano) and Pottawottomi.			Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of Congress approved May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands; 353 161 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Pottawatomies June 25 and Absentee Shawnees June 26, 1890; ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1016–1021. 215,679.42 acres allotted to 1,489 Pottawatomies, and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 563 Absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989.
Sac and Fox	do	Iowa, Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri and of the Mississippi.			Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1890; ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 87,632.64 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See Annual Report Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1891, p. 677.)

Wichita	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Aienai or Ioni, Caddo, Comanche (Komantau), Delaware, Kitcai, Towakarehu, Weeko, and Wichita.	*d* 743,610	1,192	(See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement. Oct. 19, 1872. (See Annual Report Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1872, p. 101.) No allotments.
			d 1,511,576	2,362	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of Congress approved May 4, 1896, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 878.
Total			6,949,715	10,850	
OREGON.					
Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde	Calapooya, Clackama, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Marys Run, Molale, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.	*d* 26,111	40¾	Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order June 30, 1857. 440 acres reserved for Government uses and 33,148 acres allotted to 269 Indians. The residue (26,111 acres) unallotted.
Klamath *c*	Klamath	Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, Pitt River, Walpape, and Yahuskin Band of Snake (Shoshoni).	*b* 1,056,000	1,650	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707. No allotments.
Siletz	Siletz	Alsea, Coquell, Kusan, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Salustkea, Siuslaw, Tootootena, Umqua, and thirteen others.			Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446. Agreement Oct. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 323. 47,716.34 acres allotted to 551 Indians. Residue, 177,563.66 acres (except five sections), ceded to United States. President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 866.
Umatilla	Umatilla	Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla	*d* 79,820	124¾	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 23, p. 341, and sec. 8 of act Oct. 17, 1888, vol. 25, p. 559. (See order Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, annual report Commissioner Indian Affairs, 1891, p. 682). 76,933.90 acres allotted to 893 Indians, 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. The residue, 79,820 acres, unallotted.
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	Des Chutes, John Day, Paiute, Tenaino, Tyigh, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	*d* 322,108	503¼	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963. 140,696.45 acres allotted to 969 Indians, and 1,195 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. The residue, 322,108 acres, unallotted.
Total			1,484,039	2,318¾	

a Approximated. *b* Outboundries surveyed. *c* Allotments made in field, but not yet approved. *d* Surveyed. *e* Partly surveyed.

Statement showing the names of Indian reservations and agencies, allotted and unallotted lands, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. *a*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
SOUTH DAKOTA.					
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago.	Crow Creek and Lower Brule.	Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brule, Minnekonjo, and Two Kettle Sioux.	*b* 113,465	177½	Order of Department, July 1, 1863 (see Annual Report Commissioner Indian Affairs, 1863, p. 318; treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885. (See President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; Annual Report Commissioner Indian Affairs, 1885, p. LI); act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamation Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. There has been allotted to 832 Indians 170,972.82 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,083.60 acres, leaving a residue of 113,465 acres unallotted.
Lake Traverse	Sisseton	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux			Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328–337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035–1038. 309,904.92 acres allotted to 1,339 Indians, 32,840.25 acres reserved for school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,678.40 acres, open to settlement. (See President's proclamation Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.)
Cheyenne River	Cheyenne River	Blackfeet, Minnekonjo, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	2,867,840	4,481	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. (Tract 32,000 acres set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, is situated in Nebraska.) Act of Congress Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Congress approved Feb. 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) No allotments.
Lower Brulé *e*	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux	*c d* 472,550	738⅛	
Pine Ridge	Pine Ridge	Brulé, Northern Cheyenne, and Oglala Sioux.	*c d* 3,155,200	4,930	
Rosebud *e*	Rosebud	Loafer, Minnekonjo, Northern Oglala, Two Kettle, Upper Brule, and Wahzahzah Sioux.	*c d* 3,228,160	5,044	
Yankton	Yankton	Yankton Sioux			Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744; 268,567.72 acres allotted to 2,649 Indians, and 1,252.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. Agreement Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 865.)
Total			9,837,299	15,371	

UTAH TERRITORY.					
Uintah Valley	Uintah and Ouray	Gosiute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompahgre, and White River Ute.	*c d* 2, 039, 040	3, 186	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861, and Sept. 1, 1887; acts of Congress approved May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157. No allotments.
Uncompahgre	do	Tabequache Ute	*c* 1, 933, 440	3, 021	Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.) No allotments. *e*.
Total			3, 972, 480	6, 207	
WASHINGTON.					
Chehalis	Puyallup (consolidated).	Chinook (Tsinuk), Clatsop, and Tsihalis	*b* 471	¾	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, allotted.
Columbia	Colville	Chief Moses and his people	*d* 24, 220	38	Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879; Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Executive order, May 1, 1886. No allotments. *f*
Colville	do	Cœur d'Aléne, Colville, Kalispel, Kinikane, Lake, Methau, Nespeelium, Pend d'Oreille, San Poel, and Spokane.	2, 800, 000	4, 375	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; act of Congress approved July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See act of Congress approved Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 9.) No allotments.
Hoh River	Neah Bay	Hoh	640	1	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893. No allotments.
Lummi (Chah choosen).	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	*b* 1, 884	3	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. The residue, 10,428 acres, allotted.
Makah	Neah Bay	Makak and Quileute	*c* 23, 040	36	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873. No allotments.
Muckleshoot	Tulalip	Muckleshoot	*b* 3, 367	5	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9. 1874. No allotments.
Nisqually	Puyallup (consolidated).	Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.			Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted, 4,717 acres.
Osette		Osette	640	1	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893. No allotments.
Port Madison	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	*b* 2, 015	3	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. The residue, 5,269.48 acres, allotted.
Puyallup	Puyallup (consolidated).	Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.	*b* 599	1	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 22, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. The residue, 17,463 acres, allotted.
Quileute	Neah Bay	Quileute	*c* 837	1¼	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889. No allotments.
Quinaielt	Puyallup (consolidated).	Hoh, Kweet, and Kwinaiult	224, 000	350	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873. No allotments.
Shoalwater	do	Shoalwater and Tsihalis	*b* 335	½	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866. No allotments.
S'Kokomish	do	Clallam, S'Kokomish, and Twana	*b* 276	½	Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. The residue, 4,714 acres, allotted.

a Approximate. *b* Surveyed. *c* Outboundaries surveyed. *d* Partly surveyed.
e Allotments made in field, but not yet approved. *f* Held individually under Executive order.

Statement showing the names of Indian reservations and agencies, allotted and unallotted lands, etc.—Continued.

Name or reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. *a*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON—cont'd.					
Snohomish or Tulalip	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	*b* 8,930	14	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927 · Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. Residue, 13,560 acres, allotted.
Spokane	Colville	Spokane	153,600	240	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881. No allotment.
Squaxin Island (Klahchemin).	Puyallup (consolidated).	Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.			Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres.
Swinomish (Perrys Island).	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	*b* 1,710	2¾	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. The residue, 5,460 acres, allotted.
Yakima	Yakima	Klikitat, Paloos, Topnish, Wasco, and Yakima.	*c* 627,760	981	Treaty of Wallawalla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951; Executive order, Nov. 28, 1892. Agreement Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 320; 171,220.16 acres allotted to 1,818 Indians, and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. The residue, 627,760 acres, held in common.
Total			3,874,324	6,054	
WISCONSIN.					
Lac Court d'Oreilles	La Pointe *e*	Lac Court d'Oreille Band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*d* 21,389	33½	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860; Apr. 4, 1869. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190; 47,747 acres allotted, the residue, 21,389 acres, unallotted.
Lac du Flambeau	do	Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*b* 45,782	71½	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands selected by Indians. (See report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190; 24,131.86 acres allotted, the residue, 45,782 acres, unallotted.
La Pointe (Bad River)	do	La Pointe Band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*b* 83,816	131	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; 40,517.03 acres allotted to 506 Indians; the residue, 83,816 acres, unallotted.
Red Cliff	do	La Pointe Band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.			Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. (Lands withdrawn by General Land Office, May 8 and June 3, 1863); 2,535.91 acres allotted to 35 Indians under treaty; of the residue, 11,566.90 acres were allotted to 169 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Menominee	Green Bay	Menominee	*d* 231,680	362	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064; and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679. No allotments.

Oneida	do	Oneida			Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. All allotted and reserved for school purposes except 84.08 acres.
Stockbridge	do	Stockbridge and Munsee	b 11,803	18½	Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663; and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679. Act of Congress approved Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.) No allotments.
Total			405,294	633½	
WYOMING.					
Wind River	Shoshone	Northern Arapaho and Eastern Band of Shoshoni.	c 1,810,000	2,828	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order, May 21, 1887. No allotment.
Total			1,810,000	2,828	
Grand total			82,770,345	129,329	

a Approximate. b Surveyed. c Partly surveyed. d Outboundaries surveyed. e In Minnesota and Wisconsin.

NOTE.—The spelling of the tribal names in the column "Name of tribe occupying reservation" revised in accordance with the "Cyclopedia of Names," published by he entury Co. In many cases other names have come into such general use as to make it impolitic to change them.

EXHIBIT B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 3, 1898.*

SIR: The Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes submits the following report of the progress of the work under their charge since the report made October 11, 1897. At that time the commission had just completed the work required of them by statute of June 10, 1896, "to hear and determine the application of all persons who may apply to them for citizenship in any of the said nations, and after said hearing they shall determine the right of such applicant to be so admitted and enrolled." There had been presented to them some 7,500 different applications under this law, each application, in many cases, embracing others alleged to be of the same family and claiming under the same title, amounting in all to nearly if not quite 75,000 individual cases requiring a separate application of the evidence upon which they rested.

Of these applications there were admitted by the commission as follows, viz:

In the Choctaw Nation	1,212
In the Chickasaw Nation	334
In the Cherokee Nation	274
In the Creek Nation	255
Total	2,075

The large number of failures to obtain admission to citizenship by the commission thus shown is attributable in a great measure to the fact that the commission was required by the statute "in determining such applications to respect all laws of the several nations or tribes not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, and all treaties with said nations or tribes, and give full force and effect to the rolls, usages, and customs of said nations and tribes." This was right and proper, for the reason that for half a century or more the tribal governments had been permitted to control the matter of citizenship and, had, therefore, legislated upon it; and to disregard their laws, usages, and customs at this late hour would be revolutionary and impracticable. The erroneous idea had, however, become prevalent that blood alone constituted a valid claim to citizenship in the several nations, regardless of other qualifications required by treaties and the constitution, laws, and usages of the several nations by which the commission was to be governed. A large number of those rejected have appealed, as provided in the law, to the United States court in the Territory. But in a recent statute—the Curtis law—it is enacted that "no person shall be enrolled who has not heretofore removed to and in good faith settled in the nation in which he claims citizenship." An appeal has been allowed, by the Indian appropriation bill approved July 1, 1898, in all these citizenship cases which were appealed from the decisions

of the Dawes Commission to the United States courts in the Indian Territory, directly to the United States Supreme Court. It will be, therefore, impossible for some time to ascertain the precise number which will be ultimately added to the rolls of citizenship of these nations under these provisions. But as the Curtis bill, section 21, has enacted that "No person shall be enrolled who has not heretofore removed to and in good faith settled in the nation in which he claims citizenship," there need be little apprehension that the roll of citizenship ultimately entitled to allotment will be unduly swelled by these appeals.

Under this law the commissioners had no power to interfere with the existing citizenship rolls in the several tribes beyond the addition thereto of such persons as brought themselves, on the evidence, within the requirements of the laws and usages of the nation in which they claimed citizenship. Indeed, the same law expressly confirmed the existing rolls and continued the tribal authority to add new names thereto. There had grown up, however, grave suspicions as to the integrity of these rolls. Many scandals respecting their manipulation under tribal authority had become very generally to be believed by the conservative citizenship of the several nations. The commission had, therefore (in their report of November 18, 1895), felt compelled to call attention to the condition of these rolls. It is not necessary to repeat here the statements then made, which are not believed to have been exaggerated. The work of the commission in adding new names to citizenship had proved so satisfactory to that class of citizens before named that a desire became general among them that the commission be clothed with authority to also review and reform the existing rolls. This resulted subsequently in that power being conferred on them by Congress. Their workings under this provision will be reported in another connection.

There were pending and awaiting ratification at the last report two agreements with this commission, one with the Choctaws and Chickasaws acting together of date April 23, 1897, and one with the Creeks of date September 27, 1897. There was afterwards one made with the Seminoles of date September 16, 1897. These agreements were duly reported to and are on file in the Department. The one with the Seminoles has been since duly ratified and is now the law which will hereafter control in that nation both its government and property holdings. It appears to be giving general satisfaction, and the future of this people is very encouraging. As soon as the duties of the commission elsewhere will permit, they will, in conjunction with the acknowledged authorities of the Seminoles, proceed to carry out its provisions.

The agreement with the Choctaws and Chickasaws was ratified by the council of both nations as required by law, but the Chickasaw Nation had also required it to be submitted to a popular vote of that nation, which resulted in a small majority against it, believed to be only 112 votes. This agreement thus failed.

The agreement with the Creeks was rejected by the council, the chief, Isparhecher, some of his friends, and other persons interested in leases obtained from the nation, opposing the changes contemplated in it.

Pending the ratification of the agreement with the Choctaws and Chickasaws the Senate passed, July 17, 1897, a joint resolution suspending as to said tribes that provision of law which transferred their judicial jurisdiction to United States courts after January 1, 1898. After the failure of ratification of that agreement this resolution was in December withdrawn from the House by the Senate and indefinitely postponed.

The commission was required by act of June 7, 1897, to "examine and report to Congress whether the Mississippi Choctaws under their treaties are not entitled to all the rights of Choctaw citizenship except an interest in the Choctaw annuities." This is a small and feeble band of Choctaws who declined to remove to the present territory under the treaty of September 27, 1830, and has remained in Mississippi ever since, under certain concessions made to them in that treaty. They claim

not only to enjoy these concessions, including a continuance of their residence in Mississippi, but at the same time to share in all the rights of property of the Choctaws in the Territory except their annuities. The commission has attended to that duty, and, after a careful examination of the provisions of that treaty and its history and listening to the arguments in support of the claim, they arrived at the conclusion and reported to Congress "that these Mississippi Indians have a right at any time to remove to the Indian Territory, and, joining their brethren there, claim participation in all the privileges of a Choctaw citizen save participation in their annuities, but that they could not maintain this claim otherwise than after such removal." They recommended, however, in view of the importance of this claim, that provision be made for a judicial determination of the question. A bill containing this provision has passed the Senate, and now awaits the action of the House. A copy of our report leading to this conclusion accompanies this report.

In the meanwhile, in contemplation of the condition in which the Territory would be left by the possible failure to ratify pending agreements, Mr. Curtis, of the Indian Committee of the House, addressed himself to the preparation of a bill the general design of which would be to transfer the control of the property rights in these nations from tribal authority to that of the United States, much the same as their political government had been transferred by the act which was to take effect January 1, 1898. The result of this undertaking of Mr. Curtis, on which he bestowed much time and exhaustive labor, availing himself of all the assistance of others which he could command, has been the act entitled "An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," known as the "Curtis bill." The knowledge of the preparation of this bill aroused great opposition of those in the Territory opposed to any change in the exclusive use of tribal property by the few controlling the government of the Territory. Accordingly large delegations were sent to Washington, at great expense to their national treasuries, for the purpose of preventing such legislation and procuring, if possible, the repeal of the law, taking away so much of their political power, which was to take effect January 1, 1898. It was deemed necessary, therefore, to require the presence of the commission in Washington during the pendency of such legislation to give information to the committees having it in charge as to the real condition of the Territory and the needs and character of the legislation proposed. At the request of these committees, and with the approval of the Department, the commission remained in Washington until final action upon this bill, rendering such assistance as was in its power to the several committees, based upon accurate and reliable information in relation to the many questions involved in the comprehensive scope of the proposed measure, as well us upon their experience and observation while in the Territory. After many changes and modifications, it is believed to have taken the best final shape possible under the circumstances.

Immediately upon the final passage of this bill the commission returned to the Territory to the discharge of the new duties required of it, in connection with those that had heretofore been imposed. In this work the commission is still engaged.

The Curtis bill is designed, in place of the present exclusive holding and use by a few under existing tribal governments prostituted to the perpetuation of such uses, to substitute a new code of United States law for the Territory. It changes these communal holdings from this exclusive use into individual holdings under United States control. It necessarily involved in its preparation very many provisions, some of them of an exceedingly complicated character. It is too much to expect that on its application the modification of some features of so comprehensive a measure may not be found necessary, but its purpose is wise, and so far as can be foreseen its provisions are adequate. The Curtis bill provided, in addition to its general enactments, for the resubmission, with certain specified modifications, of the two agreements—that with the Choctaws and Chickasaws and that with the

Creeks—for ratification, to a popular vote in their respective nations, and provided further that if ratified the provisions of these agreements, so far as they differed from that bill, should supersede it. The Choctaw and Chickasaw agreement was accordingly so submitted for ratification on the 24th of August, 1898, and was ratified by a large majority.

Chief Isparhecher has so far failed to call an election, as he was authorized and directed to do by provision of the Curtis bill, but it is believed that if such an election were held it would result in the ratification of the agreement with the Creeks. Therefore, in many of the more difficult details of allotment and other features of that law it will hereafter be enforced only in the Cherokee and Creek nations.

Both this law and the recently ratified treaties have imposed many new, arduous, and responsible duties upon this commission, likely to consume much time before such duties can be completely and finally discharged. In addition to what was heretofore required of them, this act and these agreements, among other things, require them to take a census of all the citizenship of each nation before perfecting a final roll for allotment, and in doing so they are "authorized and required to make correct rolls of the citizens by blood of all the tribes, eliminating from the tribal rolls such names as may have been placed thereon by fraud or without authority of law, enrolling only such as may have lawful right thereto and their descendants born since such rolls were made," etc. This compels the commission to pass judicial judgment upon the right to citizenship of every name upon the citizenship roll of each of the Five Tribes. No clerk or other substitute can do this work. It must be done personally by the commission and upon a hearing of evidence in each case where there is any question.

This law requires also of the commission that it shall make a correct roll of all the freedmen entitled to or claiming any rights under the treaties of 1866 with the respective tribes and of all their descendants born since the date of these treaties. In respect to the freedmen in the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes this will prove a very difficult task, the latter having never made a roll or registry of those made freedmen by that nation, nor kept any trace of them or their descendants since emancipation. Nor are these tribes able to furnish any considerable assistance in determining what portion, if any, of the present colored population has come into the Territory since that date. In the Chickasaw tribe there is the additional difficulty growing out of the fact that for many years the tribal authorities have disowned and ignored in all their relations these freedmen, and have endeavored to effect their removal from the Territory. It becomes also the duty of this commission to determine and report to the Secretary of the Interior of the identity of the Mississippi Choctaws claiming rights in Choctaw property under the treaty of September 27, 1830. The commission is further required, "before any allotment of land is made in the Cherokee Nation," to "segregate therefrom, in separate allotment or otherwise, the 157,600 acres purchased by the Delaware Indians from the Cherokee Nation under the agreement of April 8, 1867, subject to the judicia determination" of the Delaware rights therein. The Delawares have commenced a suit for the determination of those rights, which is now pending in the Court of Claims.

It is apparent that the proper discharge of these new duties will require of the commission much labor and great care. They are of such a character as will not permit of the calling in of much assistance of other persons. Personal attention and the exercise of their personal judgment are required at almost every step in it. Much time will necessarily be consumed in the proper discharge of these duties. Yet they must all be completed in each of the nations before any steps toward allotment can be taken in that nation. And upon the care and accuracy with which this preliminary work is done will depend the justice and value of all final allotments.

The commission has been engaged since its return to the Territory in the work of taking a census of the Seminole, Creek, and Chickasaw tribes in conformity with the present law. The commission has very nearly completed a census of the Creek and Chickasaw Indians and freedmen and has fully completed that of the Seminoles, and rolls of the latter are about completed, so that the commission may at any time, when provided with means, begin the work of allotment according to the provisions of the agreement; but in order to do this work an appropriation of at least $50,000 is believed to be necessary for employment of adequate assistance therefor.

In the prosecution of this larger work of taking the census and perfecting the citizenship roll the commission has found it necessary, in order to insure accuracy and dispatch as well as to relieve as much as possible claimants of unnecessary expense, to go themselves into the country and to meet those claiming such enrollment in person, and to determine from their own story under oath and such other evidence deemed necessary the justice of each claim, thereby relieving the applicant as much as possible from the expense and delay attendant upon the employment of counsel to present their claim at particular points and on stated days for hearings. This has made it necessary for the commission to procure tents and camp equipage required in passing from place to place and in maintaining themselves and clerks in the open country much of the time while conducting the work. The result has fully justified this method. In addition, it has enabled the applicants, more clearly than any other method could, to understand the purpose of the Government in these proceedings, thereby creating a better feeling in this class of Indian citizens toward the Government and its officials. Hitherto they have been kept as far as possible in ignorance of the purposes of the Government in seeking the changes proposed by this commission. It has been for the interest of many influential persons among them to keep them in the belief that the United States in these negotiations is seeking to wrest from them their heritage. This method of working among them is doing much to dispel this delusion and open their eyes to the real purpose.

They have pursued the same method in the Chickasaw country, keeping a separate roll of the freedmen.

They have been gratified by the manifestation on the part of the Chickasaw officials to render all the assistance in their power. The freedmen have also, through leading representatives, been of great aid. This has lessened the work of the commission, and is believed to have resulted largely from the closer contact and the better understanding of the real purpose of the Government.

A brief summary of what has been accomplished during the past year in the work under charge of the commission will show the most gratifying results and a greater advance toward the attainment of the objects aimed at by the Government than in any previous year. Since the last report the Indian laws in force in the Territory and the Indian courts in which they were administered have given place (with a few unimportant exceptions) to laws corresponding to the laws of the State of Arkansas affecting the same subject-matter, and have been made applicable to all persons in the Territory, without distinction of race. These laws are to be administered in United States courts and enforced through United States officers. Every Indian resident claiming to be a citizen can try his title in these courts, and obtain a final decision, if he desire it, in the United States Supreme Court, like any other citizen of the Republic. These courts are now open to every Indian citizen to secure, as against the tribe or anyone claiming under it, the equal use with all other such citizens of the common property of the tribe, or, if he choose, he can have his equal part set off to him by partition for his own exclusive enjoyment. All laws hereafter enacted in the legislative councils of these tribes are to be, before taking effect, submitted to the President of the United States for his approval or disapproval, and all the moneys of these

tribes are to be paid to and disbursed by United States officers. The royalties from their coal mines and rentals from their grazing lands are no longer to be paid to individuals, but into the Treasury of the United States, for the equal benefit of every member of the tribe. Provision has also been made during the year for the allotment of all the tribal lands of the Territory equally among all its citizens. And this has been attained as to nearly all of them upon terms to which the tribes themselves have by popular vote agreed. If the agreement with the Creeks be ratified, as is expected, this will be true of all except the Cherokees, and as to them it has been provided by statute. It has been also provided by these agreements and this statute that the white residents in the towns in the Territory, now numbering many thousands, unable heretofore to obtain title to the land upon which they have built their homes and expensive business houses in flourishing towns, can now purchase, at a fair appraisal, the land upon which they have built and on which they have expended large sums in expensive business outlays.

In short, whatever rights, civil or political, are enjoyed by the citizen resident in any of the Territories of the United States, the same rights are now secured to the citizen Indian, and largely to the white resident also, in the Indian Territory.

While much work is still before the commission in the important duty of allotting these lands, as well as in carrying to completion the minor details made necessary by these larger comprehensive measures, yet what has been done is fundamental, embracing the elementary conditions essential to the healthy growth of a prosperous people. By them the government of the Indian Territory and its land system may, at an early day, be brought into harmony with those of the United States and of the States by which it is surrounded, assuring it a most encouraging and hopeful future.

As the Territory, in view of fundamental changes already accomplished and others soon so be effected, seems about to enter upon an entirely new period in its history and development, it becomes of the highest importance that the United States Government should lend all possible aid in giving the right direction and needed support to that development. The relation of this Territory to the General Government is peculiar and unlike that of any other of the Territories. Hardly any analogy will be found in its treatment with that hitherto governing legislation for the Territories. The commission in familiarizing itself, while engaged in its work in almost every part of the country, with its needs, has been so impressed with one great call for Government aid, standing in front of all others and fraught with disastrous consequences if delayed, that it feels compelled to call urgent attention to it. That is the need of some provision by the National Government for the purposes of education in the Territory. While the funds and resources of the several tribes, properly managed, can probably supply sufficient support for the schools of the citizen Indians, yet the white residents can not share in them and must look elsewhere for the means of educating their children. The means resorted to in all the other Territories, and out of which ample school funds have been provided, do not exist in the Indian Territory, in which the United States has not an acre of public land or other property beyond that in public uses.

If the white residents are to receive any aid from the United States, it must be from the outside and by direct appropriation. If they are left without any such aid it will be a harsher treatment than has been meted out to the residents of any other Territory and will be attended with the most disastrous consequences. There are believed to be between 250,000 and 300,000 white residents in the Territory to-day, and well-nigh 30,000 of them children of school age. They are there to stay, making homes for themselves and destined to be a part of the body politic of a State. While some of them, living in the towns, are anxious to educate their children, and may be able to some extent to do so from their private means, yet it is quite different with the poor pioneers in the country, who constitute by far

the larger part of this white population. They, however anxious, can not of themselves command the means or the opportunity to educate their children. Consequently a very large proportion of this 30,000 children of school ages, increasing in number every year, are in danger of growing up in ignorance, to take upon themselves the responsibilities of citizenship. This is not the fault, but the misfortune, of these residents of the Territory. The evils that will come of indifference to this situation can not be measured. They will not admit of delay. The commission has had occasion heretofore to call attention to this pressing need, and greater familiarity with the conditions of the people in the Territory only deepens the conviction that justifies this renewal of it.

Respectfully submitted for the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, by

HENRY L. DAWES, *Chairman.*

The honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES UPON THE QUESTION "WHETHER THE MISSISSIPPI CHOCTAWS UNDER THEIR TREATIES ARE NOT ENTITLED TO ALL THE RIGHTS OF CHOCTAW CITIZENSHIP, EXCEPT AN INTEREST IN THE CHOCTAW ANNUITIES," REQUIRED BY ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED JUNE 7, 1897.

To the Congress of the United States:

The Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes were required by act approved June 7, 1897, to—

Examine and report to Congress whether the Mississippi Choctaws under their treaties are not entitled to all the rights of Choctaw citizenship, except an interest in the Choctaw annuities.

The commission has attended to that duty, and make the following

REPORT.

The Mississippi Choctaws are the descendants of those Choctaw Indians who declined to remove to the Indian Territory with the tribe under the provisions of the treaty made with the United States September 27, 1830, under which the Choctaws obtained their present reservation in the Indian Territory. There has never been a census taken of them, but they are estimated to number at the present time about 1,200. These are represented to be a poor and feeble band, somewhat scattered in different parts of the State of Mississippi, but located mostly in the counties of Neshoba, Newton, Leake, Scott, and Winston. They claim the right to continue their residence and political status in Mississippi, as they and those from whom they descended have done for sixty-five years, and still are entitled to enjoy all the rights of Choctaw citizenship, except to share in the Choctaw annuities. This claim is based on the fourteenth article of said treaty, which is in these words:

ARTICLE XIV. Each Choctaw head of a family being desirous to remain and become a citizen of the States shall be permitted to do so by signifying his intention to the agent within six months from the ratification of this treaty, and he or she shall thereupon be entitled to a reservation of one section of 640 acres of land, to be bounded by sectional lines of survey; in like manner shall be entitled to one-half that quantity for each unmarried child which is living with him over 10 years of age; and a quarter section to such child as may be under 10 years of age, to adjoin the location of the parent. If they reside upon said lands intending to become citizens of the States for five years after the ratification of this treaty, in that case a grant in fee simple shall issue. Said reservation shall include the present improvement of the head of the family, or a portion of it. Persons who claim under this article shall not lose the privilege of a Choctaw citizen, but if they ever remove are not entitled to any portion of the Choctaw annuity.

What their political status is in the State of Mississippi is defined in this fourteenth article of the treaty. Their ancestors, each, was to signify, within six months after the ratification of the treaty, his desire to remain and become a citizen of the States, which would entitle them to 640 acres of land and a less amount to each member of his family, and after a residence on the same of five years with intent to become a citizen, are then entitled to a patent in fee, and are thereby made citizens of the States. Their ancestors having done this, they claim under the concluding clause of said article that their ancestors could and they now can continue such citizenship and residence in Mississippi and be still entitled to all the rights of a Choctaw citizen in the tribal property of said nation in the Indian Territory, except their annuities. This clause upon which the claim rests is in these words:

Persons who claim under this article shall not lose the privilege of a Choctaw citizen, but if they ever remove are not to be entitled to any portion of the Choctaw annuity.

But this construction is in direct conflict with the very purpose for which the treaty was made, and with the nature of the title to the lands in the territory secured to the Choctaws by it, and to the whole structure and administration of their government ever since under it.

No fact is better established than this, that the leading motive, if not the only one, on the part of the United States, was to get the Choctaws out of Mississippi and into what is now the Indian Territory. They accordingly provided in the second article of the treaty, among other things, that the Choctaws should live on the land ceded to them by it in the Indian Territory. That article is in these words:

ARTICLE 2. The United States, under a grant specially to be made by the President of the United States, shall cause to be conveyed to the Choctaw Nation a tract of country west of the Mississippi River, in fee simple, to them and their descendants, to inure to them while they shall exist as a nation and live on it [here follows a description of the land], the grant to be executed as soon as the present treaty shall be ratified.

And the Choctaws agree in the third article to remove all their people to this territory during the years 1831, 1832, and 1833.

Now, to construe the concluding clause of the fourteenth article to mean an offer to those who refuse to go with their brethren to the new territory an equal share in the new lands with those who go and the additional fee simple of 640 acres of land in Mississippi and citizenship if they do not go, is to offer a bounty to those who refuse to go, and would defeat the very purpose of the treaty. Not one would have gone when offered so much better terms for staying. It is well known that the Choctaws were very reluctant to enter into this treaty at all, because a portion of them—the ancestors of these claimants—refused to leave with the main body, and the treaty was not executed till the provisions of the fourteenth article were made for those unwilling to leave with their brethren. But the United States did not cease its original purpose to secure the removal of them all to the new country, even those provided for in the fourteenth article. They therefore inserted the concluding clause to that article to the effect of a continuing offer and pledge, that if they did ever "remove"—that is, if they ever changed their minds and concluded to remove—the fact that they had been free holders and citizens of Mississippi should not bar them out of Choctaw citizenship, but that they should share like all the rest in everything but the annuities. Thus construed the clause is a standing inducement to those Indians to remove in accordance with the purpose of the treaty instead of a standing bounty to remain and thus thwart that purpose.

In addition to the condition which entered into the title that the grantees must "live on it" or lose it, the nature of the title was such that these claimants could

derive no benefit from it without living on it, and by remaining in Mississippi it would be worthless to them. It is a territory in common, and has been held as such from that day, 1830, till now. Now no tenant in common who voluntarily leaves the common property to the occupancy of his cotenants can ever claim of them any of the fruits of its use. So that these Mississippi Choctaws, if they are cotenants with the resident Choctaws in these lands in the Indian Territory, must first go there and occupy them with their cotenants or forego any use of them.

Another condition of this title is that the grantees shall not only "live upon it," but if the Choctaw Nation ceases to exist the title is lost. If all the Choctaws should follow the example of these Mississippi Choctaws and remain residents and citizens of Mississippi, it would ipso facto cease to exist as a nation and the title be lost. It is impossible to conceive that the Choctaw Nation itself, as well as the United States, entered into this fourteenth article with any intention of enabling them so to do.

As further evidence that both parties to this treaty understood that they had created a title to be held in common by the members of the tribe alone, in which no one not a member could have any interest, the United States and the Choctaws entered into a treaty in 1855 in respect to the title to those lands (U. S. Stats., 11, p. 612), the first article of which is in these words:

ARTICLE I. And pursuant to an act of Congress approved May 28, 1830, the United States do hereby forever secure and guarantee the lands embraced within the said limits to the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, their heirs and successors, to be held in common, so that each and every member of either tribe shall have an equal, undivided interest in the whole: *Provided, however*, No part thereof shall ever be sold without the consent of both tribes, and that said land shall revert to the United States if said Indians and their heirs become extinct or abandon the same.

Although it is true that any vested right of the Mississippi Choctaws in this land could not be affected by any treaty to which they were not a party, attention is called to this article for the double purpose of showing that both the United States and the Choctaw Nation have from the beginning held that the title has always been in the members of the tribe alone, and is now so fixed that no one else but members can share in it. The treaty uses the same language in the outset as is used in the treaty of 1830 containing the fourteenth article, on which the present claim rests. It says, like that treaty, that it is entered into—

pursuant to an act of Congress approved May 28, 1830,

and then declares that—

the United States do hereby forever secure and guarantee the lands embraced within the said limits to the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, their heirs and successors, to be held in common, so that each and every member of either tribe shall have an equal, undivided interest in the whole: *Provided, however*, No part thereof shall ever be sold without the consent of both tribes, and that said land shall revert to the United States if said Indians and their heirs become extinct or abandon the same.

There can be no longer doubt that the present title is in the members of the tribes alone, and that the United States has pledged itself to so maintain it, and that it so does in the belief of both parties to the treaty that such was the title from the beginning. No man can, therefore, as the title now stands, have any interest in these lands unless he is a member of one of these tribes.

Now, it has been a law of the Choctaw Nation from the beginning of its existence, recognized by the Supreme Court and by Congress, that no man can be a citizen of that nation who does not reside in it and assume the obligations of such citizenship before he can enjoy its privileges. To "enjoy the privileges of a Choctaw citizen" one must be a Choctaw citizen.

If this land should be ultimately allotted, any allotment to other than a citizen would come in direct conflict not only with the terms of the treaty but also with

the whole system of the Choctaw government from the beginning. By the treaty, the allottee must be a member of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribes. He can, being a stranger, neither occupy nor sell his allotment, for by the treaty all strangers are to be kept out of the territory, and the land is to be sold to no one except with the consent of both tribes.

This historical review of the acquisition of this territory by the Choctaw Nation, and its subsequent legal relations to it, makes it clear, in the opinion of this commission, that the Mississippi Choctaws are not, under their treaties, entitled to—"all the rights of Choctaw citizenship except an interest in the Choctaw annuities,"

and still continue their residence and citizenship in the State of Mississippi.

What, then, are—

the privileges of a Choctaw citizen—

secured to them by the fourteenth article of the treaty of 1830? That article, after having secured to those unwilling to remove with their brethren to the Indian Territory 640 acres of land and enrollment and citizenship in the State of Mississippi, added this further clause:

Persons who claim under this article shall not lose the privileges of a Choctaw citizen, but if they ever remove are not to be entitled to any portion of the Choctaw annuity.

The commission are of the opinion that this clause was intended to offer a further inducement to those Indians to follow at some future time their brethren and join them in their new home, and that the true construction of it is that the door of admission shall be kept open to them, and if they ever remove this stay and citizenship in Mississippi shall not bar them out, but that, notwithstanding it, they shall be admitted to all the privileges of Choctaw citizenship equally with all others, save only a share in their annuity. This construction finds further corroboration in the treaty of 1866 (14 Stat. L.) between the United States and the Choctaws and Chickasaws concerning the title to this same territory. In this treaty, for the first time, the possibility of an allotment of these lands in severalty to the members of the tribes at some time in the future was recognized. It was, therefore, provided in this treaty that whenever the tribes desired it, such allotment among their members should take place, and at great detail the manner in which it was to be done was set forth. The treaty then provided that before it did take place notice should be given—

not only in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, but by publication in newspapers printed in the States of Mississippi and Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Alabama, to the end that such Choctaws and Chickasaws as yet remain outside of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations may be informed and have opportunity to exercise the rights hereby given to resident Choctaws and Chickasaws: *Provided*, That before any such absent Choctaw or Chickasaw shall be permitted to select for him or herself, or others, as hereinafter provided, he or she shall satisfy the register of the land office of his or her intention, or the intention of the party for whom the selection is to be made, to become bona fide resident in the said nation within five years from the time of selection; and should the said absentee fail to remove into said nation and occupy and commence an improvement on the land selected within the time aforesaid, the said selection shall be canceled, and the land shall thereafter be discharged from all claim on account thereof.

There can be no doubt that this provision was inserted for the special benefit of those claiming to enjoy the rights of a Choctaw citizen under this fourteenth article of the treaty of 1830, many of those Choctaws having wandered away from Mississippi into the other States mentioned. It was a notice to them that these lands were about to be allotted to members of the tribes, and if they desired to avail themselves of a share in the allotment they must make themselves such members by coming from "outside" and join their brethren in the common citizenship of the nation.

The terms upon which each applicant can avail himself of this opportunity are clear and unequivocal. He must satisfy the register of his intention to become a bona fide resident in the Territory within five years of the date of his application before he can select his allotment. And a failure to remove into said nation and to occupy and commence improvement on the land so occupied within the time specified forfeits altogether the selection.

This proviso needs no explanation. The United States and the Choctaws have affixed it to the title, and those claiming the benefit of the 14th article must conform to it or lose their rights.

It follows, therefore, from this reasoning, as well as from the historical review already recited, and the nature of the title itself, as well as all stipulations concerning it in the treaties between the United States and the Choctaw Nation, that to avail himself of the "privileges of a Choctaw citizen" any person claiming to be a descendant of those Choctaws who were provided for in the fourteenth article of the treaty of 1830, must first show the fact that he is such descendant, and has in good faith joined his brethren in the territory with the intent to become one of the citizens of the nation. Having done so, such person has a right to be enrolled as a Choctaw citizen and to claim all the privileges of such a citizen except to a share in the annuities. And that otherwise he can not claim as a right the "privilege of a Choctaw citizen."

To the claim, as thus defined, the Choctaw Nation has always acceded, and has manifested in many ways its willingness to take into its citizenship any one or all of the Mississippi Choctaws who would leave their residence and citizenship in that State and join in good faith their brethren in the Territory, with participation in all the privileges of such citizenship, save only a share in their annuities, for which an equivalent has been given in the grant of land and citizenship in Mississippi.

The national council, in view of the poverty and inability of these Choctaws to remove at their own expense to the Territory, memorialized Congress on December 9, 1889, to make provision for their removal by the adoption of the following resolution:

Whereas there are large numbers of Choctaws yet in the States of Mississippi and Louisiana who are entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizenship in the Choctow Nation; and

Whereas they are denied all rights of citizenship in said States; and

Whereas they are too poor to immigrate themselves into the Choctaw Nation: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the general council of the Choctaw Nation assembled, That the United States Government is hereby requested to make provisions for the emigration of said Choctaws from said States to the Choctaw Nation, etc.

It is a significant fact that this claim on the part of the Mississippi Choctaws to all the privileges of a citizen in the Choctaw Nation, and still retain their residence and citizenship in the State of Mississippi, is a very recent one. There is no evidence known to the commission that the early Mississippi Choctaws ever made such a claim. In later years the Choctaws and Chickasaws have sold at different times large portions of their territory to the United States, and the proceeds, amounting in the aggregate to several millions of dollars, have been distributed per capita among the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizens. If this claim as now presented is the correct one, these Mississippi Choctaws were entitled to their per capita share in all the money equally with all other citizens of the nation, yet not a dollar of it was ever paid to them or claimed by them.

This claim to participate in the privileges of a Choctaw citizen and still retain a residence and citizenship in Mississippi has recently come before the United States court in the third district in the Indian Territory, in the case of Jack Amos et al. *v.* The Choctaw Nation, No. 158 on the docket of that court. The case was an appeal of Mississippi Choctaws from a refusal of this commission to place them

on the rolls of Choctaw citizenship. The court, Judge William H. H. Clayton, overruled the appeal and confirmed the judgment of this commission, denying such enrollment, in a very elaborate and exhaustive opinion.

If, in accordance with this conclusion of the commission, these Mississippi Choctaws have the right at any time to remove to the Indian Territory, and, joining their brethren there, claim participation in all the privileges of a Choctaw citizen save participation in their annuities, still, if any person presents himself claiming this right, he must be required by some tribunal to prove the fact that he is a descendant of some one of those Indians who originally availed themselves of and conformed to the requirements of the fourteenth article of the treaty of 1830. The time for making application to this commission to be enrolled as a Choctaw citizen has expired. It would be necessary, therefore, to extend by law the time for persons claiming this right to make application and be heard by this commission, or to create a new tribunal for that purpose.

In conclusion, it seems to the commission that the importance of a correct decision of this question, both to the Mississippi Choctaws and the Choctaw Nation, justifies a provision for a judicial decision in a case provided for that purpose. They therefore suggest that, in proper form, jurisdiction may be given the Court of Claims to pass judicially upon this question in a suit brought for that purpose by either of the interested parties.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY L. DAWES,
TAMS BIXBY,
FRANK C. ARMSTRONG,
A. S. MCKENNON,
Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 28, 1898.*

[PUBLIC—NO. 162.]

AN ACT For the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all criminal prosecutions in the Indian Territory against officials for embezzlement, bribery, and embracery the word "officer," when the same appears in the criminal laws heretofore extended over and put in force in said Territory, shall include all officers of the several tribes or nations of Indians in said Territory.

SEC. 2. That when in the progress of any civil suit, either in law or equity, pending in the United States court in any district in said Territory, it shall appear to the court that the property of any tribe is in any way affected by the issues being heard, said court is hereby authorized and required to make said tribe a party to said suit by service upon the chief or governor of the tribe, and the suit shall thereafter be conducted and determined as if said tribe had been an original party to said action.

SEC. 3. That said courts are hereby given jurisdiction in their respective districts to try cases against those who may claim to hold as members of a tribe and whose membership is denied by the tribe, but who continue to hold said lands and tenements notwithstanding the objection of the tribe; and if it be found upon trial that the same are held unlawfully against the tribe by those claiming to be members thereof, and the membership and right are disallowed by the commission to the Five Tribes, or the United States court, and the judgment has become final, then said court shall cause the parties charged with unlawfully holding said possessions to be removed from the same and cause the lands and tenements to

be restored to the person or persons or nation or tribe of Indians entitled to the possession of the same: *Provided always*, That any person being a noncitizen in possession of lands, holding the possession thereof under an agreement, lease, or improvement contract with either of said nations or tribes, or any citizen thereof, executed prior to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, may, as to lands not exceeding in amount one hundred and sixty acres, in defense of any action for the possession of said lands show that he is and has been in peaceable possession of such lands, and that he has while in such possession made lasting and valuable improvements thereon, and that he has not enjoyed the possession thereof a sufficient length of time to compensate him for such improvements. Thereupon the court or jury trying said cause shall determine the fair and reasonable value of such improvements and the fair and reasonable rental value of such lands for the time the same shall have been occupied by such person, and if the improvements exceed in value the amount of rents with which such persons should be charged the court, in its judgment, shall specify such time as will, in the opinion of the court, compensate such person for the balance due, and award him possession for such time unless the amount be paid by claimant within such reasonable time as the court shall specify. If the finding be that the amount of rents exceed the value of the improvements, judgment shall be rendered against the defendant for such sum, for which execution may issue.

SEC. 4. That all persons who have heretofore made improvements on lands belonging to any one of the said tribes of Indians, claiming rights of citizenship, whose claims have been decided adversely under the Act of Congress approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, shall have possession thereof until and including December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight; and may, prior to that time, sell or dispose of the same to any member of the tribe owning the land who desires to take the same in his allotment: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to improvements which have been appraised and paid for, or payment tendered by the Cherokee Nation under the agreement with the United States approved by Congress March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

SEC. 5. That before any action by any tribe or person shall be commenced under section three of this Act it shall be the duty of the party bringing the same to notify the adverse party to leave the premises for the possession of which the action is about to be brought, which notice shall be served at least thirty days before commencing the action by leaving a written copy with the defendant, or, if he can not be found, by leaving the same at his last known place of residence or business with any person occupying the premises over the age of twelve years, or, if his residence or business address can not be ascertained, by leaving the same with any person over the age of twelve years upon the premises sought to be recovered and described in said notice; and if there be no person with whom said notice can be left, then by posting same on the premises.

SEC. 6. That the summons shall not issue in such action until the chief or governor of the tribe, or person or persons bringing suit in his own behalf, shall have filed a sworn complaint, on behalf of the tribe or himself, with the court, which shall, as near as practicable, describe the premises so detained, and shall set forth a detention without the consent of the person bringing said suit or the tribe, by one whose membership is denied by it: *Provided*, That if the chief or governor refuse or fail to bring suit in behalf of the tribe then any member of the tribe may make complaint and bring said suit.

SEC. 7. That the court in granting a continuance of any case, particularly under section three, may, in its discretion, require the party applying therefor to give an undertaking to the adverse party, with good and sufficient securities, to be approved by the judge of the court, conditioned for the payment of all damages and costs and defraying the rent which may accrue if judgment be rendered against him.

SEC. 8. That when a judgment for restitution shall be entered by the court the clerk shall, at the request of the plaintiff or his attorney, issue a writ of execution thereon, which shall command the proper officer of the court to cause the defendant or defendants to be forthwith removed and ejected from the premises and the plaintiff given complete and undisturbed possession of the same. The writ shall also command the said officer to levy upon the property of the defendant or defendants subject to execution, and also collect therefrom the costs of the action and all accruing costs in the service of the writ. Said writ shall be executed within thirty days.

SEC. 9. That the jurisdiction of the court and municipal authority of the city of Fort Smith for police purposes in the State of Arkansas is hereby extended over all that strip of land in the Indian Territory lying and being situate between the corporate limits of the said city of Fort Smith and the Arkansas and Poteau rivers, and extending up the said Poteau River to the mouth of Mill Creek; and all the laws and ordinances for the preservation of the peace and health of said city, as far as the same are applicable, are hereby put in force therein: *Provided*, That no charge or tax shall ever be made or levied by said city against said land or the tribe or nation to whom it belongs.

SEC. 10. That all actions for restitution of possession of real property under this Act must be commenced by the service of a summons within two years after the passage of this Act, where the wrongful detention or possession began prior to the date of its passage; and all actions which shall be commenced hereafter, based upon wrongful detention or possession committed since the passage of this Act must be commenced within two years after the cause of action accrued. And nothing in this act shall take away the right to maintain an action for unlawful and forcible entry and detainer given by the Act of Congress passed May second, eighteen hundred and ninety (Twenty-sixth United States Statutes, page ninety-five).

SEC. 11. That when the roll of citizenship of any one of said nations or tribes is fully completed as provided by law, and the survey of the lands of said nation or tribe is also completed, the commission heretofore appointed under acts of Congress, and known as the "Dawes Commission," shall proceed to allot the exclusive use and occupancy of the surface of all the lands of said nation or tribe susceptible of allotment among the citizens thereof, as shown by said roll, giving to each, so far as possible, his fair and equal share thereof, considering the nature and fertility of the soil, location, and value of same; but all oil, coal, asphalt. and mineral deposits in the lands of any tribe are reserved to such tribe, and no allotment of such lands shall carry the title to such oil, coal, asphalt, or mineral deposits; and all town sites shall also be reserved to the several tribes, and shall be set apart by the commission heretofore mentioned as incapable of allotment. There shall also be reserved from allotment a sufficient amount of lands now occupied by churches, schools, parsonages, charitable institutions, and other public buildings for their present actual and necessary use, and no more, not to exceed five acres for each school and one acre for each church and each parsonage, and for such new schools as may be needed; also sufficient land for burial grounds where necessary. When such allotment of the lands of any tribe has been by them completed, said commission shall make full report thereof to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall in any way affect any vested legal rights which may have been heretofore granted by Act of Congress, nor be so construed as to confer any additional rights upon any parties claiming under any such Act of Congress: *Provided further*, That whenever it shall appear that any member of a tribe is in possession of lands, his allotment may be made out of the lands in his possession, including his home if the holder so desires: *Provided further*, That if the person to whom an allotment shall have been made shall be declared, upon appeal as herein provided for, by any of the courts of the United States

in or for the aforesaid Territory, to have been illegally accorded rights of citizenship, and for that or any other reason declared to be not entitled to any allotment, he shall be ousted and ejected from said lands; that all persons known as intruders who have been paid for their improvements under existing laws and have not surrendered possession thereof who may be found under the provisions of this act to be entitled to citizenship shall, within ninety days thereafter, refund the amount so paid them, with six per centum interest, to the tribe entitled thereto; and upon their failure so to do said amount shall become a lien upon all improvements owned by such person in such Territory, and may be enforced by such tribe; and unless such person makes such restitution no allotments shall be made to him: *Provided further*, That the lands allotted shall be nontransferable until after full title is acquired and shall be liable for no obligations contracted prior thereto by the allottee, and shall be nontaxable while so held: *Provided further*, That all towns and cities heretofore incorporated or incorporated under the provisions of this Act are hereby authorized to secure, by condemnation or otherwise, all the lands actually necessary for public improvements, regardless of tribal lines; and when the same can not be secured otherwise than by condemnation, then the same may be acquired as provided in sections nine hundred and seven and nine hundred and twelve, inclusive, of Mansfield's Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas.

SEC. 12. That when report of allotments of lands of any tribe shall be made to the Secretary of the Interior, as hereinbefore provided, he shall make a record thereof, and when he shall confirm such allotments the allottees shall remain in peaceable and undisturbed possession thereof, subject to the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 13. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed from time to time to provide rules and regulations in regard to the leasing of oil, coal, asphalt, and other minerals in said Territory, and all such leases shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior; and any lease for any such minerals otherwise made shall be absolutely void. No lease shall be made or renewed for a longer period than fifteen years, nor cover the mineral in more than six hundred and forty acres of land, which shall conform as nearly as possible to the surveys. Lessees shall pay on each oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral claim at the rate of one hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the first and second years; two hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the third and fourth years, and five hundred dollars, in advance, for each succeeding year thereafter, as advanced royalty on the mine or claim on which they are made. All such payments shall be a credit on royalty when each said mine is developed and operated and its production is in excess of such guaranteed annual advanced payments; and all lessees must pay said annual advanced payments on each claim, whether developed or undeveloped; and should any lessee neglect or refuse to pay such advanced annual royalty for the period of sixty days after the same becomes due and payable on any lease, the lease on which default is made shall become null and void, and the royalties paid in advance shall then become and be the money and property of the tribe. Where any oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral is hereafter opened on land allotted, sold, or reserved, the value of the use of the necessary surface for prospecting or mining, and the damage done to the other land and improvements, shall be ascertained under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and paid to the allottee or owner of the land, by the lessee or party operating the same, before operations begin: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall impair the rights of any holder or owner of a leasehold interest in any oil, coal rights, asphalt, or mineral which have been assented to by act of Congress, but all such interest shall continue unimpaired hereby, and shall be assured to such holders or owners by leases from the Secretary of the Interior for the term not exceeding fifteen years, but subject to the payment of advance royalties as herein provided, when such leases are not operated, to the rate of royalty on coal mined, and the rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and preference shall be given to such parties in renewals of

such leases: *And provided further*, That when, under the customs and laws heretofore existing and prevailing in the Indian Territory, leases have been made of different groups or parcels of oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral deposits, and possession has been taken thereunder and improvements made for the development of such oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral deposits, by lessees or their assigns, which have resulted in the production of oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral in commercial quantities by such lessees or their assigns, then such parties in possession shall be given preference in the making of new leases, in compliance with the directions of the Secretary of the Interior; and in making new leases due consideration shall be made for the improvements of such lessees, and in all cases of the leasing or renewal of leases of oil, coal, asphalt, and other mineral deposits preference shall be given to parties in possession who have made improvements. The rate of royalty to be paid by all lessees shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 14. That the inhabitants of any city or town in said Territory having two hundred or more residents therein may proceed, by petition to the United States court in the district in which such city or town is located, to have the same incorporated as provided in chapter twenty-nine of Mansfield's Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas, if not already incorporated thereunder; and the clerk of said court shall record all papers and perform all the acts required of the recorder of the county, or the clerk of the county court, or the secretary of state, necessary for the incorporation of any city or town, as provided in Mansfield's Digest, and such city or town government, when so authorized and organized, shall possess all the powers and exercise all the rights of similar municipalities in said State of Arkansas. All male inhabitants of such cities and towns over the age of twenty-one years, who are citizens of the United States or of either of said tribes, who have resided therein more than six months next before any election held under this Act, shall be qualified voters at such election. That mayors of such cities and towns, in addition to their other powers, shall have the same jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases arising within the corporate limits of such cities and towns as, and coextensive with, United States commissioners in the Indian Territory, and may charge, collect, and retain the same fees as such commissioners now collect and account for to the United States; and the marshal or other executive officer of such city or town may execute all processes issued in the exercise of the jurisdiction hereby conferred, and charge and collect the same fees for similar services, as are allowed to constables under the laws now in force in said Territory.

All elections shall be conducted under the provisions of chapter fifty-six of said digest, entitled "Elections," so far as the same may be applicable; and all inhabitants of such cities and towns, without regard to race, shall be subject to all laws and ordinances of such city or town governments, and shall have equal rights, privileges, and protection therein. Such city or town governments shall in no case have any authority to impose upon or levy any tax against any lands in said cities or towns until after title is secured from the tribe; but all other property, including all improvements on town lots, which for the purposes of this Act shall be deemed and considered personal property, together with all occupations and privileges, shall be subject to taxation. And the councils of such cities and towns, for the support of the same and for school and other public purposes, may provide by ordinance for the assessment, levy, and collection annually of a tax upon such property, not to exceed in the aggregate two per centum of the assessed value thereof, in manner provided in chapter one hundred and twenty-nine of said digest, entitled "Revenue," and for such purposes may also impose a tax upon occupations and privileges.

Such councils may also establish and maintain free schools in such cities and

towns, under the provisions of sections sixty-two hundred and fifty-eight to sixty-two hundred and seventy-six, inclusive, of said digest, and may exercise all the powers conferred upon special school districts in cities and towns in the State of Arkansas by the laws of said State when the same are not in conflict with the provisions of this Act.

For the purposes of this section all the laws of said State of Arkansas herein referred to, so far as applicable, are hereby put in force in said Territory; and the United States court therein shall have jurisdiction to enforce the same, and to punish any violation thereof, and the city or town councils shall pass such ordinances as may be necessary for the purpose of making the laws extended over them applicable to them and for carrying the same into effect: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act, or in the laws of the State of Arkansas, shall authorize or permit the sale, or exposure for sale, of any intoxicating liquor in said Territory, or the introduction thereof into said Territory; and it shall be the duty of the district attorneys in said Territory and the officers of such municipalities to prosecute all violators of the laws of the United States relating to the introduction of intoxicating liquors into said Territory, or to their sale, or exposure for sale, therein: *Provided further*, That owners and holders of leases or improvements in any city or town shall be privileged to transfer the same.

SEC. 15. That there shall be a commission in each town for each one of the Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Cherokee tribes, to consist of one member to be appointed by the executive of the tribe, who shall not be interested in town property, other than his home; one person to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and one member to be selected by the town. And if the executive of the tribe or the town fail to select members as aforesaid, they may be selected and appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Said commissions shall cause to be surveyed and laid out town sites where towns with a present population of two hundred or more are located, conforming to the existing survey so far as may be, with proper and necessary streets, alleys, and public grounds, including parks and cemeteries, giving to each town such territory as may be required for its present needs and reasonable prospective growth; and shall prepare correct plats thereof, and file one with the Secretary of the Interior, one with the clerk of the United States court, one with the authorities of the tribe, and one with the town authorities. And all town lots shall be appraised by said commission at their true value, excluding improvements; and separate appraisements shall be made of all improvements thereon; and no such appraisement shall be effective until approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and in case of disagreement by the members of such commission as to the value of any lot, said Secretary may fix the value thereof.

The owner of the improvements upon any town lot, other than fencing, tillage, or temporary buildings, may deposit in the United States Treasury, Saint Louis, Missouri, one-half of such appraised value; ten per centum within two months and fifteen per centum more within six months after notice of appraisement, and the remainder in three equal annual installments thereafter, depositing with the Secretary of the Interior one receipt for each payment, and one with the authorities of the tribe, and such deposit shall be deemed a tender to the tribe of the purchase money for such lot.

If the owner of such improvements on any lot fails to make deposit of the purchase money as aforesaid, then such lot may be sold in the manner herein provided for the sale of unimproved lots; and when the purchaser thereof has complied with the requirements herein for the purchase of improved lots he may, by petition, apply to the United States courts within whose jurisdiction the town is located for condemnation and appraisement of such improvements, and petitioner shall, after judgment, deposit the value so fixed with the clerk of the court; and

thereupon the defendant shall be required to accept same in full payment for his improvements or remove same from the lot within such time as may be fixed by the court.

All town lots not improved as aforesaid shall belong to the tribe, and shall be in like manner appraised, and, after approval by the Secretary of the Interior, and due notice, sold to the highest bidder at public auction by said commission, but not for less than their appraised value, unless ordered by the Secretary of the Interior; and purchasers may in like manner make deposits of the purchase money with like effect, as in case of improved lots.

The inhabitants of any town may, within one year after the completion of the survey thereof, make such deposit of ten dollars per acre for parks, cemeteries, and other public grounds laid out by said commission with like effect as for improved lots; and such parks and public grounds shall not be used for any purpose until such deposits are made.

The person authorized by the tribe or tribes may execute or deliver to any such purchaser, without expense to him, a deed conveying to him the title to such lands or town lots; and thereafter the purchase money shall become the property of the tribe; and all such moneys shall, when titles to all the lots in the towns belonging to any tribe have been thus perfected, be paid per capita to the members of the tribe: *Provided, however*, That in those town sites designated and laid out under the provisions of this Act where coal leases are now being operated and coal is being mined there shall be reserved from appraisement and sale all lots occupied by houses of miners actually engaged in mining, and only while they are so engaged, and in addition thereto a sufficient amount of land, to be determined by the appraisers, to furnish homes for the men actually engaged in working for the lessees operating said mines and a sufficient amount for all buildings and machinery for mining purposes: *And provided further*, That when the lessees shall cease to operate said mines, then, and in that event, the lots of land so reserved shall be disposed of as provided for in this Act.

SEC. 16. That it shall be unlawful for any person, after the passage of this Act, except as hereinafter provided, to claim, demand, or receive, for his own use or for the use of anyone else, any royalty on oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral, or on any timber or lumber, or any other kind of property whatsoever, or any rents on any lands or property belonging to any one of said tribes or nations in said Territory, or for anyone to pay to any individual any such royalty or rents or any consideration therefor whatsoever; and all royalties and rents hereafter payable to the tribe shall be paid, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the tribe to which they belong: *Provided*, That where any citizen shall be in possession of only such amount of agricultural or grazing lands as would be his just and reasonable share of the lands of his nation or tribe and that to which his wife and minor children are entitled, he may continue to use the same or receive the rents thereon until allotment has been made to him: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall impair the rights of any member of a tribe to dispose of any timber contained on his, her, or their allotment.

SEC. 17. That it shall be unlawful for any citizen of any one of said tribes to inclose or in any manner, by himself or through another, directly or indirectly, to hold possession of any greater amount of lands or other property belonging to any such nation or tribe than that which would be his approximate share of the lands belonging to such nation or tribe and that of his wife and his minor children as per allotment herein provided; and any person found in such possession of lands or other property in excess of his share and that of his family, as aforesaid, or having the same in any manner inclosed, at the expiration of nine months after the passage of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 18. That any person convicted of violating any of the provisions of sections

sixteen and seventeen of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and shall stand committed until such fine and costs are paid (such commitment not to exceed one day for every two dollars of said fine and costs), and shall forfeit possession of any property in question, and each day on which such offense is committed or continues to exist shall be deemed a separate offense. And the United States district attorneys in said Territory are required to see that the provisions of said sections are strictly enforced and they shall at once proceed to dispossess all persons of such excessive holding of lands and to prosecute them for so unlawfully holding the same.

SEC. 19. That no payment of any moneys on any account whatever shall hereafter be made by the United States to any of the tribal governments or to any officer thereof for disbursement, but payments of all sums to members of said tribes shall be made under direction of the Secretary of the Interior by an officer appointed by him; and per capita payments shall be made direct to each individual in lawful money of the United States, and the same shall not be liable to the payment of any previously contracted obligation.

SEC. 20. That the commission hereinbefore named shall have authority to employ, with approval of the Secretary of the Interior, all assistance necessary for the prompt and efficient performance of all duties herein imposed, including competent surveyors to make allotments, and to do any other needed work, and the Secretary of the Interior may detail competent clerks to aid them in the performance of their duties.

SEC. 21. That in making rolls of citizenship of the several tribes, as required by law, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is authorized and directed to take the roll of Cherokee citizens of eighteen hundred and eighty (not including freedmen) as the only roll intended to be confirmed by this and preceding Acts of Congress, and to enroll all persons now living whose names are found on said roll, and all descendants born since the date of said roll to persons whose names are found thereon; and all persons who have been enrolled by the tribal authorities who have heretofore made permanent settlement in the Cherokee Nation whose parents, by reason of their Cherokee blood, have been lawfully admitted to citizenship by the tribal authorities, and who were minors when their parents were so admitted; and they shall investigate the right of all other persons whose names are found on any other rolls and omit all such as may have been placed thereon by fraud or without authority of law, enrolling only such as may have lawful right thereto, and their descendants born since such rolls were made, with such intermarried white persons as may be entitled to citizenship under Cherokee laws.

It shall make a roll of Cherokee freedmen in strict compliance with the decree of the Court of Claims rendered the third day of February, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Said commission is authorized and directed to make correct rolls of the citizens by blood of all the other tribes, eliminating from the tribal rolls such names as may have been placed thereon by fraud or without authority of law, enrolling such only as may have lawful right thereto, and their decendants born since such rolls were made, with such intermarried white persons as may be entitled to Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship under the treaties and the laws of said tribes.

Said commission shall have authority to determine the identity of Choctaw Indians claiming rights in the Choctaw lands under article fourteen of the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw Nation concluded September twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty, and to that end they may administer oaths, examine witnesses, and perform all other acts necessary thereto and make report to the Secretary of the Interior.

The roll of Creek freedmen made by J. W. Dunn, under authority of the United States, prior to March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, is hereby confirmed, and said commission is directed to enroll all persons now living whose

names are found on said rolls, and all descendants born since the date of said roll to persons whose names are found thereon, with such other persons of African descent as may have been rightfully admitted by the lawful authorities of the Creek Nation.

It shall make a correct roll of all Choctaw freedmen entitled to citizenship under the treaties and laws of the Choctaw Nation, and all their descendants born to them since the date of the treaty.

It shall make a correct roll of Chickasaw freedmen entitled to any rights or benefits under the treaty made in eighteen hundred and sixty-six between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes and their descendants born to them since the date of said treaty and forty acres of land, including their present residences and improvements, shall be allotted to each, to be selected, held, and used by them until their rights under said treaty shall be determined in such manner as shall be hereafter provided by Congress.

The several tribes may, by agreement, determine the right of persons who for any reason may claim citizenship in two or more tribes, and to allotment of lands and distribution of moneys belonging to each tribe; but if no such agreement be made, then such claimant shall be entitled to such rights in one tribe only, and may elect in which tribe he will take such right; but if he fail or refuse to make such selection in due time, he shall be enrolled in the tribe with whom he has resided, and there be given such allotment and distributions, and not elsewhere.

No person shall be enrolled who has not heretofore removed to and in good faith settled in the nation in which he claims citizenship: *Provided, however*, That nothing contained in this Act shall be so construed as to militate against any rights or privileges which the Mississippi Choctaws may have under the laws of or the treaties with the United States.

Said commission shall make such rolls descriptive of the persons thereon, so that they may be thereby identified, and it is authorized to take a census of each of said tribes, or to adopt any other means by them deemed necessary to enable them to make such rolls. They shall have access to all rolls and records of the several tribes, and the United States court in Indian Territory shall have jurisdiction to compel the officers of the tribal governments and custodians of such rolls and records to deliver same to said commission, and on their refusal or failure to do so to punish them as for contempt; as also to require all citizens of said tribes, and persons who should be so enrolled, to appear before said commission for enrollment, at such times and places as may be fixed by said commission, and to enforce obedience of all others concerned, so far as the same may be necessary, to enable said commission to make rolls as herein required, and to punish any one who may in any manner or by any means obstruct said work.

The rolls so made, when approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be final, and the persons whose names are found thereon, with their descendants thereafter born to them, with such persons as may intermarry according to tribal laws, shall alone constitute the several tribes which they represent.

The members of said commission shall, in performing all duties required of them by law, have authority to administer oaths, examine witnesses, and send for persons and papers; and any person who shall willfully and knowingly make any false affidavit or oath to any material fact or matter before any member of said commission, or before any other officer authorized to administer oaths, to any affidavit or other paper to be filed or oath taken before said commission, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and on conviction thereof shall be punished as for such offense.

SEC. 22. That where members of one tribe, under intercourse laws, usages, or customs, have made homes within the limits and on the lands of another tribe they may retain and take allotment, embracing same under such agreement as may be made between such tribes respecting such settlers; but if no such agree-

ment be made the improvements so made shall be appraised, and the value thereof, including all damages incurred by such settler incident to enforced removal, shall be paid to him immediately upon removal, out of any funds belonging to the tribe, or such settler, if he so desire, may make private sale of his improvements to any citizen of the tribe owning the lands: *Provided*, That he shall not be paid for improvements made on lands in excess of that to which he, his wife, and minor children are entitled to under this Act.

SEC. 23. That all leases of agricultural or grazing land belonging to any tribe made after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by the tribe or any member thereof shall be absolutely void, and all such grazing leases made prior to said date shall terminate on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and all such agricultural leases shall terminate on January first, nineteen hundred; but this shall not prevent individuals from leasing their allotments when made to them as provided in this Act, nor from occupying or renting their proportionate shares of the tribal lands until the allotments herein provided for are made.

SEC. 24. That all moneys paid into the United States Treasury at Saint Louis, Missouri, under provisions of this Act shall be placed to the credit of the tribe to which they belong; and the assistant United States treasurer shall give triplicate receipts therefor to the depositor.

SEC. 25. That before any allotment shall be made of lands in the Cherokee Nation, there shall be segregated therefrom by the commission heretofore mentioned, in separate allotments or otherwise, the one hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred acres purchased by the Delaware tribe of Indians from the Cherokee Nation under agreement of April eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, subject to the judicial determination of the rights of said descendants and the Cherokee Nation under said agreement. That the Delaware Indians residing in the Cherokee Nation are hereby authorized and empowered to bring suit in the Court of Claims of the United States, within sixty days after the passage of this Act, against the Cherokee Nation, for the purpose of determining the rights of said Delaware Indians in and to the lands and funds of said nation under their contract and agreement with the Cherokee Nation dated April eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; or the Cherokee Nation may bring a like suit against said Delaware Indians; and jurisdiction is conferred on said court to adjudicate and fully determine the same, with right of appeal to either party to the Supreme Court of the United States.

SEC. 26. That on and after the passage of this Act the laws of the various tribes or nations of Indians shall not be enforced at law or in equity by the courts of the United States in the Indian Territory.

SEC. 27. That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to locate one Indian inspector in Indian Territory, who may, under his authority and direction, perform any duties required of the Secretary of the Interior by law, relating to affairs therein.

SEC. 28. That on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, all tribal courts in Indian Territory shall be abolished, and no officer of said courts shall thereafter have any authority whatever to do or perform any act theretofore authorized by any law in connection with said courts, or to receive any pay for same; and all civil and criminal causes then pending in any such court shall be transferred to the United States court in said Territory by filing with the clerk of the court the original papers in the suit: *Provided*, That this section shall not be in force as to the Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Creek tribes or nations until the first day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

SEC. 29. That the agreement made by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes with commissions representing the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians on the twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, as

herein amended, is hereby ratified and confirmed, and the same shall be of full force and effect if ratified before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by a majority of the whole number of votes cast by the members of said tribes at an election held for that purpose; and the executives of said tribes are hereby authorized and directed to make public proclamation that said agreement shall be voted on at the next general election, or at any special election to be called by such executives for the purpose of voting on said agreement; and at the election held for such purpose all male members of each of said tribes qualified to vote under his tribal laws shall have the right to vote at the election precinct most convenient to his residence, whether the same be within the bounds of his tribe or not: *Provided*, That no person whose right to citizenship in either of said tribes or nations is now contested in original or appellate proceedings before any United States court shall be permitted to vote at said election: *Provided further*, That the votes cast in both said tribes or nations shall be forthwith returned duly certified by the precinct officers to the national secretaries of said tribes or nations, and shall be presented by said national secretaries to a board of commissioners consisting of the principal chief and national secretary of the Choctaw Nation, the governor and national secretary of the Chickasaw Nation, and a member of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, to be designated by the chairman of said commission; and said board shall meet without delay at Atoka, in the Indian Territory, and canvass and count said votes and make proclamation of the result; and if said agreement as amended be so ratified, the provisions of this Act shall then only apply to said tribes where the same do not conflict with the provisions of said agreement; but the provisions of said agreement, if so ratified, shall not in any manner affect the provisions of section fourteen of this Act, which said amended agreement is as follows:

This agreement, by and between the Government of the United States, of the first part, entered into in its behalf by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, Henry L. Dawes, Frank C. Armstrong, Archibald S. McKennon, Thomas B. Cabaniss, and Alexander B. Montgomery, duly appointed and authorized thereunto, and the governments of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes or nations of Indians in the Indian Territory, respectively, of the second part, entered into in behalf of such Choctaw and Chickasaw governments, duly appointed and authorized thereunto, viz: Green McCurtain, J. S. Standley, N. B. Ainsworth, Ben Hampton, Wesley Anderson, Amos Henry, D. C. Garland, and A. S. Williams, in behalf of the Choctaw Tribe or Nation, and R. M. Harris, I. O. Lewis, Holmes Colbert, P. S. Mosely, M. V. Cheadle, R. L. Murray, William Perry, A. H. Colbert, and R. L. Boyd, in behalf of the Chickasaw Tribe or Nation.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS.

Witnesseth, That in consideration of the mutual undertakings, herein contained, it is agreed as follows:

That all the lands within the Indian Territory belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians shall be allotted to the members of said tribes so as to give to each member of these tribes so far as possible a fair and equal share thereof, considering the character and fertility of the soil and the location and value of the lands.

That all the lands set apart for town sites, and the strip of land lying between the city of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and the Arkansas and Poteau rivers, extending up said river to the mouth of Mill Creek; and six hundred and forty acres each, to include the buildings now occupied by the Jones Academy, Tushkahoma Female Seminary, Wheelock Orphan Seminary, and Armstrong Orphan Academy, and ten acres for the capitol building of the Choctaw Nation; one hundred and sixty acres each, immediately contiguous to and including the buildings known as Bloomfield Academy, Lebanon Orphan Home, Harley Institute, Rock Academy,

and Collins Institute, and five acres for the capitol building in the Chickasaw Nation, and the use of one acre of land for each church house now erected outside of the towns, and eighty acres of land each for J. S. Murrow, H. R. Schermerhorn, and the widow of R. S. Bell, who have been laboring as missionaries in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations since the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, with the same conditions and limitations as apply to lands allotted to the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and to be located on lands not occupied by a Choctaw or a Chickasaw, and a reasonable amount of land, to be determined by the town-site commission, to include all court-houses and jails and other public buildings not hereinbefore provided for, shall be exempted from division. And all coal and asphalt in or under the lands allotted and reserved from allotment shall be reserved for the sole use of the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, exclusive of freedmen: *Provided*, That where any coal or asphalt is hereafter opened on land allotted, sold, or reserved, the value of the use of the necessary surface for prospecting or mining, and the damage done to the other land and improvements, shall be ascertained under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and paid to the allottee or owner of the land by the lessee or party operating the same, before operations begin. That in order to such equal division, the lands of the Choctaws and Chickasaws shall be graded and appraised so as to give to each member, so far as possible, an equal value of the land: *Provided further*, That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes shall make a correct roll of Chickasaw freedmen entitled to any rights or benefits under the treaty made in eighteen hundred and sixty-six between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes and their descendants born to them since the date of said treaty, and forty acres of land, including their present residences and improvements, shall be allotted to each, to be selected, held, and used by them until their rights under said treaty shall be determined, in such manner as shall hereafter be provided by act of Congress.

That the lands allotted to the Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen are to be deducted from the portion to be allotted under this agreement to the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribe so as to reduce the allotment to the Choctaws and Chickasaws by the value of the same.

That the said Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen who may be entitled to allotments of forty acres each shall be entitled each to land equal in value to forty acres of the average land of the two nations.

That in the appraisement of the lands to be allotted the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes shall each have a representative, to be appointed by their respective executives, to cooperate with the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, or any one making appraisements under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in grading and appraising the lands preparatory to allotment. And the land shall be valued in the appraisment as if in its original condition, excluding the improvements thereon.

That the appraisement and allotment shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and shall begin as soon as the progress of the surveys, now being made by the United States Government, will admit.

That each member of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, including Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen, shall, where it is possible, have the right to take his allotment on land, the improvements on which belong to him, and such improvements shall not be estimated in the value of his allotment. In the case of minor children, allotments shall be selected for them by their father, mother, guardian, or the administrator having charge of their estate, preference being given in the order named, and shall not be sold during his minority. Allotments shall be selected for prisoners, convicts, and incompetents by some suitable person akin to them, and due care taken that all persons entitled thereto have allotments made to them.

All the lands allotted shall be nontaxable while the title remains in the original allottee, but not to exceed twenty-one year from date of patent, and each allottee shall select from his allotment a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, for which he shall have a separate patent, and which shall be inalienable for twenty-one years from date of patent. This provision shall also apply to the Choctaw and Chickasaw freedman to the extent of his allotment. Selections for homesteads for minors to be made as provided herein in case of allotment, and the remainder of the lands allotted to said members shall be alienable for a price to be actually paid, and to include no former indebtedness or obligation—one-fourth of said remainder in one year, one-fourth in three years, and the balance of said alienable lands in five years from the date of the patent.

That all contracts looking to the sale or incumbrance in any way of the land of an allottee, except the sale hereinbefore provided, shall be null and void. No allottee shall lease his allotment, or any portion thereof, for a longer period than five years, and then without the privilege of renewal. Every lease which is not evidenced by writing, setting out specifically the terms thereof, or which is not recorded in the clerk's office of the United States court for the district in which the land is located, within three months after the date of its execution, shall be void, and the purchaser or lessee shall acquire no rights whatever by an entry or holding thereunder. And no such lease or any sale shall be valid as against the allottee unless providing to him a reasonable compensation for the lands sold or leased.

That all controversies arising between the members of said tribes as to their right to have certain lands allotted to them shall be settled by the commission making the allotments.

That the United States shall put each allottee in possession of his allotment and remove all persons therefrom objectionable to the allottee.

That the United States shall survey and definitely mark and locate the ninety-eighth (98th) meridan of west longitude between Red and Canadian rivers before allotment of the lands herein provided for shall begin.

MEMBERS' TITLES TO LANDS.

That as soon as practicable, after the completion of said allotments, the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation shall jointly execute, under their hands and the seals of the respective nations, and deliver to each of the said allottees patents conveying to him all the right, title, and interest of the Choctaws and Chickasaws in and to the land which shall have been allotted to him in conformity with the requirements of this agreement, excepting all coal and asphalt in or under said land. Said patents shall be framed in accordance with the provisions of this agreement, and shall embrace the land allotted to such patentee and no other land, and the acceptance of his patents by such allottee shall be operative as an assent on his part to the allotment and conveyance of all the lands of the Choctaws and Chickasaws in accordance with the provisions of this agreement, and as a relinquishment of all his right, title, and interest in and to any and all parts thereof, except the land embraced in said patents, except also his interest in the proceeds of all lands, coal, and asphalt herein excepted from allotment.

That the United States shall provide by law for proper records of land titles in the territory occupied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes.

RAILROADS.

The rights of way for railroads through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations to be surveyed and set apart and platted to conform to the respective acts of Congress granting the same in cases where said rights of way are defined by such acts of

Congress, but in cases where the acts of Congress do not define the same then Congress is memorialized to definitely fix the width of said rights of way for station grounds and between stations, so that railroads now constructed through said nations shall have, as near as possible, uniform rights of way; and Congress is also requested to fix uniform rates of fare and freight for all railroads through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; branch railroads now constructed and not built according to acts of Congress to pay the same rates for rights of way and station grounds as main lines.

TOWN SITES.

It is further agreed that there shall be appointed a commission for each of the two nations. Each commission shall consist of one member, to be appointed by the executive of the tribe for which said commission is to act, who shall not be interested in town property other than his home, and one to be appointed by the President of the United States. Each of said commissions shall lay out town sites, to be restricted as far as possible to their present limits, where towns are now located in the nation for which said commission is appointed. Said commission shall have prepared correct and proper plats of each town, and file one in the clerk's office of the United States district court for the district in which the town is located, and one with the principal chief or governor of the nation in which the town is located, and one with the Secretary of the Interior, be approved by him before the same shall take effect. When said towns are so laid out, each lot on which permanent, substantial, and valuable improvements, other than fences, tillage, and temporary houses, have been made, shall be valued by the commission provided for the nation in which the town is located at the price a fee-simple title to the same would bring in the market at the time the valuation is made, but not to include in such value the improvements thereon. The owner of the improvements on each lot shall have the right to buy one residence and one business lot at fifty per centum of the appraised value of such improved property, and the remainder of such improved property at sixty-two and one-half per centum of the said market value within sixty days from date of notice served on him that such lot is for sale, and if he purchases the same he shall, within ten days from his purchase, pay into the Treasury of the United States one-fourth of the purchase price, and the balance in three equal annual installments, and when the entire sum is paid shall be entitled to a patent for the same. In case the two members of the commission fail to agree as to the market value of any lot, or the limit or extent of said town, either of said commissioners may report any such disagreement to the judge of the district in which such town is located, who shall appoint a third member to act with said commission, who is not interested in town lots, who shall act with them to determine said value.

If such owner of the improvements on any lot fails within sixty days to purchase and make the first payment on same, such lot, with the improvements thereon, shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, under the direction of the aforesaid commission, and the purchaser at such sale shall pay to the owner of the improvements the price for which said lot shall be sold, less sixty-two and one half per cent of said appraised value of the lot, and shall pay the sixty-two and one-half per cent of said appraised value into United States Treasury, under regulations to be established by the Secretary of the Interior, in four installments, as hereinbefore provided. The commission shall have the right to reject any bid on such lot which they consider below its value.

All lots not so appraised shall be sold from time to time at public auction (after proper advertisement) by the commission for the nation in which the town is located, as may seem for the best interest of the nations and the proper development of each town, the purchase price to be paid in four installments as hereinbefore provided for improved lots. The commission shall have the right to reject any bid for such lots which they consider below its value.

All the payments herein provided for shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior into the United States Treasury, a failure of sixty days to make any one payment to be a forfeiture of all payments made and all rights under the contract: *Provided*, That the purchaser of any lot shall have the option of paying the entire price of the lot before the same is due.

No tax shall be assessed by any town government against any town lot unsold by the commission, and no tax levied against a lot sold, as herein provided, shall constitute a lien on same till the purchase price thereof has been fully paid to the nation.

The money paid into the United States Treasury for the sale of all town lots shall be for the benefit of the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes (freedmen excepted), and at the end of one year from the ratification of this agreement, and at the end of each year thereafter, the funds so accumulated shall be divided and paid to the Choctaws and Chickasaws (freedmen excepted), each member of the two tribes to receive an equal portion thereof.

That no law or ordinance shall be passed by any town which interferes with the enforcement of or is in conflict with the laws of the United States in force in said Territory, and all persons in such towns shall be subject to said laws, and the United States agrees to maintain strict laws in the territory of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes against the introduction, sale, barter, or giving away of liquors and intoxicants of any kind or quality.

That said commission shall be authorized to locate, within a suitable distance from each town site, not to exceed five acres to be used as a cemetery, and when any town has paid into the United States Treasury, to be part of the fund arising from the sale of town lots, ten dollars per acre therefor, such town shall be entitled to a patent for the same as herein provided for titles to allottees, and shall dispose of same at reasonable prices in suitable lots for burial purposes, the proceeds derived from such sales to be applied by the town government to the proper improvement and care of said cemetery.

That no charge or claim shall be made against the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribes by the United States for the expenses of surveying and platting the lands and town sites, or for grading, appraising, and allotting the lands, or for appraising and disposing of the town lots as herein provided.

That the land adjacent to Fort Smith and lands for court-houses, jails, and other public purposes, excepted from allotment shall be disposed of in the same manner and for the same purposes as provided for town lots herein, but not till the Choctaw and Chickasaw councils shall direct such disposition to be made thereof, and said land adjacent thereto shall be placed under the jurisdiction of the city of Fort Smith, Arkansas, for police purposes.

There shall be set apart and exempted from appraisement and sale in the towns, lots upon which churches and parsonages are now built and occupied, not to exceed fifty feet front and one hundred feet deep for each church or parsonage: *Provided*, That such lots shall only be used for churches and parsonages, and when they ceased to be used shall revert to the members of the tribes to be disposed of as other town lots: *Provided further*, That these lots may be sold by the churches for which they are set apart if the purchase money therefor is invested in other lot or lots in the same town, to be used for the same purpose and with the same conditions and limitations.

It is agreed that all the coal and asphalt within the limits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations shall remain and be the common property of the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes (freedmen excepted), so that each and every member shall have an equal and undivided interest in the whole; and no patent provided for in this agreement shall convey any title thereto. The revenues from coal and asphalt, or so much as shall be necessary, shall be used for the education of the children of Indian blood of the members of said tribes. Such coal and

asphalt mines as are now in operation, and all others which may hereafter be leased and operated, shall be under the supervision and control of two trustees, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, one on the recommendation of the Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation, who shall be a Choctaw by blood, whose term shall be for four years, and one on the recommendation of the Governor of the Chickasaw Nation, who shall be a Chickasaw by blood, whose term shall be for two years; after which the term of appointees shall be four years. Said trustees, or either of them, may, at any time, be removed by the President of the United States for good cause shown. They shall each give bond for the faithful performance of their duties, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. Their salaries shall be fixed and paid by their respective nations, each of whom shall make full report of all his acts to the Secretary of the Interior quarterly. All such acts shall be subject to the approval of said Secretary.

All coal and asphalt mines in the two nations, whether now developed, or to be hereafter developed, shall be operated, and the royalties therefrom paid into the Treasury of the United States, and shall be drawn therefrom under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

All contracts made by the National Agents of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations for operating coal and asphalt, with any person or corporation, which were, on April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, being operated in good faith are hereby ratified and confirmed, and the lessee shall have the right to renew the same when they expire, subject to all the provisions of this Act.

All agreements heretofore made by any person or corporation with any member or members of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations, the object of which was to obtain such member or members' permission to operate coal or asphalt, are hereby declared void: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall impair the rights of any holder or owner of a leasehold interest in any oil, coal rights, asphalt, or mineral which have been assented to by act of Congress, but all such interests shall continue unimpaired hereby and shall be assured by new leases from such trustees of coal or asphalt claims described therein, by application to the trustees within six months after the ratification of this agreement, subject, however, to payment of advance royalties herein provided for.

All leases under this agreement shall include the coal or asphaltum, or other mineral, as the case may be, in or under nine hundred and sixty acres, which shall be in a square as nearly as possible, and shall be for thirty years. The royalty on coal shall be fifteen cents per ton of two thousand pounds on all coal mined, payable on the 25th day of the month next succeeding that in which it is mined. Royalty on asphalt shall be sixty cents per ton, payable same as coal: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may reduce or advance royalties on coal and asphalt when he deems it for the best interests of the Choctaws and Chickasaws to do so. No royalties shall be paid except into the United States Treasury as herein provided.

All lessees shall pay on each coal or asphalt claim at the rate of one hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the first and second years; two hundred dollars per aunum, in advance, for the third and fourth years; and five hundred dollars for each succeeding year thereafter. All such payments shall be treated as advanced royalty on the mine or claim on which they are made, and shall be a credit as royalty when each said mine is developed and operated, and its production is in excess of such guaranteed annual advance payments, and all persons having coal leases must pay said annual advanced payments on each claim whether developed or undeveloped: *Provided, however*, That should any lessee neglect or refuse to pay such advanced annual royalty for the period of sixty days after the same becomes due and payable on any lease, the lease on which default is made shall

become null and void, and the royalties paid in advance thereon shall then become and be the money and property of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

In surface, the use of which is reserved to present coal operators, shall be included such lots in towns as are occupied by lessees' houses—either occupied by said lessees' employees, or as offices or warehouses: *Provided, however*, That in those town sites designated and laid out under the provision of this agreement where coal leases are now being operated and coal is being mined, there shall be reserved from appraisement and sale all lots occupied by houses of miners actually engaged in mining, and only while they are so engaged, and in addition thereto a sufficient amount of land, to be determined by the town-site board of appraisers, to furnish homes for the men actually engaged in working for the lessees operating said mines, and a sufficient amount for all buildings and machinery for mining purposes: *And provided further*, That when the lessees shall cease to operate said mines, then and in that event the lots of land so reserved shall be disposed of by the coal trustees for the benefit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes.

That whenever the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes shall be required to pay taxes for the support of schools, then the fund arising from such royalties shall be disposed of for the equal benefit of their members (freedmen excepted) in such manner as the tribes may direct.

It is further agreed that the United States courts now existing, or that may hereafter be created, in the Indian Territory shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies growing out of the titles, ownership, occupation, possession, or use of real estate, coal, and asphalt in the territory occupied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes; and of all persons charged with homicide, embezzlement, bribery, and embracery, breaches, or disturbances of the peace, and carrying weapons, hereafter committed in the territory of said tribes, without reference to race or citizenship of the person or persons charged with such crime; and any citizen or officer of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations charged with such crime shall be tried, and, if convicted, punished as though he were a citizen or officer of the United States.

And sections sixteen hundred and thirty-six to sixteen hundred and forty-four, inclusive, entitled "Embezzlement," and sections seventeen hundred and eleven to seventeen hundred and eighteen, inclusive, entitled "Bribery and Embracery," of Mansfield's Digest of the laws of Arkansas, are hereby extended over and put in force in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; and the word "officer," where the same appears in said laws, shall include all officers of the Choctaw and Chickasaw governments; and the fifteenth section of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish United States courts in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, limiting jurors to citizens of the United States, shall be held not to apply to United States courts in the Indian Territory held within the limits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; and all members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, otherwise qualified, shall be competent jurors in said courts: *Provided*, That whenever a member of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations is indicted for homicide, he may, within thirty days after such indictment and his arrest thereon, and before the same is reached for trial, file with the clerk of the court in which he is indicted, his affidavit that he can not get a fair trial in said court; and it thereupon shall be the duty of the judge of said court to order a change of venue in such case to the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or to the United States district court for the eastern district of Texas, at Paris, Texas, always selecting the court that in his judgment is nearest or most convenient to the place where the crime charged in the indictment is supposed to have been committed, which courts shall have jurisdiction to try the case; and in all said civil suits said courts shall have full equity powers; and whenever it shall appear to said court, at any stage in the hearing of any case,

that the tribe is in any way interested in the subject-matter in controversy, it shall have power to summon in said tribe and make the same a party to the suit and proceed therein in all respects as if such tribe were an original party thereto; but in no case shall suit be instituted against the tribal government without its consent.

It is further agreed that no act, ordinance, or resolution of the council of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribes, in any manner affecting the land of the tribe, or of the individuals, after allotment, or the moneys or other property of the tribe or citizens thereof (except appropriations for the regular and necessary expenses of the government of the respective tribes), or the rights of any persons to employ any kind of labor, or the rights of any persons who have taken or may take the oath of allegiance to the United States, shall be of any validity until approved by the President of the United States. When such acts, ordinances, or resolutions passed by the council of either of said tribes shall be approved by the governor thereof, then it shall be the duty of the national secretary of said tribe to forward them to the President of the United States, duly certified and sealed, who shall, within thirty days after their reception, approve or disapprove the same. Said acts, ordinances, or resolutions, when so approved, shall be published in at least two newspapers having a bona fide circulation in the tribe to be affected thereby, and when disapproved shall be returned to the tribe enacting the same.

It is further agreed, in view of the modification of legislative authority and judicial jurisdiction herein provided, and the necessity of the continuance of the tribal governments so modified, in order to carry out the requirements of this agreement, that the same shall continue for the period of eight years from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight. This stipulation is made in the belief that the tribal governments so modified will prove so satisfactory that there will be no need or desire for further change till the lands now occupied by the Five Civilized Tribes shall, in the opinion of Congress, be prepared for admission as a State to the Union. But this provision shall not be construed to be in any respect an abdication by Congress of power at any time to make needful rules and regulations respecting said tribes.

That all per capita payments hereafter made to the members of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations shall be paid directly to each individual member by a bonded officer of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, which officer shall be required to give strict account for such disbursements to said Secretary.

That the following sum be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Chickasaw Nation of Indians, namely:

For arrears of interest, at five per centum per annum, from December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and forty, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, on one hundred and eighty-four thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars and nine cents of the trust fund of the Chickasaw Nation erroneously dropped from the books of the United States prior to December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and forty, and restored December twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, by the award of the Secretary of the Interior, under the fourth article of the treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and for arrears of interest at five per centum per annum, from March eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty, to March third, eighteen hundred and ninety, on fifty-six thousand and twenty-one dollars and forty-nine cents of the trust fund of the Chickasaw Nation erroneously dropped from the books of the United States March eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty, and restored December twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, by the award of the Secretary of the Interior, under the fourth article of the treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, five hundred and fifty-eight thousand five hundred

and twenty dollars and fifty-four cents, to be placed to the credit of the Chickasaw Nation with the fund to which it properly belongs: *Provided*, That if there be any attorneys' fees to be paid out of same, on contract heretofore made and duly approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the same is authorized to be paid by him.

It is further agreed that the final decision of the courts of the United States in the case of the Choctaw Nation and the Chickasaw Nation against the United States and the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians, now pending, when made, shall be conclusive as the basis of settlement as between the United States and said Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for the remaining lands in what is known as the "Leased District," namely, the land lying between the ninety-eighth and one hundredth degrees of west longitude and between the Red and Canadian rivers, leased to the United States by the treaty of eighteen hundred and fifty-five, except that portion called the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country, heretofore acquired by the United States, and all final judgments rendered against said nations in any of the courts of the United States in favor of the United States or any citizen thereof shall first be paid out of any sum hereafter found due said Indians for any interest they may have in the so-called leased district.

It is further agreed that all of the funds invested, in lieu of investment, treaty funds, or otherwise, now held by the United States in trust for the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, shall be capitalized within one year after the tribal governments shall cease, so far as the same may legally be done, and be appropriated and paid, by some officer of the United States appointed for the purpose, to the Choctaws and Chickasaws (freedmen excepted) per capita, to aid and assist them in improving their homes and lands.

It is further agreed that the Choctaws and Chickasaws, when their tribal governments cease, shall become possessed of all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States.

ORPHAN LANDS.

It is further agreed that the Choctaw orphan lands in the State of Mississippi, yet unsold, shall be taken by the United States at one dollar and twenty-five cents ($1.25) per acre, and the proceeds placed to the credit of the Choctaw orphan fund in the Treasury of the United States, the number of acres to be determined by the General Land Office.

In witness whereof the said commissioners do hereunto affix their names at Atoka, Indian Territory, this the twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

GREEN MCCURTAIN,
Principal Chief.
J. S. STANDLEY,
N. B. AINSWORTH,
BEN HAMPTON,
WESLEY ANDERSON,
AMOS HENRY,
D. C. GARLAND,
Choctaw Commission.

R. M. HARRIS,
Governor.
ISAAC O. LEWIS,
HOLMES COLBERT,
ROBERT L. MURRAY,
WILLIAM PERRY,
R. L. BOYD,
Chickasaw Commission.

FRANK C. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Chairman.
ARCHIBALD S. MCKENNON,
THOMAS B. CABANISS,
ALEXANDER B. MONTGOMERY,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
H. M. JACOWAY, JR.,
Secretary, Five Tribes Commission.

SEC. 30. That the agreement made by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes with the commission representing the Muscogee (or Creek) tribe of Indians on the twenty-seventh day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, as herein amended, is hereby ratified and confirmed, and the same shall be of full force and effect if ratified before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by a majority of the votes cast by the members of said tribe at an election to be held for that purpose; and the executive of said tribe is authorized and directed to make public proclamation that said agreement shall be voted on at the next general election, to be called by such executive for the purpose of voting on said agreement; and if said agreement as amended be so ratified, the provisions of this Act shall then only apply to said tribe where the same do not conflict with the provisions of said agreement; but the provisions of said agreement, if so ratified, shall not in any manner affect the provisions of section fourteen of this Act, which said amended agreement is as follows:

This agreement, by and between the Government of the United States of the first part, entered into in its behalf by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, Henry L. Dawes, Frank C. Armstrong, Archibald S. McKennon, Alexander B. Montgomery, and Tams Bixby, duly appointed and authorized thereunto, and the government of the Muscogee or Creek Nation in the Indian Territory of the second part, entered into in behalf of such Muscogee or Creek government, by its commission, duly appointed and authorized thereunto, viz, Pleasant Porter, Joseph Mingo, David N. Hodge, George A. Alexander, Roland Brown, William A. Sapulpa, and Conchartie Micco,

Witnesseth, That in consideration of the mutual undertakings herein contained, it is agreed as follows:

GENERAL ALLOTMENT OF LAND.

1. There shall be allotted out of the lands owned by the Muscogee or Creek Indians in the Indian Territory to each citizen of said nation one hundred and sixty acres of land. Each citizen shall have the right, so far as possible, to take his one hundred and sixty acres so as to include the improvements which belong to him, but such improvements shall not be estimated in the value fixed on his allotment, provided any citizen may take any land not already selected by another; but if such land, under actual cultivation, has on it any lawful improvements, he shall pay the owner of said improvements for same, the value to be fixed by the commission appraising the land. In the case of a minor child, allotment shall be selected for him by his father, mother, guardian, or the administrator having charge of his estate, preference being given in the order named, and shall not be sold during his minority. Allotments shall be selected for prisoners, convicts, and incompetents by some suitable person akin to them, and due care shall be taken that all persons entitled thereto shall have allotments made to them.

2. Each allotment shall be appraised at what would be its present value, if unimproved, considering the fertility of the soil and its location, but excluding the improvements, and each allottee shall be charged with the value of his allotment in the future distribution of any funds of the nation arising from any source whatever, so that each member of the nation shall be made equal in the distribution of the lands and moneys belonging to the nation, provided that the minimum valuation to be placed upon any land in the said nation shall be one dollar and twenty-five cents ($1.25) per acre.

3. In the appraisement of the said allotment, said nation may have a representative to cooperate with a commission, or a United States officer, designated by the President of the United States, to make the appraisement. Appraisements and allotments shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and begin as soon as an authenticated roll of the citizens of the said nation has been made. All citizens of said nation, from and after the passage of this Act, shall be

entitled to select from the lands of said nation an amount equal to one hundred and sixty acres, and use and occupy the same until the allotments therein provided are made.

4. All controversies arising between the members of said nation as to their rights to have certain lands allotted to them shall be settled by the commission making allotments.

5. The United States shall put each allottee in unrestricted possession of his allotment and remove therefrom all persons objectionable to the allottee.

6. The excess of lands after allotment is completed, all funds derived from town sites, and all other funds accruing under the provisions of this agreement shall be used for the purpose of equalizing allotments, valued as herein provided, and if the same be found insufficient for such purpose, the deficiency shall be supplied from other funds of the nation upon dissolution of its tribal relations with the United States, in accordance with the purposes and intent of this agreement.

7. The residue of the lands, with the improvements thereon, if any there be, shall be appraised separately, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and said lands and improvements sold in tracts of not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres to one person, to the highest bidder, at public auction, for not less than the appraised value per acre of land; and after deducting the appraised value of the lands, the remainder of the purchase money shall be paid to the owners of the improvement.

8. Patents to all lands sold shall be issued in the same manner as to allottees.

SPECIAL ALLOTMENTS.

9. There shall be allotted and patented one hundred and sixty acres each to Mrs. A. E. W. Robertson and Mrs. H. F. Buckner (nee Grayson) as special recognition of their services as missionaries among the people of the Creek Nation.

10. Harrell Institute, Henry Kendall College, and Nazareth Institute, in Muscogee, and Baptist University, near Muscogee, shall have free of charge, to be allotted and patented to said institutions or to the churches to which they belong, the grounds they now occupy, to be used for school purposes only and not to exceed ten acres each.

RESERVATIONS.

11. The following lands shall be reserved from the general allotment hereinbefore provided:

All lands hereinafter set apart for town sites; all lands which shall be selected for town cemeteries by the town-site commission as hereinafter provided; all lands that may be occupied at the time allotment begins by railroad companies duly authorized by Congress as railroad rights of way; one hundred and sixty acres at Okmulgee, to be laid off as a town, one acre of which, now occupied by the capitol building, being especially reserved for said public building; one acre for each church now located and used for purposes of worship outside of the towns, and sufficient land for burial purposes, where neighborhood burial grounds are now located; one hundred sixty acres each, to include the building sites now occupied, for the following educational institutions: Eufaula High School, Wealaka Mission, New Yaka Mission, Wetumpka Mission, Euchee Institute, Coweta Mission, Creek Orphan Home, Tallahassee Mission (colored), Pecan Creek Mission (colored), and Colored Orphan Home. Also four acres each for the six courthouses now established.

TITLES.

12. As soon as practicable after the completion of said allotments the principal chief of the Muscogee or Creek Nation shall execute under his hand and the seal of said nation, and deliver to each of said allottees, a patent, conveying to him all

the right, title, and interest of the said nation in and to the land which shall have been allotted to him in conformity with the requirements of this agreement. Said patents shall be framed in accordance with the provisions of this agreement and shall embrace the land allotted to such patentee and no other land. The acceptance of his patent by such allottee shall be operative as an assent on his part to the allotment and conveyance of all the land of the said nation in accordance with the provisions of this agreement, and as a reliquishment of all his rights, title, and interest in and to any and all parts thereof, except the land embraced in said patent; except, also, his interest in the proceeds of all lands herein excepted from allotment.

13. The United States shall provide by law for proper record of land titles in the territory occupied by the said nation.

TOWN SITES.

14. There shall be appointed a commission, which shall consist of one member appointed by the executive of the Muscogee or Creek Nation, who shall not be interested in town property other than his home, and one member who shall be appointed by the President of the United States. Said commission shall lay out town sites, to be restricted as far as possible to their present limits, where towns are now located. No town laid out and platted by said commission shall cover more than four square miles of territory.

15. When said towns are laid out, each lot on which substantial and valuable improvements have been made shall be valued by the commission at the price a fee-simple title to the same would bring in the market at the time the valuation is made, but not to include in such value the improvements thereon.

16. In appraising the value of town lots, the number of inhabitants, the location and surrounding advantages of the town shall be considered.

17. The owner of the improvements on any lot shall have the right to buy the same at fifty per centum of the value within sixty days from the date of notice served on him that such lot is for sale, and if he purchase the same he shall, within ten days from his purchase, pay into the Treasury of the United States one-fourth of the purchase price and the balance in three equal annual payments, and when the entire sum is paid he shall be entitled to a patent for the same, to be made as herein provided for patents to allottees.

18. In any case where the two members of the commission fail to agree as to the value of any lot they shall select a third person, who shall be a citizen of said nation and who is not interested in town lots, who shall act with them to determine said value.

19. If the owner of the improvements on any lot fail within sixty days to purchase and make the first payment on the same, such lot, with the improvements thereon (said lot and the improvements thereon having been theretofore properly appraised), shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, under the direction of said commission, at a price not less than the value of the lot and improvements, and the purchaser at such sale shall pay to the owner of the improvements the price for which said lot and the improvements thereon shall be sold, less fifty per centum of the said appraised value of the lot, and shall pay fifty per centum of said appraised value of the lot into the United States Treasury, under regulations to be established by the Secretary of the Interior, in four installments, as hereinbefore provided. Said commission shall have the right to reject a bid on any lot and the improvements thereon which it may consider below the real value.

20. All lots not having improvements thereon and not so appraised shall be sold by the commission from time to time at public auction, after proper advertisement, as may seem for the best interest of the said nation and the proper development of each town, the purchase price to be paid in four installments, as hereinbefore provided for improved lots.

21. All citizens or persons who have purchased the right of occupancy from parties in legal possession prior to the date of signing this agreement, holding lots or tracts of ground in towns, shall have the first right to purchase said lots or tracts upon the same terms and conditions as is provided for improved lots, provided said lots or tracts shall have been theretofore properly appraised, as hereinbefore provided for improved lots.

22. Said commission shall have the right to reject any bid for such lots or tracts which is considered by said commission below the fair value of the same.

23. Failure to make any one of the payments as heretofore provided for a period of sixty days shall work a forfeiture of all payments made and all rights under the contract; provided that the purchaser of any lot may pay full price before the same is due.

24. No tax shall be assessed by any town government against any town lot unsold by the commission, and no tax levied against a lot sold as herein provided shall constitute a lien on the same until the purchase price thereof has been fully paid.

25. No law or ordnance shall be passed by any town which interferes with the enforcement of or is in conflict with the constitution or laws of the United States, or in conflict with this agreement, and all persons in such towns shall be subject to such laws.

26. Said commission shall be authorized to locate a cemetery within a suitable distance from each town site, not to exceed twenty acres; and when any town shall have paid into the United States Treasury for the benefit of the said nation ten dollars per acre therefor, such town shall be entitled to a patent for the same, as herein provided for titles to allottees, and shall dispose of same at reasonable prices in suitable lots for burial purposes; the proceeds derived therefrom to be applied by the town government to the proper improvement and care of said cemetery.

27. No charge or claim shall be made against the Muscogee or Creek Nation by the United States for the expenses of surveying and platting the lands and town site, or for grading, appraising and allotting the land, or for appraising and disposing of the town lots as herein provided.

28. There shall be set apart and exempted from appraisement and sale, in the towns, lots upon which churches and parsonages are now built and occupied, not to exceed fifty feet front and one hundred and fifty feet deep for each church and parsonage. Such lots shall be used only for churches and parsonages, and when they cease to be so used, shall revert to the members of the nation, to be disposed of as other town lots.

29. Said commission shall have prepared correct and proper plats of each town, and file one in the clerk's office of the United States district court for the district in which the town is located, one with the executive of the nation, and one with the Secretary of the Interior, to be approved by him before the same shall take effect.

30. A settlement numbering at least three hundred inhabitants, living within a radius of one-half mile at the time of the signing of this agreement, shall constitute a town within the meaning of this agreement. Congress may by law provide for the government of the said towns.

CLAIMS.

31. All claims, of whatever nature, including the "Loyal Creek Claim" made under article 4 of the treaty of 1866, and the "Self Emigration Claim," under article 12 of the treaty of 1832, which the Muscogee or Creek Nation, or individuals thereof, may have against the United States, or any claim which the United States may have against the said nation, shall be submitted to the Senate of the United

States as a board of arbitration; and all such claims against the United States shall be presented within one year from the date hereof, and within two years from the date hereof the Senate of the United States shall make final determination of said claim; and in the event that any moneys are awarded to the Muscogee or Creek Nation, or individuals thereof, by the United States, provision shall be made for the immediate payment of the same by the United States.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

32. The United States courts now existing, or that may hereafter be created in the Indian Territory, shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies growing out of the title, ownership, occupation, or use of real estate in the territory occupied by the Muscogee or Creek Nation, and to try all persons charged with homicide, embezzlement, bribery and embracery hereafter committed in the territory of said Nation, without reference to race or citizenship of the person or persons charged with any such crime; and any citizen or officer of said nation charged with any such crime shall be tried and, if convicted, punished as though he were a citizen or officer of the United States; and the courts of said nation shall retain all the jurisdiction which they now have, except as herein transferred to the courts of the United States.

ENACTMENTS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL.

33. No act, ordinance, or resolution of the council of the Muscogee or Creek Nation in any manner affecting the land of the nation, or of individuals, after allotment, or the moneys or other property of the nation, or citizens thereof (except appropriations for the regular and necessary expenses of the government of the said nation), or the rights of any person to employ any kind of labor, or the rights of any persons who have taken or may take the oath of allegiance to the United States, shall be of any validity until approved by the President of the United States. When such act, ordinance, or resolution passed by the council of said nation shall be approved by the executive thereof, it shall then be the duty of the national secretary of said nation to forward same to the President of the United States, duly certified and sealed, who shall, within thirty days after receipt thereof, approve or disapprove the same, and said act, ordinance, or resolution, when so approved, shall be published in at least two newspapers having a bona fide circulation throughout the territory occupied by said nation, and when disapproved shall be returned to the executive of said nation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

34. Neither the town lots nor the allotment of land of any citizen of the Muscogee or Creek Nation shall be subjected to any debt contracted by him prior to the date of his patent.

35. All payments herein provided for shall be made, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, into the United States Treasury, and shall be for the benefit of the citizens of the Muscogee or Creek Nation. All payments hereafter to be made to the members of the said nation shall be paid directly to each individual member by a bonded officer of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, which officer shall be required to give strict account for such disbursements to the Secretary.

36. The United States agrees to maintain strict laws in the territory of said nation against the introduction, sale, barter, or giving away of liquors and intoxicants of any kind or quality.

37. All citizens of said nation, when the tribal government shall cease, shall become possessed of all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States.

38. This agreement shall in no wise affect the provisions of existing treaties

between the Muscogee or Creek Nation and the United States, except in so far as it is inconsistent therewith.

In witness whereof, the said Commissioners do hereunto affix their names at Muscogee, Indian Territory, this the twenty-seventh day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

HENRY L. DAWES, *Chairman.*
TAMS BIXBY, *Acting Chairman.*
FRANK C. ARMSTRONG,
ARCHIBALD S. MCKENNON,
A. B. MONTGOMERY,
Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
ALLISON L. AYLESWORTH,
Acting Secretary.
PLEASANT PORTER, *Chairman.*
JOSEPH MINGO,
DAVID M. HODGE,
GEORGE A. ALEXANDER,
ROLAND (his x mark) BROWN,
WILLIAM A. SAPULPA,
CONCHARTY (his x mark) MICCO,
Muscogee or Creek Commission.
J. H. LYNCH, *Secretary.*

Approved, June 28, 1898.

EXHIBIT C.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., November 7, 1898.*

Statement showing area of Chippewa Indian lands in Minnesota, the area opened to entry and settlement up to and including October 5, 1898, and the amount realized from sales to and including September 30, 1898.

	Quantity.	Value.
Aggregate area of lands in Chippewa Indian reservations in Minnesota subject to disposal as pine and agricultural lands under act of Jan. 14, 1889	*Acres.* 2,984,297.98	
Pine lands offered and appraised value	134,649.91	$797,657.20
Agricultural lands offered at $1.25 per acre	1,290,120.81	1,612,651.03
Total area and value of lands offered	1,424,770.74	2,410,308.23
Pine lands sold for cash	86,545.48	543,251.71
Agricultural lands entered and amount to be realized at $1.25 per acre	320,634.01	400,792.51
Total area and value of lands sold	407,179.49	944,044.22
Area and appraised value of offered pine lands remaining unsold	48,104.43	254,405.49
Area and value, at $1.25 per acre, of agricultural lands offered but unsold	969,486.82	1,211,858.52
Total acreage and value of lands offered but unsold	1,017,591.25	1,466,264.01
Total acreage and value of lands offered	1,424,770.74	2,410,308.23
Probable amount of pine lands yet to be offered, based upon percentage of pine lands offered to total lands offered, and probable selling price, based upon price of pine lands already sold, $6.25 per acre	162,658.69	1,016,616.81
Probable amount of agricultural lands yet to be offered at $1.25 per acre	1,396,868.55	1,746,085.68
Total acreage and value of unoffered lands	1,559,527.24	2,862,702.49
Total acreage and value of all lands	2,984,297.98	5,273,010.72

EXHIBIT D.

REGULATIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO GOVERN MINERAL LEASES AND OTHER MATTERS IN THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS, INDIAN TERRITORY, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENT OF APRIL 23, 1897, BETWEEN THE COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES AND THE SAID CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS, AS RATIFIED BY ACT OF CONGRESS OF JUNE 28, 1898. (30 STAT., 495.)

MINERAL LEASES.

1. The agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations set out in section 29 of the act of Congress entitled "An act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495–510), which was duly ratified on August 24, 1898, provides that the leasing and operating of coal, asphalt, and other mineral lands in said nations shall be under the control of two trustees appointed by the President of the United States upon the recommendation of the executives of said nations, each of whom shall be an Indian by blood of the respective nation for which he may be appointed.

2. Each trustee to be appointed under the provisions of said agreement shall be required to file a bond, with two good and sufficient sureties or an approved trust or surety company, with the Secretary of the Interior in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties under said agreement as prescribed therein, and in accordance with these regulations. Said bonds shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior before said trustees shall be permitted to enter upon their duties.

3. It shall be the duty of the trustees to receive applications from parties desiring to make leases of lands within the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for the purpose of engaging in the mining of coal, asphalt, or other minerals, to examine said applications and transmit the same, with report of facts, to the United States Indian inspector stationed in the Indian Territory, and on receipt of authority from him for that purpose to enter jointly into leases with all parties to whom the privilege of leasing lands in said nations for mining purposes shall be approved by him in such form as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Said trustees shall also make an examination from time to time, as often as it shall be deemed expedient, and at least once in every month, into the operations of all persons, corporations, or companies operating mines within said nations, with a view to ascertaining the quantity of minerals produced by each, the amount of royalty, if any, due and unpaid by each, and all other information necessary for the protection of the interests of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in the premises; and for this purpose all persons, corporations, or companies operating mines within the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations shall give said trustees access to any and all of their books and records necessary or required by them to be examined, and at the end of each quarter said trustees shall make a report to the Secretary of the Interior, through said Indian inspector, of all their acts under said agreement and these regulations.

4. All indentures of lease made by the trustees, as above provided, shall be in quadruplicate, and shall contain a clear and full description by legal subdivisions of the tract or tracts of land covered thereby, not to exceed nine hundred and sixty acres, which legal subdivisions must be contiguous to each other. Said indentures of lease so executed shall be transmitted through the United States Indian inspector stationed in the Indian Territory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for submission to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval, and no

lease shall be valid until the same shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

5. Royalties shall be required of all lessees as follows, viz:

On coal, fifteen cents per ton for each and every ton of coal produced weighing two thousand pounds.

On asphalt, sixty cents per ton for each and every ton produced weighing two thousand pounds.

The right is reserved, however, by the Secretary of the Interior in special cases to either reduce or advance the royalty on coal and asphalt on the presentation of facts which, in his opinion, make it to the interest of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, but the advancement or reduction of royalty on coal and asphalt in a particular case shall not operate in any way to modify the general provisions of this regulation fixing the minimum royalty as above set out.

On gilsonite, elaterite, and other like mineral substances the royalty shall be fixed according to the comparative market value of the same to the value of asphalt.

On oil, ten per centum of the value of all oil produced, the royalty to be ascertained on the value of the oil produced in its crude state; and on all other minerals, such as gold, silver, iron, and the like, as follows, sampling charges to be first deducted: On all net smelter returns of ore of fifty dollars ($50) per ton and under, a royalty of ten (10) per cent; on all net smelter returns of ore over fifty dollars $50) per ton and less than one hundred and fifty dollars ($150) per ton, a royalty of fifteen (15) per cent; on all net smelter returns of ore over one hundred and fifty dollars ($150) per ton and less than three hundred dollars ($300) per ton, a royalty of twenty (20) per cent, and on all net smelter returns of ore over three hundred dollars ($300) per ton, a royalty of twenty-five (25) per cent.

Provided, That all lessees shall be required to pay advanced royalties, as provided in said agreement, on all mines or claims, whether developed or not, to be "a credit on royalty when each said mine is developed and operated and its production is in excess of such guaranteed annual advanced payments," as follows, viz, one hundred dollars per annum in advance for the first and second years, two hundred dollars per annum in advance for the third and fourth years, and five hundred dollars in advance for each succeeding year thereafter; and that, should any lessee neglect or refuse to pay such advanced royalty for the period of sixty days after the same becomes due and payable on any lease, the lease on which default is made shall become null and void, and all royalties paid in advance shall be forfeited and become the money and property of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

6. That all lessees of sand or gravel deposits shall be required to pay a royalty of not less than two cents per cubic yard for all such material removed, to be measured as the same may lie in the original deposit; and for this purpose the lessee shall, before removal, cause such levels or bench marks to be established or laid out as may be necessary to provide for the proper measurement of the quantity removed after the same has been excavated. And all lessees of stone quarries shall be required to pay a royalty on granite of not less than ten cents per cubic yard for all stone quarried, measured by run of quarry, and on all stone other than granite the royalty shall be proportionate to the comparative value of such stone with the value of granite, as may be agreed upon.

7. All lessees of oil, coal, asphalt, or other minerals on land allotted, sold, or reserved shall be required, before the commencement of operations, to pay to the individual owner the value of the use of the necessary surface for prospecting and mining, including the right of way for necessary railways and the damage done to the lands and improvements; and in case of disagreement, for the purpose of the ascertainment of the fair value of the use of the land and the actual damage done, the owner of the land and the lessee shall each select an arbitrator, who, together with such person as shall be appointed or designated by the inspector located in

the Indian Territory, shall constitute a board to consider and ascertain the amount that shall be paid by the lessee on account of use of the land and damage done. and the award of such board shall be final and conclusive, unless the award be impeached for fraud. All timber and other materials taken by the lessee from land allotted, sold, or reserved for use in the erection of buildings thereon, and in the mine or mines operated by him thereon, as for shoring levels in coal mines, and so forth, shall be paid for by the lessee at the usual rates.

8. The owners or holders of leases which have been assented to by any act of Congress shall be required within six months from August 24, 1898, to enter into new leases with the said trustees under the provisions of said agreement, said leases to be subject to all the provisions of said agreement and of these rules and regulations, and any others that may hereafter be made by the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of said agreement.

9. Persons, corporations, and companies who, under the customs and laws of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, have made leases with the national agents of said nations of lands therein for the purpose of mining coal, asphalt, or other minerals, and who, prior to April 23, 1897, had taken possession of and were operating in good faith any mine of coal, asphalt, or other minerals in said nation, shall be protected in their right to continue the operation of such mines for the period and on the terms contained in the lease made to said persons, corporations, or companies by such national agents, and shall have the right, at the expiration of said term, to renew the lease of such mines, subject, however, to all the provisions of the said agreement and of these regulations: *Provided*, That such persons, corporations, or companies shall, within sixty days after the expiration of their leases with the national agents of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, apply to the said trustees for a renewal of their leases under said agreement. And all corporations which, under charters obtained in accordance with the laws of the Chickasaw Nation, had entered upon and improved and were occupying and operating any mine of coal, asphalt, or other mineral within said Chickasaw Nation shall have a preference right to lease the mines occupied and operated by such corporations, subject to all the general provisions of said agreement and of these regulations: *Provided*, That should there arise a controversy between two or more of such corporations, the respective rights of each shall be determined after an investigation by the inspector located in the Indian Territory, subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and from him to the Secretary of the Interior.

10. All leases made prior to April 23, 1897, by any person or corporation, with any member or members of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations, the object of which was to obtain the permission of such member or members to operate coal or asphalt mines within the said nations, are declared void by said agreement, and no person, corporation, or company occupying any lands within either of said nations, under such individual leases, or operating coal or other mines on such lands, under color of such leases, shall be deemed to have any right or preference in the making of any lease or leases for mining purposes embracing the lands covered by such personal leases, by reason thereof; but parties in possession of mineral land who have made improvements thereon for the purpose of mining shall have a preference right to lease the land upon which said improvements have been made, under the provisions of said agreement and these regulations.

11. Where two or more persons, corporations, or companies shall make application for the leasing of the same tract of land for mining purposes, and a controversy arises between such persons, corporations, or companies as to the right of each to obtain the lease of such land, it shall be the duty of the United States Indian inspector stationed in the Indian Territory to investigate into the rights of the parties and determine as to which shall be given the right to lease the lands in controversy, subject to appeal as above stated in paragraph 9.

12. All lessees will be required to keep a full and correct account of all their operations under leases entered into under said agreement and these regulations,

and their books shall be open at all times to the examination of said trustees, of the United States Indian inspector stationed in the Indian Territory, and such other officer or officers of the Indian department as shall be instructed by the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to make such examination; but, except as to the said trustees and the United States Indian inspector located in the Indian Territory, no lessee will be held to have violated this regulation for refusing to permit an examination of his books by any person unless such person shall produce written instructions from the Secretary of the Interior or from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs requiring him to make such an examination, and said lessees shall make all their reports to said United States Indian inspector, and they shall be subject to any instructions given by him.

13. All royalties, including advanced royalties, as provided for in said agreement and in these regulations, shall be payable in lawful money of the United States to the United States Indian agent at the Union Agency in the Indian Territory, who shall be at all times under the direction and supervision of the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory. The advanced royalties are payable one hundred dollars on the making of the lease, one hundred dollars in one year thereafter, two hundred dollars two years thereafter, two hundred dollars in three years thereafter, and five hundred dollars on the fourth and each succeeding year until the end of the term thereof.

All other royalties, in accordance with the schedule provided in these regulations, unless modified in any particular case by the Secretary of the Interior, as herein provided, shall be payable to said United States Indian agent monthly, and shall be paid on or before the twenty-fifth day of the month succeeding the date when such monthly royalties shall have accrued. All monthly royalties shall be accompanied by a sworn statement, in duplicate, by the person, corporation, or company making the same as to the output of the mine of such person, corporation, or company for the month for which royalties may be tendered. One part of said sworn statement shall be filed with the United States Indian agent, to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the other part thereof shall be filed with the United States Indian inspector located in the Indian Territory.

14. The said United States Indian agent shall receive and receipt for all royalties paid into his hands when accompanied by a sworn statement as above provided, but not otherwise; and all royalties received by him shall be, as soon as practicable, deposited with the United States subtreasurer at St. Louis, in like manner as are deposited moneys known in the regulations of the Indian Office as Miscellaneous receipts, Class III, with a statement showing the proportionate shares of each of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

15. All royalties collected and deposited by the United States Indian agent, as above set forth, shall be held to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in their respective proportions, and shall be subject to disbursement by the Secretary of the Interior for the support of the schools of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in accordance with said agreement.

16. All lessees under said agreement and these regulations will be required to give bond, with two good and sufficient sureties or an approved surety company, for the faithful discharge of their obligations under their leases in such penalty as shall be prescribed in each case by the Secretary of the Interior, and until such bond is filed by the lessee and approved and accepted by the Secretary of the Interior no rights or interests under any lease shall accrue to such lessee.

17. The right to alter or amend these regulations is reserved.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, October 7, 1898.

INDIAN TERRITORY MINING LEASE (CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS).

Indenture of lease, made and entered into in quadruplicate on this ..... day of ....., A. D. 189.., by and between ..... and ..... as mining trustees of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, parties of the first part and .....

.....

.....

of ....., county of ....., State of ....., part .. of the second part, under and in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), the agreement set out in section twenty-nine thereof duly ratified on August 24, 1898, and the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior on October 7, 1898, relative to mining leases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth, that the parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the royalties, covenants, stipulations, and conditions hereinafter contained and hereby agreed to be paid, observed, and performed by the part.. of the second part, ... executors, administrators, or assigns, do hereby demise, grant, and let unto the part.. of the second part, ... executors, administrators, or assigns, the following-described tract of land, lying and being within the ..... nation, and within the Indian Territory, to wit: The ..... of section .....

.....

of township[1] ..... of range[2] ..... of the Indian meridian, and containing ..... acres, more or less, for the full term of ..... years from the date hereof for the sole purpose of prospecting for and mining[3] .....

.....

In consideration of the premises the part.. of the second part hereby agree.. and bind ....., executors, administrators, or assigns, to pay or cause to be paid to the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency, Indian Territory, as royalty, the sums of money as follows, to wit:

On the production of all coal mines developed and operated under this lease the sum of ..... cents per ton for each and every ton of coal produced.

On asphaltum the sum of ..... cents per ton for each and every ton produced.

On oil the sum of ..... per centum of the value of all oil produced.

On all other minerals, such as gold, silver, iron, and the like, as follows (sampling charges to be first deducted): On all net smelter returns of ore of fifty dollars ($50) per ton and under, a royalty of ten (10) per cent; on all net smelter returns of ore over fifty dollars ($50) per ton and less than one hundred and fifty dollars ($150) per ton, a royalty of fifteen (15) per cent; on all net smelter returns of ore over one hundred and fifty dollars ($150) per ton and less than three hundred dollars ($300) per ton, a royalty of twenty (20) per cent, and on all net smelter returns of ore over three hundred dollars ($300) per ton, a royalty of twenty-five (25) per cent.

And all said royalties accruing for any month shall be due and payable on or before the twenty-fifth day of the month succeeding.

And the part.. of the second part further agree.. and bind ..... executors, administrators, or assigns to pay or cause to be paid to the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency, Indian Territory, as advanced royalty on each and every mine or claim within the tract of land covered by this lease, the sums of money as follows, to wit: One hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the

[1] State whether North or South. [2] State whether East or West. [3] State what mineral is sought.

first and second years; two hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the third and fourth years; and five hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the fifth and each succeeding year thereafter of the term for which this lease is to run, it being understood and agreed that said sums of money to be paid as aforesaid shall be a credit on royalty should the part.. of the second part develop and operate a mine or mines on the lands leased by this indenture, and the production of such mine or mines exceed such sums paid as advanced royalty as above set forth, and further, that should the part.. of the second part neglect or refuse to pay such advanced annual royalty for the period of sixty days after the same becomes due and payable under this lease, then this lease shall be null and void, and all royalties paid in advance shall become the money and property of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, subject to the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior aforesaid.

The part.. of the second part further covenant.. and agree.. to exercise diligence in the conduct of the prospecting and mining operations, and to open mines or sink wells for oil, and operate the same in a workmanlike manner to the fullest possible extent on the above-described tract of land; to commit no waste upon said land or upon the mines that may be thereon, and to suffer no waste to be committed thereon; to take good care of the same, and to surrender and return the premises at the expiration of this lease to the parties of the first part in as good condition as when received, ordinary wear and tear in the proper use of the same for the purposes hereinbefore indicated and unavoidable accidents excepted, and not to remove therefrom any buildings or improvements erected thereon during said term by ....., the part.. of the second part, but said buildings and improvements shall remain a part of said land and become the property of the owner of the land as a part of the consideration for this lease, in addition to the other considerations herein specified—except engines, tools, and machinery, which shall remain the property of the said part.. of the second part; that .... will not permit any nuisance to be maintained on the premises, nor allow any intoxicating liquors to be sold or given away to be used for any purposes on the premises, and that ..... will not use the premises for any other purpose than that uthorized in this lease, nor allow them to be used for any other purpose; that ..... will not at any time, during the term hereby granted, assign or transfer ..... estate, interest, or term in said premises and land or the appurtenances thereto to any person or persons whomsoever without the written consent thereto of the parties of the first part being first obtained, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

And the said part.. of the second part further covenant.. and agree.. that ..... will keep an accurate account of all mining operations, showing the whole amount of mineral.. mined or removed, and that there shall be a lien on all implements, tools, movable machinery, and other personal chattels used in said prospecting and mining operations, and upon all such minerals, metals, and substances obtained from the land herein leased, as security for the monthly payment of said royalties.

And the part.. of the second part agree.. that this indenture of lease shall be subject in all respects to the rules and regulations heretofore or that may be hereafter prescribed, under the said act of June 28, 1898, by the Secretary of the Interior relative to mineral leases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; and further, that should the part.. of the second part, ... executors, administrators, or assigns, violate any of the covenants, stipulations, or provisions of this lease, or fail for the period of thirty days to pay the stipulated monthly royalties provided for herein, then the Secretary of the Interior shall be at liberty, in his discretion, to avoid this indenture of lease, and cause the same to be annulled, when all the rights, franchises, and privileges of the part.. of the second part, ... executors, administrators, or assigns, hereunder shall cease and end, without further proceedings.

The part.. of the second part.. firmly bound for the faithful compliance with the stipulations of this indenture by and under the bond made and executed by the

part.. of the second part as principal.. and ..... as suret.., entered into the .....day of ....., 189.., and which is on file in the Indian Office.

In witness whereof the said parties of the first and second parts have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above mentioned.

Witnesses:[1]

..... as to ..... [SEAL.][2]
Trustee for Choctaw Nation.

..... as to ..... [SEAL.]
Trustee for Chickasaw Nation.

..... } as to ..... [SEAL.]
..... }

..... } as to ..... [SEAL.]
..... }

..... } as to ..... [SEAL.]
..... }

..... } as to ..... [SEAL.]
..... }

..... } as to ..... [SEAL.]
..... }

No.....

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MINERAL LEASE.

.....

.....

Mining Trustees.

To

.....

.....

.....

Of

.....sec.....

Tp.....R.....

in the .....

Nation, Indian Territory.

Dated.....189..

Expires .....19...

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. INDIAN SERVICE,
UNION AGENCY,
Muscogee, I. T.,.....189..

Respectfully forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for consideration with my report of even date.

.....
Indian Inspector.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.,.....189..

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of the Interior with favorable recommendation.

.....
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.,.....189..

Approved:

.....
Secretary of the Interior.

[1] Two witnesses to each signature, including signatures of trustees.

[2] Stamps are required by the act of June 13, 1898, to be placed on leases as follows, viz: Leases one year, twenty-five cents; for more than one year and not exceeding three years, fifty cents; and for more than three years, one dollar. Lessees must furnish stamps for all leases.

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we[1] .....
.....
of .....
.....
as principals, and .....
.....
of .....
and .....
of .....
as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of ..... dollars, lawful money of the United States, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, and each of us, our heirs, successors, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals and dated ..... day of ....., eighteen hundred and ninety-....

The condition of this obligation is such, that whereas the above-bounden .....
.....
.....
as principal.., entered into a certain indenture of lease, dated ..... 189.., with ..... and ....., mining trustees of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, for the lease of a certain tract of land located in the ..... Nation, Indian Territory, for the purpose of prospecting for and mining .....
..... for the period of ..... years.

Now, if the above-bounden .....
.....
.....
shall faithfully carry out and observe all the obligations assumed in said indenture of lease by ....., and shall observe all the laws of the United States, and regulations made or which shall be made thereunder, for the government of trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, and all the rules and regulations that have been or may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior under the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), relative to mining leases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in the Indian Territory, then this obligation shall be null and void; otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Signed and sealed in the presence of[2]—

.....	.....	[L. S.][3]
.....	.....	[L. S.]
.....	.....	[L. S.]
.....	.....	[L. S.]
.....	.....	[L. S.]
	.....	[L. S.]

[1] The Christian names and residences of principals, and of the sureties, where personal sureties are given, of whom there must be two.

[2] There must be at least two witnesses to all signatures, though the same two persons may witness all.

[3] A seal must be attached by some adhesive substance to the signatures of principals and sureties.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BOND
OF

.....

Lessee of .....

.....in the .....
Nation, Indian Territory, for mining
purposes.

Dated ....., 189..

Approved:

....., *Secretary.*

AFFIDAVIT OF SURETY.

[To be used only when individual sureties are offered.]

.....OF..... } *ss:*
County of .....

I, ..., one of the sureties on the prefixed bond of.....as.....
.....
.....
do depose and say that I am worth, in unincumbered property, over and above my debts, liabilities, and exemptions under the laws of the .....of.....
.....dollars and upward, as follows:

Real estate, valued at $....., situate in.....and consisting of[1].....
.....
.....
..... and

Personal estate, valued at $....., located in....., and consisting of[2] .....
.....
.....
.....

(Signature:) .....
(Post-office address:).....

Sworn to and subscribed before me this ..... day of ....., 189..
[SEAL.] .....
.....

.....of..... } *ss.*
County of.....

I, ..., do hereby certify that ....., who administered the above oath, was at the time of doing so a ..... in and for said ....., duly qualified to act as such and to administer oaths in such cases, and that I believe his signature, as above written, is genuine.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of .....
..... this ..... day of ....., one thousand eight hundred and ninety-....
.....
.....

[1] Here state whether city property, improved or unimproved, or improved farms or unimproved lands. Property must be described by street numbers, lot numbers, or section and township numbers.

[2] Here describe the nature of the property, whether notes, bonds, stocks, merchandise, etc. State also the present market value, as near as practicable.

EXHIBIT E.

RULES AND REGULATIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR FOR THE SELECTION AND RENTING OF PROSPECTIVE ALLOTMENTS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JUNE 28, 1898 (30 STAT. 495).

The sections of said act of Congress, known as the "Curtis bill," applicable to and regulating this subject are as follows:

SEC. 16. That it shall be unlawful for any person, after the passage of this act, except as hereinafter provided, to claim, demand, or receive, for his own use or for the use of anyone else, any royalty on oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral, or on any timber or lumber, or any other kind of property whatsoever, or any rents on any lands or property belonging to any one of said tribes or nations in said Territory, or for anyone to pay to any individual any such royalty or rents or any consideration therefor whatsoever; and all royalties and rents hereafter payable to the tribe shall be paid, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the tribe to which they belong: *Provided*, That where any citizen shall be in possession of only such amount of agricultural or grazing lands as would be his just and reasonable share of the lands of his nation or tribe and that to which his wife and minor children are entitled, he may continue to use the same or receive the rents thereon until allotment has been made to him: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall impair the rights of any member of a tribe to dispose of any timber contained on his, her, or their allotment.

SEC. 17. That it shall be unlawful for any citizen of any one of said tribes to inclose or in any manner, by himself or through another, directly or indirectly, to hold possession of any greater amount of lands or other property belonging to any such nation or tribe than that which would be his approximate share of the lands belonging to such nation or tribe and that of his wife and his minor children as per allotment herein provided; and any person found in such possession of lands or other property in excess of his share and that of his family, as aforesaid, or having the same in any manner inclosed at the expiration of nine months after the passage of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 18. That any person convicted of violating any of the provisions of sections sixteen and seventeen of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and shall stand committed until such fine and costs are paid (such commitment not to exceed one day for every two dollars of said fine and costs), and shall forfeit possession of any property in question, and each day on which such offense is committed or continues to exist shall be deemed a separate offense. And the United States district attorneys in said Territory are required to see that the provisions of said sections are strictly enforced, and they shall at once proceed to dispossess all persons of such excessive holding of lands and to prosecute them for so unlawfully holding the same.

SEC. 23. That all leases of agricultural or grazing land belonging to any tribe made after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by the tribe or any member thereof, shall be absolutely void, and all such grazing leases made prior to said date shall terminate on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and all such agricultural leases shall terminate on January first, nineteen hundred; but this shall not prevent individuals from leasing their allotments when made to them as provided in this act, nor from occupying or renting their proportionate shares of the tribal lands until the allotments herein provided for are made.

It is the intention of this law to require every member of any tribe holding in his possession lands in excess of his "just and reasonable share of the lands of his nation or tribe, and that to which his wife and minor children are entitled," to relinquish possession thereof in order that other members of the tribe may enter thereon and make homes preparatory to the allotment so contemplated.

Section 16, therefore, prohibits anyone from claiming, demanding, or receiving, as also any person from paying to any individual, rents on any such excess of lands after the date of said act; and section 17 forbids anyone "to inclose or in any manner, by himself or through another, directly or indirectly, to hold possession of any greater amount of lands . . . . . than that which would be his approx-

imate share . . . . . and that of his wife and minor children," after the expiration of nine months from the date of the act. No one can, therefore, either receive or pay rents to an individual on any excess aforesaid after the passage of the act, or retain possession of any such excess after March 28, 1899, without incurring the penalties fixed by section 18 of the act.

Construing the first proviso in section 16 with the language found in the latter part of section 23, it is clear that no member is authorized, prior to allotment, to rent his share of the lands and that of his family, as aforesaid, unless he be in possession and occupying the same as his homestead, or the same be in good faith selected by him and in some way set apart to him as the land to be allotted to him.

Section 23 makes void all leases of agricultural or grazing lands belonging to any tribe made after January 1, 1898, by the tribe or any member thereof. No lease contract, therefore, of such lands, executed since January 1, 1898, or hereafter, can have any force or effect whatever.

All grazing leases made prior to January 1, 1898, will, by the provisions of said section, terminate on April 1, 1899, which do not by their own terms expire prior to that date, and this without regard to the period of time fixed by the terms of such lease. And all agricultural leases made prior to January 1, 1898, expire January 1, 1900, which do not by their own terms expire prior to that date, without regard to the period of time for which they were made.

The last proviso in section 16 permits "any member of a tribe to dispose of any timber contained on his . . . . . allotment;" but this privilege can not be exercised under said selection nor until after final allotment has been made under provisions of the act and agreement duly ratified.

In order, therefore, to give effect to the provisions of said act according to its design, and to enable every member of each tribe to select and to have set apart to him lands to be allotted to him in amount approximating his share, as aforesaid, the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is instructed, as a means preparatory to and in aid of the duty of allotment of the lands of said tribes required of it by said act, to proceed as early as practicable to establish an office within the territory of each tribe, provided with proper and suitable records, including a copy of the United States survey of the lands of the tribe, for the purpose of registering each and every selection of lands made by any member of the tribe for his allotment; and in order to make such selection of lands by any member of any tribe effective and valid such member, or the head of each family, shall be required to appear in person at the office within his tribe and to make application to one of the members of said commission, or to some one by said commission authorized to act for it in performing such duty, to have set apart to him the lands selected by him for himself and his wife and minor children; and such application shall be prepared by some member of said commission, or the person so authorized, and the applicant shall be required to therein make oath that he has in person actually been upon the lands so selected by him and is fully informed as to the location of the same and the character of the soil; that the land is suitable for a home for himself and family; that he has in good faith selected such lands and will accept same in allotment to himself and family; that no part of same is lawfully held by any other member of the tribe; and thereafter he may occupy, control, and rent the same for any period not exceeding one year, by any one contract, until lands are in fact allotted to him under terms of said act, and will be protected therein by the Government from interference by all other persons whomsoever. Selections may be made for orphans, incompetents, and prisoners by guardians and relatives.

Any selection of lands otherwise made by any member of any tribe, and any rent contract made for any longer period than one year or for other than the current year, shall be void.

The commission shall give due notice, by publication, of the time and place when and where applications for selections may be received.

Contest for any tract so selected may be made by any member of the tribe claiming right thereto at any time within ninety days from the date of such notice of the time and place for receiving applications, and not thereafter, by filing in the office in which the selection was made a complaint, duly verified, therein plainly stating the facts upon which his claim is based. All contests shall be determined by said commission subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and from him to the Secretary of the Interior.

No contract for rent of any selection so made shall be valid or binding unless for adequate consideration and made in writing in duplicate and deposited in the office of said commission in which the selection was made. Said commission, after investigation, shall forward same to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval, and when approved it shall be returned to such office of the commission, to be by it delivered to the parties, one copy to each.

Said commission is authorized and required to employ sufficient clerical force in each office so established to promptly and correctly prepare all such applications and to record the same, and to furnish each applicant with a certificate of his selection containing a proper description of the lands selected.

No applicant shall be required to pay any fee for or expense of the work of preparing and recording such application, or the certificate therefor, except a fee of 25 cents to the officer before whom the affidavit is made.

Selections of land may be so made by members of the several tribes in quantities not to exceed 160 acres to each Creek, 80 acres to each Cherokee, 240 acres to each Choctaw and each Chickasaw, and 40 acres to each Choctaw and each Chickasaw freedman.

And the balance of the lands belonging to each tribe shall be left uninclosed and open for the common use of all members of the tribe until final allotment, and then be divided among them, according to the provisions of said act of Congress and agreement, where agreements have been ratified, so that every member shall have his fair and equal share of all the lands of his tribe.

After the 1st day of April, 1899, any member of any tribe may enter upon and occupy any lands which have not already been, as hereinbefore provided, selected and occupied by another member of the tribe, whether such lands be improved or inclosed or not; and where a member has, prior to said date, held possession of lands of the tribe in excess of the amount of land he may be entitled to select for allotment for himself and family, as aforesaid, and has not made such selection, he will be deemed to have selected the lands upon which he and his family then reside, and lands outside and in excess of same, theretofore held by him, may be selected and occupied by other members of the tribe for their allotments. All leases, however, of agricultural lands, made prior to January 1, 1898, which would by the terms of the lease continue to or beyond January 1, 1900, may be held by the lessees until the last-mentioned date, but no longer.

All lands and other property now held for religious or educational purposes in the Territory, either by tribal authorities or religious denomination, will be protected from intrusion until allotment, and until the right of occupants to hold same has been determined by the allotment commission or other lawfully constituted authority; and all persons are warned not to in any manner interfere with lands or property so held.

This Department will observe the desire and purpose of the Government to have prepared and approved correct rolls of the members of the several tribes, thus settling the question of citizenship, preparatory to allotment of lands, and the further purpose of the Government to release all excessive holdings of lands under tribal laws or individual leases, so that members of the tr bes may occupy the same and make homes thereon, with a view to allotment, and will leave nothing

undone to enforce all laws enacted by Congress in aid of such desires and purposes, and all persons are admonished not to violate or attempt to evade such laws in order to secure advantages not given by a fair interpretation thereof.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., October 7, 1898.

EXHIBIT F.

RULES AND REGULATIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR UNDER THE GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JUNE 28, 1898 (30 STAT., 495), TO GOVERN MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Under the general provisions of the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), the Secretary of the Interior is required to prescribe rules and regulations to govern the leasing of lands for mineral purposes, the collection of royalties, rents, and other revenues of the nations within said Territory, and the disbursement of moneys belonging to such nations; therefore the following rules and regulations shall apply in all cases not provided for by specific agreements heretofore ratified by Congress and the nations interested, or that may be hereafter ratified by such nations, and regulations heretofore or hereafter prescribed under such agreements:

MINERAL LEASES.

1. That leases under section 13 of the said act shall be entered into with the Secretary of the Interior and on blank forms prescribed by him, and no lease otherwise made shall be valid or have any effect whatever to vest in the lessee any right or interest either at law or in equity.

2. All such leases shall be in quadruplicate, and shall contain a clear and full description by legal subdivisions of the tract or tracts of land covered thereby, not to exceed six hundred and forty acres, which legal subdivisions must be contiguous to each other.

3. Minimum royalties shall be required of all lessees as follows, the right being reserved, however, by the Secretary of the Interior in special cases to either reduce or advance the royalty on coal, asphalt, or other minerals, on the presentation of facts which, in his opinion, make it to the interest of the nation of Indians within which such coal, asphalt, or other minerals may be located, but such advancement or reduction of royalty in a particular case shall not operate in any way to modify the general provisions of these regulations fixing the minimum royalty as herein provided, viz:

(*a*) On coal, fifteen cents per ton for each and every ton of coal produced weighing two thousand pounds.

(*b*) On asphalt, sixty cents per ton for each and every ton produced weighing two thousand pounds.

(*c*) On gilsonite, elaterite, and other like mineral substances the royalty shall be fixed according to the comparative market value of the same to the value of asphalt.

(*d*) On oil, ten per centum of the value of all oil produced, the royalty to be ascertained on the value of the oil in its crude state.

(*e*) On all other minerals—such as gold, silver, iron, and the like—as follows, sampling charges to be first deducted: On all net smelter returns of ore of fifty dollars ($50) per ton and under, a royalty of ten (10) per cent; on all net smelter

returns of ore over fifty dollars ($50) per ton and less than one hundred and fifty dollars ($150) per ton, a royalty of fifteen (15) per cent; on all net smelter returns of ore over one hundred and fifty dollars ($150) per ton and less than three hundred dollars ($300) per ton, a royalty of twenty (20) per cent, and on all net smelter returns of ore over three hundred dollars ($300) per ton, a royalty of twenty-five (25) per cent: *Provided*, That all lessees shall be required to pay advance royalties, as provided in said section 13, on all mines or claims, whether devoloped or not, subject to all the conditions in said section imposed.

4. That all lessees of sand or gravel deposits shall be required to pay a royalty of not less than two cents per cubic yard for all such material removed, to be measured as the same may lie in the original deposit, and for this purpose the lessee shall before removal cause such levels or bench marks to be established or laid out as may be necessary to provide for the proper measurement of the quantity removed after the same has been excavated. And all lessees of stone quarries shall be required to pay a royalty on granite of not less than ten cents per cubic yard for all stone quarried, measured by run of quarry, and on all stone other than granite the royalty shall be proportionate to the comparative value of such stone with the value of granite as may be agreed upon.

5. All lessees of oil, coal, asphalt, or other minerals on land allotted, sold, or reserved shall be required, before the commencement of operations, to pay to the individual owner the value of the use of the necessary surface for prospecting and mining, including right of way for necessary railways and the damage done to the lands and improvements; and in case of disagreement, for the purpose of ascertaining the fair value of the use of the land and the actual damage done, the owner of the land and the lessee shall each select an arbitrator, who, together with such person as shall be appointed or designated by the Secretary of the Interior, shall constitute a board to consider and determine the amount that shall be paid by the lessee on account of the use of the land and damage done, and the award of such board shall be final and conclusive, unless the award be impeached for fraud. All timber and other materials taken by the lessee from land allotted, sold, or reserved for use in the erection of buildings upon the leased tract, and in the mine or mines operated thereon, as for shoring levels in coal mines, and so forth, shall be paid for by the lessee according to the usual rates.

6. That the owners or holders of leases which have been assented to by act of Congress shall be required, within six months from the date of these rules and regulations, to enter into leases with the Secretary of the Interior, under the provisions of section 13 of said act of June 28, 1898, and said leases shall be subject to all the provisions of these rules and regulations, and any others that may hereafter be made by the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of said section of said act.

7. Corporations, persons, or companies who, under the customs and laws existing and prevailing in the Indian Territory prior to the said act of June 28, 1898, have made leases of different groups or parcels of oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral deposits, and have taken possession thereunder, and, by themselves or their assigns, have made improvements for the development of the same, which have resulted in the production of oil, coal, asphalt, or other minerals in commercial quantities, shall, if in possession, be given preference in the making of leases of said groups of oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral deposits under said section 13 of the act of June 28, 1898. And all persons in possession of oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral deposits who have made improvements thereon shall be given preference in the making of leases or the renewal of leases for such deposits: *Provided*, That the failure of the party or parties in possession of any group or parcel of oil, coal, asphalt, or other mineral deposits for the period of six months after the date of these regulations, to apply for a lease of such deposits, and in case of

the renewal of a lease, their failure for the period of sixty days from the expiration of his or their lease to apply for such renewal, shall be held to be a relinquishment of his or their preference right to such lease and to such renewal of lease.

In the event of a controversy arising between two or more applicants for the lease of any tract or tracts of land for mining, and either of said applicants claims to be in possession of the land, which claim is denied, no lease will be given of such land until the question of possession shall have been investigated by such officer of the Interior Department as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Interior and the right of possession shall have been determined by the Secretary of the Interior.

8. All lessees will be required to kep a full and correct account of all their operations under leases entered into under these regulations and said section 13, and their books shall be open at all times to the examination of such officers of the Interior Department as shall be instructed in writing either by the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to make such examination.

9. All lessees under said section 13 will be required to give bond with two good and sufficient sureties, or an approved surety company, for the faithful discharge of their obligations under their leases, in such penalty as shall be prescribed in each case by the Secretary of the Interior; and until such bond is approved by the Secretary of the Interior no right under the lease shall accrue to the lessee.

10. Applications for mining leases under the provisions of said section 13 should be duly verified by the applicants and addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, and they shall be filed with the United States Indian inspector located in the Indian Territory, who will forward the same to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with his report and recommendation as to whether the same should be allowed or rejected, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will, in like manner, transmit such applications to the Secretary of the Interior with his recommendation.

Every application should be accompanied by a duly certified check upon the United States depository at St. Louis, Missouri, or upon some solvent national bank in the United States, for one hundred dollars, payable to the order of the United States Indian agent at the Union Agency, Indian Territory, in payment of advanced royalty on lease for one year; and in addition, if the application be allowed, the applicant will be required to pay the cost of executing the lease, including the war-revenue stamps required by law.

11. An application for a mining lease under said section 13, filed by an association of individuals, must give the name of all of its members and be verified by the principal officer thereof, and any incorporated company applying for a mining lease under said section must also file with its application—

(*a*) A copy of its articles of incorporation duly certified by the proper officer of the company under its corporate seal, or by the secretary of the State or Territory where organized,

(*b*) A copy of the State or Territorial law under which the company was organized, with the certificate of the governor or secretary of the State or Territory that the same is the existing law.

(*c*) When said law directs that the articles of association or other papers connected with the organization be filed with any State or Territorial officer, the certificate of such officer that the same have been filed according to law, with the date of the filling thereof.

ROYALTIES, RENTS, ETC.

12. All royalties accruing under leases entered into for mining purposes under these regulations, including advanced royalties, provided for in section 3 above, in accordance with said section 13 of the act of June 28, 1898, shall be payable in

lawful money of the United States or exchange issued by a national bank in the United States, to the United States Indian agent at the Union Agency, in the Indian Territory, who shall be at all times under the direction and supervision of the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory. Said advanced royalties shall be payable $100 on the making of the lease, $100 in one year thereafter, $200 in two years thereafter, $200 in three years thereafter, and $500 on the fourth and each succeeding year until the end of the term thereof. All other royalties in accordance with the schedule provided in these regulations (unless modified in any particular case by the Secretary of the Interior, as hereinbefore provided), shall be payable to said United States Indian agent monthly, and shall be paid on or before the 25th day of the month succeeding the date when such monthly royalty shall have accrued. All such monthly royalties shall be accompanied by the sworn statement, in duplicate, by the person, corporation, or company paying the same, as to the output of the mine, oil well, or quarry of such person, corporation, or company for the month for which royalties may be tendered. One part of said sworn statement shall be filed with the United States Indian agent, to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the other part thereof shall be filed with the United States Indian inspector located in the Indian Territory.

13. The said United States Indian agent shall receive and receipt for all royalties paid into his hands when accompained by the sworn statement as provided in the preceding regulation, but not otherwise, and it shall also be his duty to collect under the supervision and direction of the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, all rents, permits, revenues, and taxes, of whatsoever kind or nature, that may be due and payable to any Indian tribe or tribes to which these regulations may apply, as provided for by the laws of such tribe or tribes.

14. The rents and permits, taxes and revenues provided for by the foregoing regulation to be collected by the United States Indian agent shall be due and payable to him in lawful money of the United States at the time when such rents, permits, taxes, and revenues would, under the laws of the particular nation, have been due and payable to the authorities of such nation had not the act of June 28, 1898, and especially section 16 thereof, been passed.

15. All moneys collected by the United States Indian agent, as provided in these regulations, shall be, as soon as practicable, deposited by said agent with the assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Missouri, in the like manner as moneys known in the regulations of the Indian Office as "Miscellaneous receipts, Class III," are deposited, with a statement of the tribe or tribes to which said moneys belong, the proportionate share of each tribe, and the particular source from which the same is derived—i. e., so much from mining leases, so much from rents, etc.

DISBURSEMENTS.

16. The salaries of all officers of any tribe or nation in the Indian Territory to which these regulations are applicable, provided for by the laws of such tribe or nation, shall be paid by the United States Indian agent, under the supervision and direction of the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, and upon authority specifically given therefor by the Secretary of the Interior, out of moneys in the hands of the Government of the United States subject to disbursement therefor under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, belonging to such tribe or nation. And for the purposes of this regulation all such officers shall be required to file with the said United States Indian agent, in duplicate, a claim for salary, setting forth the amount claimed to be due, the time within which the ervices for which compensation is claimed were rendered, that the services were actually performed by the claimant, the tribal law under which said services are

alleged to have been rendered, and evidence that the party claiming compensation as an officer of any such tribe or tribes is in fact such officer (such as the original appointment or the election of such person to fill the position claimed to be occupied by him), and said claim shall be duly verified by the claimant.

17. All salaries of teachers employed in the public schools of any tribe or nation to which these regulations apply, payable out of the funds of such tribe or nation, shall be paid by the United States Indian agent under the supervision and direction of the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, and by authority of the Secretary of the Interior, out of any moneys of the tribe or nation available for the purpose, and all such teachers shall be required to file with the United States Indian agent, in duplicate, a claim under oath for the amount of salary, furnishing the information and evidence required in the above regulation for the payment of salaries of officers of such tribe or nation.

18. Before any salaries of tribal officials or teachers, as above provided, shall be paid by the United States Indian agent, the claims of such officers and teachers shall first be transmitted by the agent through the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, with a full and detailed report and all evidence filed therein, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his action thereon, and upon approval thereof the United States Indian agent shall make requisition for the money necessary to pay the salaries authorized to be paid, and shall pay the same, rendering account in the usual manner therefor.

SCHOOLS.

19. For the purpose of the proper supervision of the schools of any tribe or nation to which these regulations apply there shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior a capable, competent, and discreet person, who shall have had experience in educational work, to be designated as "supervisor of schools in the Indian Territory," whose duty it shall be, subject to the direction and supervision of the United States Indian inspector, to visit from time to time, examine into and supervise the conduct of schools of such tribe or nation, and to report fully and in detail, as often as may be desirable (at least once in every month) to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, through the United States Indian inspector, the condition of each school in the Territory, the methods of instruction employed, the efficiency of the teachers engaged, and shall make such recommendations concerning the same as he shall deem best.

20. The compensation of such supervisor of Indian schools for the Indian Territory shall be $1,500 per annum, with commutation of subsistence at the rate of $3 per diem when absent from home in the discharge of his official duties, and all actual and necessary expenses for transportation, payable out of the general appropriation for Indian schools.

21. Should it appear from the report of the supervisor of Indian schools for the Indian Territory at any time that any teacher of any school is incompetent to properly instruct the pupils of such school, or is of immoral character, or that for any reason the continuance of such teacher in the service would be to the detriment thereof, then it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to bring the matter to the attention of the Secretary of the Interior for his consideration and action, the purpose of this regulation being to provide efficient, competent, and moral instructors for the youth of the Indian Territory, in order to fit them to become good, useful members of society.

22. The right to change, modify, or amend these regulations is reserved.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, November 4, 1898.

FORMS OF MINING LEASE, BOND, AND AFFIDAVIT OF SURETY PRESCRIBED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR UNDER SECTION 13 OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JUNE 28, 1898 (30 STAT., 495).

[Write all names and addresses in full.]

INDIAN TERRITORY MINING LEASE. (..... NATION.)

Indenture of lease, made and entered into, in quadruplicate, on this ..... day of ....., A. D. 189.., by and between ....., as Secretary of the Interior, party of the first part, and .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

of ....., county of ....., State or Territory of ....., part.... of the second part, under and in pursuance of the provisions of section 13 of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495).

Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth, that the party of the first part for and in consideration of the royalties, covenants, stipulations, and conditions hereinafter contained and hereby agreed to be paid, observed, and performed by the part... of the second part, ... executors, administrators, or assigns, does hereby demise, grant, and let unto the part.... of the second part, ... executors, administrators, or assigns, the following-described tract of land, lying and being within the ..... Indian Nation and within the Indian Territory, to wit: The ..... of section ....., of township[1] ..... of range[2] ..... of the Indian meridian, and containing ..... acres, more or less, for the full term of ..... years from the date hereof for the sole purpose of prospecting for and mining[3]

.....

In consideration of which the part.... of the second part hereby agree .... and bind ..... executors, administrators, or assigns to pay, or cause to be paid, to the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency as royalty the sums of money as follows, to wit:

On the production of all coal mines developed and operated under this lease, the sum of ..... cents per ton for each and every ton of coal produced.

On asphaltum, the sum of ..... cents per ton for each and every ton produced.

On oil, the sum of ..... per cent of the value of all oil produced.

On all other minerals—such as gold, silver, iron, and the like—as follows (sampling charges to be first deducted): On all net smelter returns of ore of fifty dollars ($50) per ton and under, a royalty of ten (10) per cent; on all net smelter returns of ore over fifty dollars ($50) per ton and less than one hundred and fifty dollars ($150) per ton, a royalty of fifteen (15) per cent; on all net smelter returns of ore over one hundred and fifty dollars ($150) per ton and less than three hundred dollars ($300) per ton, a royalty of twenty (20) per cent, and on all net smelter returns of ore over three hundred dollars ($300) per ton, a royalty of twenty-five (25) per cent.

And all said royalties accruing for any month shall be due and payable on or before the twenty-fifth day of the month succeeding.

And the part... of the second part further agree... and bind ..... executors, administrators, or assigns to pay or cause to be paid to the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency, Indian Territory, as advanced royalty on each and every mine or claim within the tract of land covered by this lease, the sums of money as follows, to wit: One hundred dollars per annum in advance for the first and second

[1] State whether north or south. [2] State whether east or west. [3] State what mineral is sought.

years, two hundred dollars per annum in advance for the third and fourth years, and five hundred dollars per annum in advance for the fifth and each succeeding year thereafter of the term for which this lease is to run, it being understood and agreed that said sums of money to be paid as aforesaid shall be a credit on royalty, should the part... of the second part develop and operate a mine or mines on the lands leased by this indenture, and the production of such mine or mines exceed such sums paid as advanced royalty as above set forth; and further, that should the part... of the second part neglect or refuse to pay such advanced annual royalty for the period of sixty days after the same becomes due and payable under this lease, then this lease shall be null and void, and all royalties paid in advance shall become the money and property of the ..... tribe of Indians subject to the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior aforesaid.

The part.... of the second part further covenant.... and agree.... to exercise diligence in the conduct of the prospecting and mining operations and to open mines or sink wells for oil, and operate the same in a workmanlike manner to the fullest possible extent on the above-described tract of land; to commit no waste upon said land or upon the mines that may be thereon, and to suffer no waste to be committed thereon; to take good care of the same, and to surrender and return the premises at the expiration of this lease to the party of the first part in as good condition as when received, ordinary wear and tear in the proper use of the same, for the purposes hereinbefore indicated, and unavoidable accidents, excepted; and not to remove therefrom any buildings or improvements erected thereon during said term by....., the part.... of the second part, but said buildings and improvements shall remain a part of said land and become the property of the owner of the land as a part of the consideration for this lease, in addition to the other considerations herein specified, except engines, tools, and machinery, which shall remain the property of the said part.... of the second part; that ..... will not permit any nuisance to be maintained on the premises, nor allow any intoxicating liquors to be sold or given away to be used for any purposes on the premises; and that ..... will not use the premises for any other purpose than that authorized in this lease, nor allow them to be used for any other purpose; that ..... will not at any time during the term hereby granted assign or transfer ..... estate, interest, or term in said premises and land or the appurtenances thereto to any person or persons whomsoever without the written consent thereto of the party of the first part, or his successors in office.

And the said part.... of the second part further covenant.... and agree.... that ..... will keep an accurate account of all mining operations, showing the whole amount of mineral.. mined or removed, and that there shall be a lien on all implements, tools, movable machinery, and other personal chattels used in said prospecting and mining operations and upon all such minerals, metals, and substances obtained from the land herein leased, as security for the monthly payment of said royalties.

And the part.... of the second part agree.... that this indenture of lease shall be subject in all respects to the rules and regulations heretofore or that may be hereafter prescribed under said section 13 by the Secretary of the Interior; and, further, that should the part.... of the second part, ... executors, administrators, or assigns, violate any of the covenants, stipulations, or provisions of this lease, or fail for the period of thirty days to pay the stipulated monthly royalties provided for herein, then the party of the first part shall be at liberty, in his discretion, to avoid this indenture of lease and cause the same to be annulled, when all the rights, franchises, and privileges of the part.... of the second part, ... executors, administrators, or assigns, hereunder, shall cease and end, without further proceedings.

The part.... of the second part ..... firmly bound for the faithful compliance with the stipulations of this indenture by and under the bond made and executed

by the part.. . of the second part as principal.... and .....

.....

as suret...., entered into the .... day of ....., 189.., and which is on file in the Office of Indian Affairs.

In witness whereof the said parties of the first and second parts have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above mentioned.

[SEAL.] .....,

Secretary of the Interior.

Two witnesses to each signature.

..... } as to ..... [SEAL.][1]

..... } as to ..... [SEAL.]

..... } as to ..... [SEAL.]

..... } as to ..... [SEAL.]

..... } as to ..... [SEAL.]

No.....

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MINERAL LEASE.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Secretary of the Interior

To

.....

.....

.....

Of

.....sec.....

Tp.....R.....

in the.....

Nation, Indian Territory.

Dated.....189...

Expires .....19...

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

U. S. INDIAN SERVICE,

UNION AGENCY,

Muscogee, I. T......*189*..

Respectfully forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for consideration with my report of even date.

.....

Indian Inspector.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Washington, D. C.,.....*189*..

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of the Interior with favorable recommendation.

.....

Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C,.....*189*..

Approved:

.....

Secretary.

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[1] Stamps are required by the act of June 13, 1898, to be placed on leases as follows: Leases for one year, 25 cents; for more than one year and not exceeding three years, 50 cents; and for more than three years, $1. Lessees must furnish stamps for all leases.

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That we[1] .....
.....
of .....
.....
as principals and .....
.....
of .....
and .....
of .....
as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of ..... dollars, lawful money of the United States, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, and each of us, our heirs, successors, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals and dated ..... day of ....., eighteen hundred and ninety-.....

The condition of this obligation is such, That whereas the above bounden .....
.....
.....
as principal...., entered into a certain indenture of lease dated ....., 189.., with .....
the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, for the lease of a certain tract of land located in the ..... Nation, Indian Territory, for the purpose of prospecting for and mining .....
.....
for the period of ..... years.

Now, if the above bounden .....
.....
.....
shall faithfully carry out and observe all the obligations assumed in said indenture of lease by ..... and shall observe all the laws of the United States, and regulations made, or which shall be made, thereunder, for the government of trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, and all the rules and regulations that have been or may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior under section 13 of the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), relative to mining leases in the Indian Territory, then this obligation shall be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Signed and sealed in presence of[2]

.....	..... [L. S.][3]
.....	..... [L. S.]
.....	..... [L. S.]
.....	..... [L. S.]
.....	..... [L. S.]
	..... [L. S.]

[1] The Christian names and residences of principals, and of the sureties, where personal sureties are given, of whom there must be two.

[2] There must be at least two witnesses to all signatures, though the same two persons may witness all.

[3] A seal must be attached by some adhesive substance to the signatures of principals and ureties.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BOND

OF

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Lessee of .....

..... in the .....

Nation, Indian Territory, for mining purposes.

Dated ....., 189..

Approved:

.....,
Secretary.

AFFIDAVIT OF SURETY.

[To be used only when individual sureties are offered.]

..... OF ..... } *ss:*
County of .....

I, ..., one of the sureties on the prefixed bond of ..... as .....
.....
.....
do depose and say that I am worth, in unincumbered property, over and above my debts, liabilities, and exemptions under the laws of the ..... of .....,
..... dollars and upward, as follows:

Real estate, valued at $....., situate in ....., and consisting of[1] .....
.....
.....
..... and

Personal estate, valued at $....., located in ....., and consisting of[2] .....
.....
.....
.....

(Signature:) .....
(Post-office address:) .....

Sworn to and subsbribed before me this ..... day of ....., 189..
[SEAL.] .....
.....

..... OF ..... } *ss:*
County of .....

I, ... do hereby certify that ..... who administered the above oath, was at the time of doing so a ..... in and for said .....
....., duly qualified to act as such, and to administer oaths in such cases, and that I believe his signature, as above written, is genuine.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of .....
..... this ..... day ....., one thousand eight hundred and ninety.....
.....
.....

[1] Here state whether city property, improved or unimproved, or improved farms or unimproved lands. Property must be described by street numbers, lot numbers, or section and township numbers.

[2] Here describe the nature of the property, whether notes, bonds, stocks, merchandise, etc. State also the present market value, as near as practicable.

EXHIBIT G.

SEMINOLE INDIANS.

REPORT OF A. J. DUNCAN, UNITED STATES INDIAN INSPECTOR, TO THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, IN REGARD TO THE RESERVATION OF LANDS FOR THE USE OF THE SEMINOLE INDIANS OF FLORIDA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 19, 1898.*

Honorable SECRETARY OF INTERIOR, *Washington, D. C.*

SIR: What can be done for the Seminole Indian of Florida is an embarrassing question which has confronted the nation, and especially the United States Indian Bureau, for the last half century, and the question of late has become more important and legally complicated from the fact that with the march of improvement in the State of Florida the Government and State lands, in many cases the homes of these Indians, even in the impenetrable swamps and Everglades, his last haunt and hunting ground, which he supposed would afford him a natural defense against the white man, he is now fast being deprived of, leaving him without a place upon which he can rest or subsist. His natural support—the hunting of game, the alligator, the otter, and the plume birds—is fast disappearing; they in a few years will have become extinct, and he will be left in a most deplorable condition, without even lands which he can cultivate, or other means of obtaining a living. They have an extreme dislike toward the National and State governments and their officers, and have resisted all their efforts and the efforts of individuals, in the past, made to educate and civilize them.

There are Seminoles living to-day who remember and transmit to their children the perfidy, the horrors, and the inhumanity of the war waged against them upon the pretext of the forced treaty of 1832. They recall to their children that a price was set upon their wives and their children for their capture, their homes burned, and how they were hunted by bloodhounds and driven into the innermost recesses of the Everglades. There are still living among them men whose wives and children were captured and exiled to a distant country, nevermore to be seen by them.

REMOVAL OF SEMINOLE INDIANS.

I have not considered the question of the removal of these Indians from the State of Florida, and I know of no one who is publicly advocating this extreme measure as a solution of the question of the Seminoles. It has been stated as a *possibility*, owing to the combination of circumstances referred to in this report. As a question of national honor and of justice it has been decided, by all well-thinking people of this country, of Florida, and by the officials of the National Government of many past administrations, that it would be adding still more to the gross injustice with which these Indians have been treated in the past. It was settled years ago by the arbitration of an inhuman war, which cost the Government over $40,000,000. Wherever the Indian is found there are also to be found disreputable parties, without honor or principle, ready to deprive him of everything he possesses. Unfortunately, in many of these cases there is no law to protect them. In the case of the Seminoles, many of them have been deprived of their lands and homes through the greed of a few feet of land; and from the fact it is not surveyed land there is no law by which they can be punished or by which the Indians can be protected.

INSTRUCTIONS OF THE HONORABLE SECRETARY, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Many prominent men and women and humane associations have interested themselves in the welfare of these people, and petitioned the national and State

governments to preserve their present homes and provide for their welfare in the future, before it is too late.

In accordance with your letter, under date of February 1, 1898, I was instructed to proceed to Florida, for the purpose of finding homes, if possible, for these Seminoles, and with that object in view—

First. "You will proceed to such points in the State of Florida as may be necessary and carefully examine the land embraced in swamp-land list No. 87, as shown by a map, herewith inclosed, and if you find that any tracts embraced therein are occupied or claimed by Seminole Indians, and are not, in your opinion, 'swamp and overflowed,' in the meaning of the act of Congress making a grant to the State of Florida, a copy of which is herewith inclosed for your information, you will mark the same as correctly as you can on the said map, and also submit a separate schedule of such tracts, showing their location, as definitely as you can give the same, their area, the number and names of the Indians who occupy or claim them, the length of time that they have been so occupied or claimed by them, the character and value of the improvements which they have on them, and the nature of their occupancy or claim."

Second. "If it be found that there is land within these limits, swamp land (list No. 87), which at the date of the swamp-land grant was not of the character embraced in the granting act, then the location of such tracts should be ascertained so that the same may be excepted from list No. 87 and from any patent issued thereon."

Third. "If you find that all of the land embraced in the said approved list is swamp and overflowed or that there is not enough of it not swamp and overflowed to provide homes for all the Indians, you will consider what provision can be made for them and make such recommendations as you may deem for their best interests."

LEGAL STATUS OF SEMINOLE INDIANS.

In order that the Secretary may understand more fully the conditions and serious obstacles under which he is called to act in this case, I desire to submit the following:

By the treaty of 1832 the Seminole Indians alienated all their right and title to their lands in Florida. That this treaty was obtained by gross fraud and without the approval of a large majority of these Indians is well known. It has remained a blot upon the national honor since that time, but as a treaty it can not at this time be rectified.

On May 28, 1897, the honorable Secretary referred to the Attorney-General a communication from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated May 26, 1897, relating to the rights of Indians in Florida to lands occupied by them and upon which they had improvements, and the power of the Secretary to modify the decision of February 13, 1897, approving the list of lands (list No. 87) to be patented to the State of Florida.

The following is the reply of the Assistant Attorney-General:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington, January 31, 1898.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: May 28, 1897, you referred to me a communication from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated May 26, 1897, for "opinion as to the authority of the Secretary to modify the decision of February 13, 1897, approving the list of lands to be patented to the State of Florida, so as omit therefrom absolutely the particular tracts occupied by Indians, or upon which they have improvements, and reserve the same for their use and benefit; also to insert a clause in the patents issued to the State expressly recognizing and preserving the rights of the Indians to lands which they occupy, or upon which they have improvements, as recommended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs."

The facts, briefly stated, are as follows:

February 13, 1897, your predecessor, Secretary Francis, approved Florida swamp-land list No. 87, which included certain unsurveyed lands in what is commonly known as the Everglades. In March, 1897, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs addressed a letter to you relative to the encroachment of a white settler upon lands said to be included in this list, which it is alleged had been occupied and improved by Indians. In that letter the Commissioner recommended that the approval of said swamp-land list be modified, so as to except the tracts occupied and improved by Indians from the lands to be patented: and that there be inserted in the patent to be issued to the State a clause expressly reserving the rights of the Indians to the occupancy of lands possessed and improved by them at date of patent.

From an examination of the opinion of Secretary Francis rendered at the time he approved the said swamp-land list (see 24 L. D., 147), it appears that the matter of the occupancy of lands in the "Everglades" by Indians had heretofore been referred by the Secretary to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and in response the Commissioner had stated:

"If the Indians now have the right of occupancy of the lands within the 'Everglades,' and the United States should convey such lands by patent to the State of Florida, I am of the opinion that the State would take title subject to the right of occupancy of the Indians (see Beecher *v.* Wetherby, U. S., 517, and the authorities therein cited)."

This statement of the Commissioner was approved by Secretary Francis in the following words:

"The views of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs respecting the rights of any Indians occupying the lands in question are concurred in."

The question as to the extent of the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to review and modify a prior decision was presented and fully discussed in the case of Parcher *v.* Gillen (26 L. D., 34). The provisions of law and authorities bearing upon the question are cited and quoted from, and it is not deemed necessary to repeat them here. The conclusion then reached is formulated as follows:

"A consideration of these decisions interpreting the statutes defining the authority and duties of the officers of the Land Department clearly demonstrates that so long as the legal title remains in the Government the lands are public within the meaning of those statutes, and the laws under which said lands are claimed, or are being acquired, are in process of administration under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of the Interior."

And again it was said:

"So long as the legal title remains in the Government, the Secretary of the Interior, whoever he may be, is charged with the duty of seeing that the land is disposed of only according to law.

"The grant of swamp and overflowed lands made by the act of September 28, 1850 (9 Stat., 519), provided for the issuance of patents, and therefore until patent shall have issued legal title remains in the United States and the Secretary has full power and authority to correct any mistake in the certification of lands as passing under said act."

In Michigan Land and Lumber Company *v.* Rust (168 U. S., decided December 13, 1897) in discussing a similar question arising under the swamp-land act of 1850, the court said:

"Generally speaking while the legal title remains in the United States, the grant is in process of administration and the land is subject to the jurisdiction of the Land Department of the Government."

"It is true a patent is not always necessary for the transfer of the legal title. Sometimes an act of Congress will pass the fee. (Strother *v.* Lucas, 12 Pet., 410, 454; Grignon's Lessee *v.* Astor, 2 How., 319; Chouteau *v.* Eckhart, 2 How., 344–372; Glasgow *v.* Hortiz, 1 Black, 595; Landeau *v.* Hanes, 21 Wall., 521; Ryan *v.* Carter, 93 U. S., 78.) Sometimes a certification of a list of lands to the grantee is declared to be operative to transfer such title (Rev. Stat., sec. 2449; Frasher *v.* O'Connor, 115 U. S., 102); but whenever the granting act specifically provides for the issue of a patent, then the rule is that the legal title remains in the Government until the issue of the patent (Bagnell *v.* Broderick, 12 Pet., 436–450), and while so remaining the grant is in process of administration and the jurisdiction of the Land Department is not lost.

"It is, of course, not pretended that when an equitable title has passed, the Land Department has power to arbitrarily destroy that equitable title. It has jurisdiction, however, after proper notice to the party claiming such equitable title, and, upon a hearing, to determine the question whether or not such title has passed. (Cornelius *v.* Kessel, 128 U. S., 456; Orchard *v.* Alexander, 157 U. S., 372–383; Par-

sons *v.* Venzke, 164 U. S., 89.) In other words, the power of the Department to inquire into the extent and validity of the rights claimed against the Government does not cease until the legal title has passed.

"A patent has not yet been issued for the lands described in this Florida list No. 87, and if it be made to appear that lands were included in such certified list which should not have been so included, the action of a preceding Secretary in approving and certifying the list may be and should be corrected.

"Said act of 1850 granted to the several States the 'whole of those swamp and overflowed lands, made unfit thereby for cultivation, which shall remain unsold at the passage of this act,' and has been construed in numerous decisions of the Supreme Court and of this Department as a grant in præsenti, passing to the State the title to such lands as should thereafter be identified as of the character embraced in the grant.

"A question now presented is whether the occupancy of such Seminole Indians as remained in Florida after the tribe, as such, was removed to the country west of the Mississippi River gives them any rights to the lands occupied, and, if so, its effect upon the grant to the State. If the Indians have any right at all to swamp and overflowed lands in Florida, it is merely that of occupancy, and the only effect it could have would be to delay the right of possession in the State, This question was presented in the matter of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians *v.* State of Wisconsin, and in my opinion of July 12, 1897 (25 L. D., 17), it is discussed and the authorities bearing upon it are cited and quoted from.

"Upon further examination I find no reason for any conclusion differing from the one then reached, which is formulated in said opinion as follows:

"'The only conclusion to be deducted from these authorities is that the State took the fee to the land at the date of the grant of September 28, 1850, but that its rights of possession was held in abeyance until such time as the Indian right of occupancy should be surrendered by them or otherwise ended by the United States.'

"If these Indians have any right of occupancy in any of the lands which thus passed to the State of Florida, that right can be determined only by the United States. This doctrine was announced as early as 1856, in the case of Fellows *v.* Blacksmith et al. (19 How., 366), and has been accepted as the correct rule since that time. In Beecher *v.* Wetherby (95 U. S., 517), speaking of the Indians' right of occupancy, the following language is used:

"'But the right which the Indians held was only that of occupancy. The fee was in the United States, subject to that right, and could be transferred by them whenever they chose. The grantee, it is true, would take only a naked fee, and could not disturb the occupancy of the Indians; that occupancy could only be interfered with or determined by the United States.'

"Whether the Government will issue a patent for lands to which an Indian right of occupancy exists is a question of executive policy rather than of law. In the case of the State of Wisconsin (19 L. D., 519), this Department refused to approve list of lands in the Lac de Flambeau Indian Reservation as passing under the swamp-land grant, on the theory that the Indians had a right of occupancy in said lands and that 'nothing should be done which would tend to disturb or cloud that right while it exists, or which might appear to evidence a greater right in the State than it really has or can get at the present time.'"

The Seminole Indians, by the treaty of 1832, proclaimed April 12, 1834 (7 Stat., 368), relinquished to the United States "all claim to the lands they at present occupy in the Territory of Florida," and agreed to emigrate to the country assigned to the Creeks, west of the Mississippi River, within three years. This treaty contains no provisions recognizing the rights of any of these Indians to remain in Florida after that time. While the main body of the Seminoles was subsequent to said treaty, and before the grant to the State of swamp lands, removed in accordance with the provisions of said treaty, yet some were left behind and have remained in Florida until this time. Some of these are said to be upon lands embraced in this list No. 87. The Government in its dealings with this tribe has, however, always recognized those in the Indian Territory as the Seminole Nation, and all payments under said treaty have been made to them. In later years, however, some recognition has been given those remaining in Florida by the appropriation of money for their education and civilization. Appropriations have also been made for the purchase of homes for them. It will thus be seen that the question as to what rights, if any, these Florida Seminoles have in the lands which they are now occupying is involved in uncertainty, and it seems to me that their rights are too uncertain to justify a recognition in patents issued under the swamp-land grant.

Another question has presented itself in the investigation of this matter which it seems proper to bring to your attention. From the various communications

upon which the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of May 26, 1897, was made, it seems that these Florida Seminoles have for many years had settlements and improvements upon different tracts of land which are apparently included within said list No. 87. If it be a fact, as is indicated by these communications, that portions of this land have been occupied and improved by these Indians, the inference would be that such tracts are not of the character contemplated in the granting act. It will be noticed that the fact that any portion of the land in question is actually occupied and improved is not adverted to in the decision of October 10, 1894 (19 L. D., 251), directing the issuance of patent when the State should furnish a meander survey giving the exterior metes and bounds of the "Everglades," accompanied by proofs that said survey did not include within its lines any lands not of the character granted. The proof furnished by the State, as set forth in the decision of February 13, 1897 (24 L. D., 147), is general in character and nothing is said as to whether there are tracts within the limits of the survey actually occupied. From an extract from a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, found in said decision, it seems uncertain as to whether the land occupied by the Seminole Indians is within the limit of the survey made as a basis for a proposed listing and patent. The information now furnished by the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the accompanying papers strongly suggest, that there is land within said survey which is improved and cultivated, and not swamp and overflowed, and therefore not of the character contemplated by the granting act. At least there seems to be sufficient in these papers to justify a further investigation, so that the mistake, if there be any, may be corrected before the Department, by the issuance of patents, shall have been deprived of the authority to make such correction.

I am of opinion that the matter is still within the jurisdiction of this Department and that you have authority to revoke the approval of said list for the purpose of correcting any mistake that may have been made therein, and that the information furnished by the papers now presented to me suggests the need of further investigation to determine whether any of the land embraced within the limits to be covered by said patents is not of the character contemplated by the granting act. If it be found that there is land within these limits which at the date of the swamp-land grant was not of the character embraced in the granting act, then the location of such tracts should be ascertained so that the same may be exempted from list No. 87 and from any patent issued thereon.

The papers submitted are herewith returned.

Very respectfully, WILLIS VAN DEVANTER,
Assistant Attorney-General.

Approved.
C. N. BLISS, *Secretary.*

The opinions expressed above are as follows:

First. The Seminole Indians, by the treaty of 1832, relinquished to the United States "all claim to the lands they at present occupy in the Territory of Florida." In later years recognition has been given to those remaining in Florida by the appropriation of money for their education and civilization. Appropriations have also been made for the purchase of homes for them.

Second. That if the Indians have any rights at all to swamp and overflowed lands in Florida it is merely that of occupancy, and the only effect it could have would be to delay the possession of in the State.

Third. In relation to swamp and other land, "the State took the fee to the land at the date of the grant of September 28, 1850, but that its right of possession was held in abeyance until such time as the Indian right of occupancy should be surrendered by them or otherwise ended by the United States."

Fourth. That the power of the Department to inquire into the extent and validity of the rights claimed against the Government does not cease until the legal title has passed, and if it be made to appear that lands were included in such certified list which should not have been so included the action of a preceding Secretary in approving and certifying the list may be and should be corrected.

Fifth. That the act of 1850 granted to the several States the "whole of those swamp and overflowed lands as should thereafter be identified as of the character embraced in the grant."

The act of 1850, referred to above—an important factor in this case—reads as follows:

AN ACT To enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the "swamp lands" within their limits.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to enable the State of Arkansas to construct the necessary levees and drains to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands therein, the whole of those swamp and overflowed lands made unfit thereby for cultivation which shall remain unsold at the passage of this act shall be, and the same are hereby, granted to said State.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as may be practicable after the passage of this act, to make out an accurate list and plats of the lands described as aforesaid and transmit the same to the governor of the State of Arkansas, and at the request of said governor cause a patent to be issued to the State therefor; and on that patent the fee simple to the lands shall invest in the said State of Arkansas, subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof: *Provided, however*, That the proceeds of said lands, whether from sale or from direct appropriation in kind, shall be applied exclusively, as far as necessary, to the purpose of reclaiming said lands by means of the levees and drains aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in making out a list and plats of the land aforesaid all legal subdivisions, the greater part of which is "wet and unfit for cultivation," shall be included in said lists and plats; but whenever the greater part of a subdivision is not of that character the whole of it shall be excluded therefrom.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act extend to and their benefits be conferred upon each of the other States of the Union in which swamp and overflowed lands known and designated as aforesaid may be situated.

Approved, September 28th, 1850.

At different times under this act swamp lands have been approved to the State of Florida, and the State authorities of Florida have selected a large amount of so-called swamp and overflowed lands. The total amount selected, approved, and patented to the State was, according to the report of January 1, 1898, 16,734,852.09 acres. The amount approved and patented comprises practically all of south Florida except the lands embraced by the boundaries of the so-called "Everglades."

Under the act of February 28, 1850, what is known as the Everglades, estimated to contain about 2,250,000 acres, was, February 13, 1897, approved to the State as swamp lands (list No. 87) by the former Secretary of the Interior without any exceptions. A large part of these lands so approved and patented were not swamp or overflowed lands. The acts of 1855–1857 excepted specifically all *lands which had been selected* by the State as swamp lands to that date, whether they were of that character or not.

It will be noticed that the wording of this act invests the title of all "swamp and overflowed lands" in the various States where they are found.

The greater part of the lands in the southern part of the State of Florida were, subsequent to the patenting thereof, deeded or certified to certain railroad and drainage companies.

The total amount granted to the railroads to January 1, 1897, amounted to 8,597,666.66 acres; the total conveyed amounted to 6,290,103.59 acres. There is a balance still due the railroads under certificates held by them of 2,307,563.07 acres. In addition to this there are certain unadjusted claims for lands amounting to about 1,130,000 acres; further, there is reserved for certain transportation companies lands amounting to 1,250,000 acres. The commissioner of agriculture of Florida, who has supervision of these lands in the State, speaking of these certificates, says: "A great deal of lands embraced in these certificates never will be patented to the State, and therefore can never be conveyed by deed to the railroad." The total acreage of Florida cost the United States the sum of $6,489,768, or $17\frac{1}{10}$ cents per acre. It is evident that the State of Florida has issued certificates and that there

is still pending claims for land far in excess of the amount available, including the Everglades, unsurveyed. It will be noticed that these lands were deeded to the railroads, without any express authority contained in the act of September 28, 1850, which had for its primary object the reclamation by drainage of swamp lands, but it has been decided by the supreme court of Florida that the deeding of these lands was within the meaning and intent of the law. This question has never been presented to the Supreme Court of the United States.

STATE GRANT OF LANDS TO SEMINOLE INDIANS.

During the year of 1891 the State of Florida donated over 5,000 acres of swamp and overflowed lands to the Seminole Indians. Three trustees were appointed to select said amounts and hold them in trust for said Indians. No appropriation was made at that time or has since been made to carry out the provisions of this act.

The trustees apparently have accomplished but little toward selecting such lands. A recommendation was made by them that certain islands or hammocks in the Everglades be set aside for that purpose. Some difficulty and misunderstanding arose in regard to the matter, causing much discussion, but we believe the trustees were honest and sincere in their intentions.

LANDS RESERVED AND PURCHASED FOR SEMINOLE INDIANS.

October 10, 1888, the Commissioner of the General Land Office directed the suspension of all lands in townships 36 and 37, ranges 29 and 30 E., until the provisions of the acts of June 29, 1888 (Pub. No. 162), and July 4, 1884 (23 Stat., 95), can be carried out. The reading of this order would convey the impression that the whole amount of land in the four townships had been reserved. All the lands enumerated above were patented to the State under date of February 14, 1880 (Patent No. 20), with the exception of about 4,000 acres unsuitable for reservation.

During the year 1896 a certain tract of land near what is known as Tigertown, occupied by "Little Tiger" and his family, was taken possession of by a white man. A hearing was held in the case February 13, 1897. Notice was sent to the claimant and every means used to induce him to attend the hearing. The agent was obliged to proceed in the case, and established the fact of occupancy by the testimony of other persons. The land in question had been in possession of the family for over fifty years. The case was decided in favor of the Indian and the lands reserved for his occupancy. The agent informed him of the decision. At the time of my investigation I found him living on Long Key. He was again informed that he could take possession of the land, and I endeavored to get some expression from him in regard to his intentions. In answer to my question whether he desired the land or intended occupying it, his answer was, "Me not know." The lands reserved in this case are surveyed.

In 1894 Congress made an appropriation of $6,000 for the purpose of civilizing and educating the Seminole Indians, one-half of the amount to be used in the securing of lands for permanent homes for these Indians. Each succeeding year Congress has made an appropriation of the same amount, to be used for the same purpose. There has been purchased from the said appropriation lands near the Everglades amounting to 8,960 acres, as follows: T. 48 S., R. 32 E., secs. 23, 24, 25, 26, and 35 and 36; T. 48 S., R. 33 E., secs. 12, 18, and 24; T. 48 S., R. 33 E., secs. 7, 18, and 34; T. 47 S., R. 32 E., sec. 25; T. 47 S., R. 33 E., sec. 32.

GOVERNMENT LANDS.

The total number of acres in the State of Florida open to homesteads on January 1 1897, amounted to 1,818,253 acres. In the southern part of Florida, Ts. 55, 56, and 57, Rs. 37, 38, and 39, is found some land of a very rocky nature, which the land commissioners of the State informed me was unsuitable on account of

its rocky nature for any purpose whatever, and they did not include it in their lists for approval to the State under the swamp land act.

The amount still remaining public land in the State is in isolated tracts, at different points, undesirable for Indian settlement and in many cases valueless. The question of placing the Indians in any other part excepting the southern part of the peninsular of Florida, south of Okeechobee, I assume has not been considered by the Department, nor would it be practicable.

With all the above lands in the southern part of the peninsular practically owned by the railroads and other corporations and certificates pending for many millions more, and which would practically include more than is embraced in the so-called "Everglades," the chance of securing land to be set aside for these Indians was not very encouraging.

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY TO LANDS.

The Indians' right, title, and occupancy to lands dates to the earliest settlement of our country. England and Spain, in the earliest settlements, recognized these rights. The United States, since the adoption of the Constitution, in all her dealings with its Indians, in its forced or peaceable treaties, in its official acts, and its courts, has recognized the rights of Indians to occupancy. This right of occupancy is morally one, prior even to the discovery of the country, and claimed by justice by them, and for which they have gallantly contended on all occasions when an attempt was made to dispossess them.

The preservation of the rights of Seminoles to lands in Florida was made a part of the stipulation of transfer by Spain to the United States in 1821. Two years subsequent this right was recognized * in the treaty of "Camp Moultrie" by the cession of certain lands for a valuable consideration. This treaty was supplemented by the treaty of Payne's Landing in 1832. And again this right is recognized. As evidence of the recognition of their right to these lands by occupancy, the treaty of 1832 is important; but as an act of duplicity and perfidy perpetrated upon them, it will always stand more conspicuous.

That this act or so-called treaty was a forced treaty—not made in good faith or with the consent of the Seminole Indians—can not be denied. The whole Seminole Nation arose. A bloody war followed, lasting seven years, and with the sacrifice of thousands of lives and at a cost of over $40,000,000.

Overwhelmed by superior numbers, they were driven within the Everglades—*upon its hammocks and islands.* Eight military expeditions were organized, following them in every direction through the Everglades, and driving them finally, but temporarily, to the more impenetrable cypress swamps. They were permitted to return to these hammocks and islands, but again in 1855 hostilities were resumed and continued three years. A reward was offered for their capture. A number, variously estimated at from one to five hundred, resisted all efforts to conquer or capture them, when a truce was declared and they were again permitted to return to the hammocks and other settlements, and *there they remain to-day* in possession of them. The treaty of 1832 was the spoil of the conqueror in an unequal and unholy war.

Further, this right of occupancy was recognized repeatedly prior to September 28, 1850, the date of the swamp-land act. On August 1, 1848, Hon. J. D. Westcott introduced a bill in the United States Senate authorizing the drainage of the Everglades and granting the same to the State of Florida for that purpose.

The fourth paragraph reads as follows:

Until the President of the United States shall authorize the same in writing, no entry or encroachment shall be made or allowed by said State into or upon the district reserved for the Seminole Indians.

* A legal "recognition" is not always referred to in this article.

Of later recognition by the United States, since 1856, I have had occasion to refer, and the Assistant Attorney-General, in his opinion (contained in this report), refers to this recognition "as grounds for a due consideration of their right to these lands by occupancy."

In reference to their occupancy prior to September 28, 1850, of the particular tracts or islands and hammocks which I have recommended to be reserved for their use, I submit the following:

That these Indians occupied *all* the most important islands as early as the Seminole war of 1836–1843 is a fact well established. The scene of conflict was largely confined to the Everglades, and eight military expeditions were required to drive them from these hammocks. The evidence is indisputable that they occupied and built their villages upon them and cultivated them.

The instructions to Buckingham Smith, in his expedition to the 'Glades in 1847, were to "avoid making any intrusions upon any Indian reservations." Mr. Smith, in his report on the Everglades (1848), says:

Part of these islands are now in the allotted district of the wily and intrepid Arpiarka, the chief of those of his tribe that fought so fiercely and obstinately in resisting the policy of the Federal Government of removing them West, and who finally succeeded in constraining the United States to abandon that policy and allow them to remain.

C. R. P. Rodgers, lieutenant, United States Navy, writing under date of February 14, 1848, says:

Innumerable islands are scattered over the plains (Everglades). * * * These islands are shaded by trees of various kinds, and where cultivated appear to have amply repaid the labors of the Indians. They seem to be constantly increasing in size and may be observed in any stage of formation, from the first gathering of the soil around the roots of a few mangrove bushes to the islands covered with lofty trees, cultivated fields, and the villages of its Indian inhabitants.

J. T. McLaughlin, commanding the expedition (Navy), writes to the Secretary of the Navy, under date of January 24, 1841, as follows:

The leading object of the expedition was to surprise the town of Arpiarka or Sam Jones (Long Key). At midnight on the 2d we reached the camp of Chitte Tustenugge, upon an island on the border of the Everglades, situated midway between Little and New rivers. This camp was the advance of Arpiarka's towns and had apparently been abandoned ten days. On the 3d instant the detachment * * * was sent to examine a neighboring island, bearing east, distant 4 miles. * * * We remained at Chitto's camp until noon of the 4th, when we moved upon Arpiarka's camp. This was found to have been abandoned for about the same period as Chitto's. The principal town was situate upon the largest of a group of seven islands due west and distant 10 miles from Pine Island, around which the waters of the Everglades pass immediately into New River.

Each island of the group had been inhabited and planted, and from the extent of the clearings and wigwams left the population could not have been less than 600. The pumpkin and lima bean were the chief culture of these islands.

Early on the 4th we started for Pine Island, where, having discovered no indications of a more recent presence of Indians, the expedition returned to Arpiarka's camp, when it was determined to start early on the morning of the 6th to cross the Everglades to the west coast. * * *

On the 14th, at noon, having passed several small islands, we got an observation for latitude in 26° north, at an abandoned field of the Seminole Indians, and reached that night Alligator Island, bearing from Council Island west by south, distant 20 miles, having passed two small keys, the most westerly of which is the beacon for crossing the 'Glades, having upon it a solitary cabbage tree, which is seen for 10 miles around over the field of grass. Here Lieutenant-Commandant Rodgers, of the *Wave*, commanding the advance with his boats, discovered a canoe, which he speedily captured, having killed the Indian who guided it, he refusing to surrender. This proved to be the boat that escaped on the 6th instant, and contained, besides a man, a woman and two children. On the 15th, early after noon, we reached Onasa's camp, in latitude observed 26° 3′, distant 10 miles from Alligator Island, having passed on our route several small islands. This we found deserted, as had been all the others for some weeks, nor did we after-

wards discover any signs of the Indians in the Everglades. On the 16th our course was about southeast by south, distant 19 miles; on the 17th south half west, 20 miles, through clusters of small islands, which we examined and found to have been cultivated at one time by the Indians, but now universally abandoned. The towns of Chikiki's people were visited, and were found only tenanted by the skeletons of those people upon whom justice had been executed by Colonel Harney. On the 18th, steering southwest, we entered Harneys River, distant from the last encampment 10 miles, and encamped for the night on its banks.

The route pursued by this expedition and islands referred to is shown approximately on a war map of southern Florida, issued by the War Department in 1856. The above report of Lieutenant McLaughlin, in regard to the islands occupied, cultivated, etc, is very clear, and they distinctly refer, first, to Pine Island; second, to Long Key or "Sam Jones Island," and third, to the tract referred to in this report, on which formerly was located their "Big City"; fourth, to the islands and hammocks on the western part of the 'Glades, all of which I recommend should and could be held for their use upon the right of "occupation." It should be borne in mind that this report was made in January, 1841.

To enter into a full and complete inquiry into the right by occupancy of the Seminole Indians to islands and hammocks in the Everglades is not within the limits of a report of this nature.

The evidence of occupation and cultivation is very voluminous. I would refer those having occasion to examine further into the subject than detailed in this report to Sprague's History of the Seminoles, J. L. Williams's work on Florida, and reports of the various military expeditions found in State papers from 1835 to 1843.

In conclusion, if it be admitted that the treaty of 1832 alienated their legal title to the hammocks and islands of the Everglades, we can not admit that they have lost their right of *occupancy*, in view of the facts above stated, and that right of *occupancy* existed prior to September 28, 1850, the date of the "swamp-land act."

EXAMINATION OF LANDS BY INSPECTOR.

In order that I might act upon the best information with regard to the obtaining of land for these Indians, I called upon the Commissioner of the Land Office at Washington and the local land office at Gainesville, Fla., and subsequently the Commissioner of the State land office at Tallahassee, from which much of the above information was obtained. I also conferred with numerous parties named in your instructions and obtained their views in regard to the question. Generally these parties last referred to, while deeply interested from a humane standpoint, were not familiar with the legal conditions existing. Nevertheless they rendered me much valuable service, for which I am very much indebted to them, and of which I shall speak further on.

In considering the question of setting aside any lands for the use of these Indians I have not taken cognizance of isolated tracts, unless the fact of cultivation and possession should be one of importance. In many cases these Indians have located on lands and lived a short time, then abandoned them, and it would be impossible for the Government to protect every such case.

They live a somewhat nomadic life—that is, often changing their camps without any definite reason being assigned. One of them who lived upon the lands lately purchased for them by the Government left them to locate near the general settlement, near the "Everglades," in order that he might be able to attend the "Green Corn dance," which occurs once a year.

The purchase or setting aside of any isolated lands for the purpose of reservation, in my opinion, is wrong. The lands now purchased for the Indians are fair in character and are being occupied by a few, but if these Indians should be compelled to abandon the chase these isolated tracts would afford them a very poor

living, and they could never be made available for farming purposes for their support unless at a great expense. Further, it should be the object of the Government to gather these Indians together, as near as possible, in settlements where they could be protected against trespass by white settlers.

The character of the ordinary lands (not hammocks) is generally of a very poor quality, on the western boundaries of the Everglades. Especially they are unsuitable for gardening or any ordinary crops, and a large amount would be required to support them or afford them a fair living. There are a large number of hammocks which are rich, from which all kinds of fruit and vegetables can be raised. They are particularly the delight of these Indians. It should be borne in mind in considering this report and the recommendations which I have made, that I have kept this object steadily in view—that is, the setting aside of solid tracts of land and adjacent hammocks in sufficient amounts to afford them a living at present, if they desire to occupy them, or that will afford them a support in the future by agriculture.

In estimating the number of Indians to be provided for I was obliged to accept the statement of the acting agent. Although he has been there for thirteen years, on account of their continued absence from home it has been very difficult to determine the exact number. He estimates it to be about 500.

The principal settlement on the west side of the Everglades is near old Fort Shackelford, T. 48 S., Rs. 32, 33, and 34 E. A few are at present at Chokoloskee, near Ten Thousand Islands.

The principal settlement on the east coast has been on the edge of the Everglades, west of the town of Modelo, in T. 52, Rs. 41 and 42, and the adjacent islands—Pine and Long Key.

About 25 were located near Miami, on what is known as Miami Jims Island (Maco), about (when surveyed), T. 53 S., R. 40 E. They were lately driven off by white trespassers, and are now living on Harneys Island, Pine Island, and other places. A few, known as Cow Creek band, are located near Fort Pierce.

On February 18, in company with Acting Agent Brecht, I left Fort Myers with teams and suitable camping outfit for the purpose of examining more specifically into the nature of the lands adjacent to the Everglades and other unsurveyed lands within the Everglades—if any—occupied by Indians or suitable for their use.

The lands between Fort Myers and the Everglades, a distance of 85 miles, are practically uninhabited, are six months dry and six months under water, of a uniform flat and desolate character.

A few hammocks and pine trees are found to relieve the monotony. For general agricultural purposes, I would estimate its value in cents with less than two figures. Occasionally a few cattle, half starved, are found struggling through the wire grass. This is the character of all the lands up to the west boundaries of the Everglades. The research on the west side of the Everglades occupied about twelve days and covered Ts. 44 to 50 S., Rs. 32, 33, and 34 E. The line of survey conforms very closely to the natural boundaries of the Everglades. All these lands have been patented to the railroads and other corporations. Township 50, R. 34, is still unsurveyed and Government land. It properly constitutes part of the cypress swamp. These lands bordering on the Everglades are at present occupied by the Seminole Indians. Within the Everglades, from 1 to 6 miles from the border, small hammocks are found quite numerous, and many of them are at present cultivated by the Indians. They vary in size from one-quarter of an acre to 30 acres. No names have been given to these hammocks, and their location can only be approximately given until a survey is made. I have indicated the location of a few on the map accompanying this report. The Indians themselves are very reticent and suspicious in regard to any inquiries appertaining to these islands. They are not of themselves desirable as residences, but only for cultivation. The following Indians have gardens on these hammocks and are cultiva-

ting them, but are all living on the mainland outside of the Everglades: Johnny Osceola, Jim Osceola, Charley Jumper, Charley Tommy, Charley Tiger, Robert Osceola, Jackson Charlie, Jimmie Tiger, and Old Mathlo. There are others, but it is difficult to learn their names.

These hammocks, with a suitable amount of other land outside, sufficient for their purpose, would make an ideal home for them, and I will so recommend.

In making the recommendation in regard to these lands and hammocks I have made it with a view of being made in time their principal rendezvous, for reasons which I shall refer to hereafter. The amount which I shall recommend may be considered excessive, but anyone who is familiar with these lands will agree with me that they would starve on an average of 40 or 50 acres. A survey of these hammocks is necessary to determine their location and character. The difficulty of surveying is not so great as would appear, provided that parties were selected for the work that understood the nature of these hammocks and of Florida lands. I think, further, that the survey should be made to determine their character before passing to the State as part of list No. 87.

These hammocks become more numerous toward the southern part of the Everglades, and unless sufficient should be found for their support, within the boundaries I have recommended, the survey could be extended still farther.

Along the east boundaries and outside of the Everglades none of these Indians at present are living. From time to time they have been driven within the Everglades and hammocks, and within a short time they have been dispossessed of a part of these, and unless protected the remaining hammocks on which they live will be seized by the irrepressible land grabber. The examination of the eastern part of the Everglades and the visit to the different settlements and lands claimed by them were necessarily made in canoes, starting from Fort Lauderdale, on New River.

The distance from Fort Lauderdale to the Everglades proper is about 4 miles, where the river branches into a north and south fork. Pine Island, our first destination, is reached by either branch, and is located as is indicated on the map filed herewith. I have given also approximately the boundaries of said island, also a part of hammocks nearby, which are cultivated by the Indians. This island is about 2½ miles in length, and varies in width from 75 to 200 feet. It is high and dry, covered with palms, palmettos, etc., and the soil is very rich. At present there are two settlements on this island, a short distance apart, as indicated on the map. When I visited it, as usual, the greater part of the Indians were out hunting.

The following is a partial list of heads of families and single men residing on the island: Miami Jimmie, John Jumper, Jimmie Tuestenuege, Doctor Tommie, Tommie Jumper, Old Charlie, Charlie Willie, Willie Billy. All these are heads of families, averaging about five to a family. From this I would estimate that there are others, but it is very difficult to get their names, as the Indians generally refuse to give any information as to their numbers, or any information that would assist an agent or Government officer.

At present, like all the other Indians of this tribe, they support themselves by hunting. In the hammocks nearby and on the island they raise potatoes, corn, bananas, etc. Fish are abundant, and around the islands a large number of birds and other game is found for their support. They have held this island from time immemorial, and it should be reserved for them, with the adjacent hammocks and marsh lands.

I next visited Long Key (formerly known as Sam Jones Island), over which island there has been considerable discussion. The trustees of the State of Florida of Seminole lands desired to set this aside as one of the islands for the use of the Indians. It is located about 4 miles southeast of Pine Island, and consists of several islands or keys, as indicated on the map. Three of these islands or keys are occupied, as indicated, and they are cultivating the hammocks on all of them.

This key has been occupied by the Seminole Indians since the Seminole war. It is not as extensive as Pine Island, but the soil is richer and more adapted for agricultural purposes. The following is a list of the names, so far as I was able to obtain, of Indians living on the different keys:

Key No. 1.—Cypress Tiger, Billy Mathlo, John Willie, and their families.

Key No. 2.—Tommie Doctor, John Tiger, and their families, and the widow of Old Tigertail, a former chief in the Seminole war.

Key No. 3.—Old Tommie, Tommie Lestey, and Billie Harney, and their families.

In reference to setting aside this island for the use of the Indians, J. S. Ingraham writes as follows to the Department under date of—

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., *December 6, 1897.*

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The writer several years ago was appointed one of the three trustees for the location of 5,000 acres of State lands as a reservation for the Indians, but the act specifically stated that its selection and location should be made without expense to the State, thus nullifying in a measure the power of said trustees, as most of the lands now occupied by the Indians is unsurveyed.

A year ago one of the most progressive of the Indians told me that Long Key would best suit them as a future resort, when the white man again drove them on. The trustees have thought that this key was located about as indicated on the inclosed map, and at the last legislature endeavored to have an act passed reserving this tract for them, but the Woman's Indian Association so opposed it that the bill was withdrawn, and, as you will see by the little pamphlet inclosed, the association seems to think that we were actuated by interested motives, and very unjustly so.

At any rate we have made no progress in the matter. Yesterday, however, I met Mr. Frank Stranahan, an Indian trader, who does quite a business with the Seminoles at Fort Lauderdale. He told me that the main body of the Indians had moved away from the main land into the Everglades, and were now on Pine Key and Long Key, which are from 7 to 8 miles west of the station at Modelo. He further stated that they desire these keys reserved for them, as their "big city" is located here. They also want some 3 or 4 miles of the marsh lands surrounding same, so that they may be protected from encroachment. Almost all of the small farms owned by them inside of the surveyed district have been "homesteaded," but thus far we have been unable to get any of the Indians to agree to take up lands in severalty, hence our first efforts to reserve their places have been unsuccessful. I now suggest for your consideration the desirability of having these Keys reserved for the Seminoles.

If you desire to send anyone here for the purpose of looking into the matter, I will gladly give all the aid or information I can to help the matter along.

Yours, very truly,

J. E. INGRAHAM.

It will be noticed that Mr. Ingraham says the big city of the Seminoles is located on Pine Island. Mr. Ingraham is misinformed in regard to this.

The survey of the Everglades, outlining the swamp lands to be conveyed by list No. 87, is a straight line along the east boundary of T. 50 S., R. 42 E., and is supposed to be the natural boundary also of the Everglades. This survey line is not the natural boundary of the Everglades, but the natural boundaries of the 'glades are shown approximately by the red lines on said map. The bearing is from northwest to southeast. This strip of land is high and dry, consisting of very fine hammocks and pine lands. The extent of this it will be impossible to determine definitely until surveyed, but it is said to extend to the northern boundary of T. 52 S., and I would estimate that it contains not less than two or three hundred acres. At this point, nearly due west of Modelo, was formerly located what was known by the Indians as Big City, referred to by Mr. Ingraham as on Pine Island or Long Key, the principal rendezvous at one time of all the Indians on the east side of the Everglades. There are evidences of former occupancy extending for a mile along the border of the Everglades. It is separated *from R.* 42 E. by swamp lands, and the only practicable access at present is through

the saw grass by the Everglades, by the way of the South Fork of the South Fork of the New River, as shown on the map.

Between the North and the South Fork of the South Fork of the New River and about three-quarters of a mile from their junction, is found another tract of unsurveyed lands, which I have indicated on the map, and which contains about 40 acres of hammock land. These lands on April 1, 1897, were occupied by the Indians, but during their temporary absence on the hunt were taken possession of by a white man named Bryan, and he at present is occupying their homes and cultivating the hammocks formerly cultivated by them.

In reference to Miami Jims Island, or Long Island, as it is sometimes called, there has been a large amount of correspondence, part of which I submit herewith:

GAINESVILLE, FLA., *February 24, 1897.*

To the COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: After the close of hearing on February 24, 1897, in case of Mary E. Douthit et al., in conflict with Indian reserve, having received information of the encroachment of a white settler on lands occupied and improved by Indians, I, in company with Special Agent Maginnis, witnesses, and guides, proceeded, on February 8, 1897, to make examination of the lands from which report stated Indians had been driven within the past eighteen months. We found on examination that the said lands were unsurveyed, but located a short distance from the mainland in the Everglades, and at the present time in possession of a Mr. Small, from whose statements before learning who we were it appears that up to the time he took possession the lands were occupied by Indians. He states that at the time he established residence thereon there were a large number of Indian improvements and implements on the place, among them 20 rifles, which he claimed to have returned to their owners, telling them at the time that the land belonged to him.

He also stated that the Indians constantly visited the place, and that at last he was obliged to threaten them to prevent their disturbing him in his peaceful possession of the land. He states further that within a few days of our visit to the land he had purchased from Miami Jim and others the improvements made by the Indians, including houses still standing on the place. He also informed us that his title to the land was valid, and that he had papers to prove ownership in his possession. Being requested by the special agent to produce them, he asked his authority for making such a demand, and, when told that he was connected with the General Land Office, admitted that the papers consisted simply of letters from the Commissioner of Agriculture relative to the mode of procedure by which he might secure title to the land. Realizing that we knew his position, he told us in a threatening manner that "while his head was hot" no one had better disturb him in his possession of the place.

I find this to be one of the best Indian fields on the east coast, a large, arable tract of land located, according to a private survey made by Kirk Monroe, esq., a friend of the Indians, on the NE. ¼ sec. 35, and NW. ¼ sec. 36, T. 53 S., R. 40 E., Florida, a home greatly prized by the Indians, and over the loss of which they are greatly distressed, appealing to me while at Miami, Fla., for aid in its restoration.

I would respectfully ask that you take the proper steps to have the land reserved for their benefit.

Very respectfully,

J. E. BRECHT,
Superintendent and Disbursing Agent.

The contents of this letter were submitted to the honorable Secretary of the Interior Department under date of February 24.

The honorable Secretary requested that these lands be reserved and exempted in the patent for lands contained in swamp-land list No. 87. The Commissioner of the Land Office on April 14, 1897, referred the question back to the honorable Secretary for further instructions. There are two other islands on the eastern part of the Everglades. Guava Island, about 2 miles from Tigertown, on unsurveyed lands, until about a year ago was occupied by the Indians, but has since been taken possession of by a white settler.

Billy Harney's Key is situated about 8 miles from the mainland northwest of Miami Jims, and is one of the highest points in the Everglades. It is small, containing only about 10 acres of excellent land suitable for such crops as the Indians

desire to cultivate. Adjacent to this island are several small keys on which they have cultivated some garden truck. It has been occupied and claimed by Billy Harney, but at present there are others living there temporarily, who have been driven away from Miami Jims Island. I respectfully submit the above statement and the question of the legal status of these Indians, their right of occupancy in brief, as the principal part of the important duties assigned me under your letter of instructions. I do not assume that my investigation, occupying over seven weeks, a greater part of the time of which was employed in investigating personally lands occupied and claimed by Indians within the Everglades and other places, will cover everything pertaining to their rights.

My attention has been called to some cases where the Indians have at one time been located and have since that time abandoned it. As stated, they are constantly changing their residence. I believe it to be the theory of the Department that the law in regard to the occupancy of Indians shall not be so strictly construed, owing to their ignorance of the law, as it is against the white settlers. These Indians, like all other Indians, have been living in communities while they claimed the land as theirs; an Indian in his natural state knows nothing of lands in severalty. The Seminole Indians of Florida claim all the lands in Florida south of the Pease River, and their idea of occupancy is not a local one. They have indulged in this delusion so long that the question of providing for them is a very difficult one.

The recommendations which I shall make, so far as I have been able to consult with those interested in their welfare, meet with their approval. So far as the approval of the Indians is concerned, every effort was made to induce them to express their wishes in the matter.

Whatever action the honorable Secretary may take must be made as an act of justice and humanity, and not from any demands of these people.

Before submitting my recommendations I beg leave to interpolate some information briefly, and some facts which I have obtained during my investigation, as to the government of the Department over these Indians in regard to the present conditions, character, habits, and peculiarities of this isolated tribe. I have assumed that these facts would not be out of place in this report, as little seems to have been known among the people generally of this race, and there are many who have no knowledge even of their existence.

UNITED STATES SUPERVISION OF SEMINOLES.

About the year 1891 the Women's National Indian Association selected a place about 40 miles west of the Everglades, 25 miles from the nearest Indian settlement, for an Indian mission, and erected at that place a church, schoolhouse, and other buildings. Shortly after this the Government was induced to erect buildings at the same place, including a sawmill, and an agent was assigned to duty. Although there were no Indians near, the supposition was that they would be induced to flock around there and settle. How they were to subsist is not clear. The sawmill was to be used for providing lumber for their houses, and they were to be educated and Christianized.

So far as I have been able to learn not an Indian has ever accepted the proffered gifts. The mill has been idle and is going to decay, and the building stands without occupants, except the Government officers.

At present the Department has an official at this station, through whom it exercises a certain amount of supervision, and who has accomplished all that could be expected. These Indians seldom ask anything of the Government agent, neither do they recognize the right of the Government to interfere in their affairs except by force, and for this reason the government over them is simply nominal. Practically little has been done or could be done for their civilization or education. Their dislike of any interference extends to the State government as well

as the national Government, and they want no law except their own. This can be attributed to the influence of the old men of the tribe, who act as monitors to the younger ones.

TRIBAL AND SOCIAL RELATIONS.

No head chief has been selected for several years, but Dr. Tommie, as he is called, on the west side, assumes and is partly recognized as "head chief," but a clan tribal relation is maintained by their mutual interests and through the "old men." The family relations are peculiar; the mother is recognized as and represents the family and the children belong to her. The laws of consanguinity in marrying are strictly respected and maintained. No one is allowed to marry within the relationship or clan to which he belongs, no difference how remote the relationship, but is required to go to another clan or family for a wife.

SEMINOLE INDIAN LAWS.

They are governed among themselves by a Draconian system of laws, from which there is no appeal. There are few instances of crime, neither do their laws exist for restraint. They are honest in their dealings and are truthful; crimes of a serious nature, such as theft or murder, do not exist among them. This government extends to the protection of the Indian from the influences of civilization. Intercourse with the whites in relation to all civil, educational, and legal matters is forbidden. Too much familiarity or "talk" with white men will meet with punishment, such as cropping the ears. No Seminole Indian dare marry outside of his race under penalty of death. In one case coming under my observation a member of the tribe was exiled for five years for beating his wife. Another who desired to attain an education and who had removed to the agency for that purpose was induced to return by threats. These failing, he was promised the gift of the most beautiful maiden in the tribe. The last was effective in inducing the wanderer to return. In another case a member was exiled for two years for the reason that he had been induced by a white man to attend the State Agricultural Exhibition of Florida. I have been unable to learn what the penalty of persistent disobedience or rebellion against these unwritten laws is, but I have reason to assume that it is death.

SLAVERY.

I have been asked the question, Does slavery exist among these people, for such has been reported. During the earlier days, and before the emancipation, a mild system of slavery no doubt existed, and it is true that it has existed since the proclamation in a mild form. While among them I met but two people of the colored race, "Old Lucy," as she is called, living on the west side, aged about 75, was captured when a child during the Seminole war. Her son, a half-breed known as "Dixie," is the last so-called slave. By the laws of the Seminoles all the children of Lucy were slaves to the different members of the family or "gens" to which she belonged until the youngest of this family became of age. They appeared to only exercise a certain property right over them, often protecting them. In one case the young man "Dixie" referred to above was in danger of his life, and was only saved by the protecting hand of one of the family who claimed him as his "property." He was manumitted a few months ago, the last so-called slave of the Seminoles, by the youngest of the family to whom he belonged coming of age.

MEDICINE MEN.

One of the last peculiar features of the North American Indian disappears when he loses faith in the medicine men. This class of Indians may be considered as a disreputable class. They practice their arts knowingly and intentionally on their brethren. Few medicine men, I believe, think that their incantations are of any

value, and, like the old chieftainship, through their pretentions they are able to maintain certain authority over the Indians, which they cling to with as great tenacity as the politician to his party.

The Seminole Indians, like all others, show a certain regard for their medicine men, and in this respect generally are not different from other tribes in the country, but their authority is fast waning everywhere. Their successors are selected at the "green-corn dance," and thereafter are under the tutelage and instruction in the arts and tricks.

Their medicines are not generally efficacious, and when an Indian becomes sick he apparently is aware of this fact, but through the courtesy due these fellows they invariably consult them in preference to the agency physician. Upon their disease assuming a more serious aspect, they will then resort to the agency for the white man's treatment.

RELIGION.

They have no religion—that is, beyond a dim belief in a future life. Morality and justice constitute the foundation of their guidance in all matters of duty. Like all North American Indians, they believe in the well-known "hunting grounds" of the hereafter, where they shall indulge in all the joys of the chase, a heaven particularly set aside for Indians.

I have not been able to learn that they have any strictly religious dances or ceremonies. Their burials are simple and conducted with the greatest of stoicism. Contrary to the general custom of Indians, they bury their brethren with the face to the rising instead of the setting of the sun. The body is placed upon the ground, a conical roof of small poles is made closing it, and the inclosure covered with dirt. This form is used by many of the Indians west of the Mississippi, and is probably the original form of a resting place for the dead. A few trinkets belonging to the deceased are placed within the grave. A few months after the burial of their friends they visit the grave and thereafter no attention is paid to it. Often the graves are desecrated and the bones are scattered on the ground without any further care, owing to their superstition.

FESTIVALS.

The green corn dance, occurring about July 1, the exact date depending upon the full of the moon, is a gathering of all the tribes, seemingly for the purpose of sociability and dancing. Other amusements are also provided for—such as ball playing, running of races, and at this festival the young warrior is initiated by cutting the legs and other bodily inflictions. At this dance also those who have been exiled, if by stealth they can creep back into the fold without detection, and are purified by the black drink, are again received back to the tribe. This "black drink" is an old feature of this tribe, well-known, and handed down from ancient times. All of the tribe on the first day of the festival partake of it. It is made from a certain plant growing wild in the southern part of Florida, the name of which I am not familiar with. It has no particular medicinal qualities, but acts as an emetic practically, and theoretically, according to their opinion, purges them morally and renders them fit to partake of the dances and the festivals. Artificial fire is produced at these gatherings and passed to the tribe, and the old fire is allowed to die out. The dances generally last a week or ten days, and are devoid of any repulsive features with the exception of the ceremonies of initiation of the warriors.

EDUCATION.

So far no progress has been made toward establishing a school. As has been stated, efforts were made several years ago, and since that time the agent in charge has done everything in his power to induce them to become interested in schools.

Under their present condition I consider any effort made to establish a school as a waste of money. They are away with their families nine months in the year, roaming through the Everglades and swamps on their hunt. The establishment of a boarding school that would take care of and provide for their children in their absence or on the hunt has been suggested. This would be a costly experiment, and I must admit that it has some encouraging features; but considering that at present they have no permanent homes, their scattered condition, and their strenuous opposition to schools, I am unable to approve of this as a practicable plan whereby the education of these Indians can at present be effected.

There is no law to compel attendance at school, and the prospect of educating them at present, owing to their scattered condition, is not very encouraging.

EMPLOYMENT.

They are industrious people, men and women. The principal means of support is the hunting of the alligator. The sale of these skins nets them a very fair day's pay. Some of them are able to earn at times $150 or $200 in a month; but the alligator is becoming scarce, and in a few years, perhaps in less than three or four, they will have disappeared as a source of support. Fifteen years ago the alligator was found in all of the small swamps, sink holes, lakes, and in the northern part of the Everglades and throughout the State. Farther south have they been compelled to go to find them, until now the principal hunting ground is found in the tangled and uninhabitable cypress swamps.

The average earnings from this source, so far as I am able to learn, will not exceed $1 or $1.25 a day, and each year becoming less. The otter, formerly very plentiful, is nearly extinct. The killing of plume birds is not only forbidden by law, but they are nearly extinct. These Indians will be compelled to fall back upon agriculture for a living within the next three to five years. They have never asked the support of the Government, and they are free and happy in their condition generally.

INTOXICATION.

As a general thing they are not habitually addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors; but, like all other Indians, they have a liking for fire water, and when under its influence they are dangerous persons to have around. There is no restraint exercised on the traffic of liquors among them, and it is imperative that the Government take some measure for punishing those engaged in furnishing them with liquors. It is furnished to them in the Everglades and when visiting the towns or trading post. So far as I am aware no liquors are furnished them by the trader, and they are opposed to its use.

MARRIAGE.

The marriage ceremony is simple, and consists of a public declaration and formal reception given by the parents of the bride. When the couple are married, the groom always moves to the mother-in-law's camp and erects h s own house, which thereafter is his home. Respect to the relations is strictly enforced; divorces or separations seldom occur, and if they do, they are effected by the decrees of the "elders." A wife mistreated or not supported is often given away to another, or the penalty of exile is enforced without the privilege of marrying again. The moral relations are exceptionally good, the penalty for adultery being death. Owing to these relations they are increasing in numbers—a strong and healthy race.

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE.

Physically the Seminoles excel all other American Indians, the men and women being tall, well proportioned and developed, of erect carriage, firm and graceful

in their movements, characteristics which they maintain until old age. Their features are regular and pleasant, and among the women are found many that are handsome. From early youth they are taught to engage in hardy, manly sports, for the purpose of inuring them to hardships at the chase. Their dress is peculiar and picturesque. In their native state the dress of the men consists of an elaborately ornamented shirt or tunic, reaching nearly to the knees, around which, at the waist, is clasped a belt. The headdress consists of a large turban of brilliant colors, and the rifle and the hunting knife, his inseparable companions, complete his attire. His feet are unhampered with either shoes or moccasins; without these he treads the sands, the forests and the tangled swamps, and the haunts of the rattlesnake with immunity and unconscious of the more pestiferous insects. The dress of the women is correspondingly simple. A very short, loose waist, cut away in front, ornamented with bright-colored narrow ribbon; about 6 inches below this and the skirt begins, extending to the feet. She, like her brother, is never encumbered with shoes; neither at home nor abroad does she wear any semblance of shoes or headdress. The hair is drawn or twisted high up into a Psyche knot; in front she wears a "bang" of the standard fashion. Around her neck and spreading over the shoulders at all times she wears an immense coil of beads, often weighing 25 or 30 pounds. At infancy a few beads are placed around the neck, and at each succeeding year this coil increases until middle age; the coil then decreases, and at old age they are again a child with their few beads around their neck. She evinces the same desire for other ornaments as her most civilized sex and bedecks herself with ornaments made from silver coin, hammered very thin, and other metals. They are shy and bashful, but not devoid of coquetry. Love and affection are their guides to marrying, and she makes her own selection of her lover without dictation from her parents.

THE SEMINOLE AT HOME.

He has no home, and is seldom at what he calls home or village. The houses or wigwams are built by placing posts in the ground and a covering of palmetto leaves skillfully and artistically woven, the sides generally being open. Each family or gen has its own residence. The few cooking utensils in use are generally purchased from the trader. The "sofka kettle," a large iron pot, plays an important part in the culinary department; around it they gather for their meals, each helping himself, with a large wooden spoon called a sofka spoon. The contents of the kettle is a meat stew, vegetables, grits, etc. Their food is plentiful, wild duck, turkey, fish, and other game being found in abundance. These they supplement with a good assortment of groceries, tea, coffee, canned goods, etc., purchased of the trader.

Like all other Indians, they exercise the kindest parental authority, care, and affection over their children. They give to their children Indian and English names, without any reference to the family name or to the preservation of their genealogy. They are the only tribe of Indians using the word "piccaninny." They have undoubtedly learned this and applied it to their children from their early association with the negroes of the South. Often there are found Seminoles of the same name; there are at present several of the name of Osceola, the renowned warrior and chief, but so far as I was able to learn none can claim any relationship except by name, and the children of Osceola, if there were any left (it is said there were four), are lost sight of. The girls play with dolls, skip the rope, pretend housekeeping, etc. The dolls are made in a very simple manner by the Indians out of bright-colored calicos. A ball is formed for the head out of cloth or other material and around this is tied a piece of calico, a surplus being allowed which forms the dress. The same manner of constructing a doll can also be seen among the poor white children—called, usually, a "rag baby."

The boys play at ball, skip the rope, and other games with as much good nature as white children. Later they are taught to fish with the spear and kill with the same instrument small alligators. He and his sister are required to perform early useful work for their parents, and they are also taught the strictest obedience and respect for their parents and elders. The camp surroundings are in keeping with his education and nature. The wigwams or villages are generally inclosed by a rude fence; a few chickens, dogs, and hogs are seen running around on familiar terms with the camp.

Nearby, and generally outside of these inclosures, is found a garden in which they cultivate sweet potatoes, bananas, corn, and other vegetables. The women all know how to sew, and many are quite expert. I noticed several sewing machines, but in every case they seemed to be abandoned, for the reason that they could not be kept in order.

THE EVERGLADES.

The Everglades of Florida are about 100 miles in length, with an average of about 50 miles in width. To the people generally it is an unknown region; by them it is considered a swamp. Deep and impenetrable, it has very few features of a swamp, but more of a shallow sea or lake, were it not for a species of sedge covering it. This sedge or saw-grass is the peculiar feature of its surface. It stretches as far as the eye can reach and with the wind constantly forms a waving mass. It grows often to the height of 10 or 12 feet, has sharp indented edges, which lacerate the flesh and clothing, and even the canoes when plying through it for a short time become worn through from its action. It is practically impenetrable, but there are channels, only known to Indians and a few white hunters. To any one not familiar with these channels it is dangerous to venture into them any distance. The water is pure, flowing, and clear as crystal. The immense volume of water constantly pouring out of the everglades has no apparent source, but finds its supply from undercurrents. The average depth of water is from 6 inches to 5 feet. The bottom consists of soft coralline limestone, which often crops out throughout the 'Glades. The rock becomes eroded and broken, forming deep crevices, often 20 feet in depth. Through these crevices, in strong currents, flows the water of the Everglades. It is divided into several well-defined basins. On the east side the main outlet is found through a number of small streams, and on the southwest is another basin, the water emptying into what is known as Harneys River and other streams. Along the borders the Everglades are interspersed with innumerable hammocks and islands, varying in size from a few feet to several miles in extent. These decrease toward the middle. It was to these hammocks and islands that the Seminole Indians fled during the war of 1836–1842, and where they have since remained.

The crevice in the bottom of the Everglades is the home of the alligator, which existed formerly in immense numbers. The waters are full of many varieties of fish, turtles, and crawfish. Game, such as duck, heron, spoonbills, and other rare species of birds, is found in abundance. Everywhere the dread moccasin and rattlesnake are found.

The western boundary is low, the bottom shelving tending southeast. The boundaries of the Everglades are well defined by the saw grass, and they can be approached within a few hundred feet before meeting with the marsh ground.

The eastern boundary is much better defined by the outcropping of the limestone. Often this is found 20 to 25 feet in height.

Those desiring to pursue their inquiries further in regard to the history of the Seminoles, their character and peculiarities, are respectfully referred to Gidding's Florida Exiles, Sprague's History of the Seminole War, Roman's, Bartram's, J. L. Williams, Roberts's works on Florida, Debates on the Seminole war 1819, State Papers of 1832–1843. Of late works, Mrs. Minnie Moore Wilson has written a very

interesting little book, entitled The Seminoles of Florida. A very comprehensive work on the Seminoles, and especially devoted to the heroic struggle to retain possession of their homes, has been prepared and is now ready for publication by Charles H. Coe, of Washington. Mr. Coe formerly lived in Florida, and has been engaged for many years in studying Seminole history, and has collected in this forthcoming work, in brief form, much in regard to this war and the Seminoles which hitherto has been buried in the archives of the War and Interior Departments and elsewhere.

I would respectfully recommend:

First. That the following public lands be reserved for the use of the Seminole Indians, to be held in trust for them during their occupancy:

(1) All the public lands, hammocks, and islands, and the legal subdivisions of the marsh lands of which they constitute a part which when surveyed would approximately be in Ts. 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, and 53 S., R. 34 E., and in Ts. 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, and 52, R. 35 E.

(2) What is known as Pine Island, with the adjacent hammocks and the marsh lands of the legal subdivisions of which they constitute a part approximately situated as follows: Secs. 15, 16, 21, 22, 27, and 28, T. 50 S., R. 41 E.

(3) All of what is known as Long Key, with the adjacent islands and marsh ands of the legal subdivisions of which they constitute a part approximately situated as follows: Secs. 1 and 12, T. 51 S., R. 40 E., and secs. 7, 8, and 9, T. 51 S., R. 41 E.

(4) All of what is known as Miami Jims Island, with all the adjacent hammocks and marsh lands of the legal subdivisions of which they constitute a part approximately situated as follows: NE. ¼ of sec. 35 and the NW. ¼ of sec. 36, T. 53 S., R. 40 E.

(5) All the public lands and marsh lands of the legal subdivisions of which they constitute a part approximately situated as follows: Secs. 24, 25, and 36, T. 50 S., R. 41 E., and secs. 1 and 12, T. 51 S., R. 41 E.

(6) All of what is known as Harneys Key and the marsh lands of the legal subdivisions of which it constitutes a part approximately situated as follows: SE. ¼ of sec. 6 and SW. ¼ of sec. 5, T. 53 S., R. 40 E.

Second. That a survey be made of all the unsurveyed lands approximately described above for the purpose of more definitely determining their character, situation, etc.

Third. That there be purchased for the use of the Seminole Indians, to be held for them during their occupancy, other lands adjacent to the hammocks and lands in first tract above described, not to exceed 56,000 acres, and at a price not to exceed 20 cents an acre.

Fourth. That so much of the moneys appropriated on hand and not expended for the education and civilization of the Seminole Indians, and hereafter to be appropriated, be applied to the purchase of the lands above referred to.

Fifth. That such isolated tracts as have already been purchased for the use of the said Indians be exchanged for other lands, in order to form a compact tract or reservation as part of the above.

Sixth. That the amount set aside for these Indians, including marsh lands, shall not exceed 350,000 acres.

Seventh. That in case the above land, hammocks, islands, etc., recommended to be reserved for the Seminole Indians, are not sufficient and suitable for their support, that the said survey be extended to the southern or other parts of the Everglades, as may be determined upon in the future by the honorable Secretary.

Eighth. That the present site of the agency be removed to such a point within the purchased or reserved lands at such time as may be determined upon, and that a suitable and sufficient quantity of land be reserved for agency purposes not to exceed 320 acres.

Ninth. That proper measures be instituted immediately for the purpose of carrying out the above recommendations.

Respectfully submitted.

A. J. DUNCAN,
United States Indian Inspector.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF A. J. DUNCAN ON THE SEMINOLE INDIANS.

The following extracts from committee report No. 242, Senate of the United States, August 12, 1848, in reference to the Seminole Indians and the Everglades, will be found very interesting in connection with this report.

HISTORY OF EARLY SETTLEMENT IN SOUTHERN FLORIDA.

The accounts touching the interior of the southern portions of Florida lead to the opinion that, although Spanish officers may have had some tolerably accurate general information with respect to portions of it, yet until within a few years much certain and exact knowledge has not been had by the public on the subject. Melendez, the first adalantado of Florida of that name, had become so confident of the connection of the interior waters of the peninsula from north to south that, being at Havana in the year 1567, he sent a vessel to ascend the River St. Johns (after touching at St. Augustine), while he should attempt to meet her with a fleet of seven sail by way of a river of Biscayo Bay and Lake Mayoca.

Probably explorations of the Everglades were made at an early day both by private adventurers and others acting under the authority of the Government, and it is not unlikely that official surveys, partial at least, were made of them, but which, in conformity to the accustomed policy of Spain, are buried in its archives.

By delineations upon old maps, the peninsula below the twenty-eighth degree of north latitude appears to be cut up by large rivers, extensive ponds, lagoons, and lakes, communicating with each other and the Gulf of Mexico on the western, and the straits of Florida on the eastern side. These descriptions suggest the existence of channels for vessels of considerable size from the head waters of the rivers emptying into the Gulf to the head waters of the rivers emptying into the straits and Atlantic; and some of the old books speak of an interior body of deep fresh water as the common source of all these rivers, and which lake is usually called Mayaco or Serrape. "They tell me," says [Escalante] a writer of one of the earliest accounts, in speaking of the Miami River, "that it runs through 15 leagues of country, and rises out of another lake of fresh water, which is frequented by the Indians, but which I have never seen. They pretend that it forms a part of the Lake Mayaimi," by which is evidently intended the Everglades.

The region below the lake is usually represented as a collection of innumerable islands in a vast lagoon, partly swamp and partly prairie, interspersed with channels like net work, which are marked, including the Everglades, from Lake Okecho-bee to "Punta de Tancha," otherwise Cape Sable. From the Spaniards it received the name of "Laguna del Espiritu Santo." "Tegeste," or "Tegesthon," is given apparently at a later day as the name of the territory as extending across the peninsula. The adventurers under Narvaez, and also under De Soto, indulged some romantic hopes of discovering in these countries valuable pearls, and, indeed, the first writers—Spanish, Portuguese, and French—concur in their statements of finding pearls among the Indians in Florida, and some "as large as filberts" were, it is said, obtained by the soldiers under one of these bold invaders. This is certainly remarkable, when it is considered that the Indians of later times have never been seen to wear them as ornaments, nor have pearls been found in Florida.

There is a faint tradition that the draining of the Everglades was contemplated, and, indeed, undertaken a century or more since, by either the Spanish Government or an association of Spanish subjects in Cuba, though abandoned, perhaps, on account of difficulties with the Peninsula Indians. Some of the old maps seem to indicate something like cuts or canals from the Everglades to the waters emptying into the Gulf of Mexico; and during the late war with the Seminoles a canal was found on the northeastern border of Lake Flirt leading to the prairie of Lake Hiokpoche, and in the direction of Lake Oke-cho-bee—a work, it is supposed, too considerable to have been undertaken by the Indians of Florida.

The early history of the southern part of the peninsula of Florida shows that

when discovered by Ponz de Leon in 1512, and for a long time after, it was numerously peopled by Indians, living in towns under the dominion of one principal chief, and that they were of an intrepid and enterprising character, possessing the same qualities in war that have recently rendered the Seminoles such troublesome foes. They engaged in agriculture to a small extent, and their excursions to the islands and keys, among the perilous reefs, and along the coasts of Florida, and across the straits to the Lucayos and Cuba, caused them to acquire nautical knowledge and experience superior to that of most other North American Indians.

Ponz de Leon, in sailing along the coast near Biscayo Bay, saw a town, and he held intercourse with some of the Indians at the islands near the Caloosa-Hatchee River on the western coast. Narvaez landed in south Florida in 1528, and marched up the peninsula and to the west, encountering and fighting while in Florida numerous bands of ferocious savages. De Soto invaded Florida in 1539, debarking his troops near Tampa, where he met with like resistance as did Narvaez.

Within half a century after the discovery of Florida, and the consequent commencement of the navigation of the adjacent seas, the passage of the straits of Florida had proved disastrous to many vessels. Those on board of the vessels who escaped death from the sea were taken captive by the Indians on the islands or coasts and made slaves.

One of these, Escalante, a Spaniard, remained in captivity to the Indians from the age of 13 to 30 years. His short, but interesting, relation has been published only in French, as translated by Ternaux. His description of the country then, corresponding with its present appearance, is evidence of its authenticity. The preservation in his narrative of many of the words used by the savages is interesting to those who value such information.

It seems that the southernmost part of Florida was then called the country of Calos, the name of a cacique who ruled over many chiefs, whose countries extended some distance on the Gulf side, included the Everglades and part of the coast on the straits, and also the Florida islands and keys south, then known as the "Martyr Islands," and also, at least, a portion of the Lucayo or Bahamas, across the straits. At the mouth of the river emptying into the western side of the straits of Florida was a town called Tocobago, at which, when first visited by the whites, there were 1,500 Indians. The Indians of Tocobago and those of Calos were hostile to each other, though obliged by the Spaniards to live in peace.

On the Miami River, when first discovered, was an Indian town. Nearly opposite, on the eastern shore of Raton Key, was once a village, probably the same Ponz de Leon saw in sailing down the coast. A Spanish settlement and Catholic establishment were made at an early period near this river, and it is probable the missionaries introduced white families among the other Indian settlements near it. The river Miami was called by the Calos Indians "Mayaimi," and by the English, "Garbrand." It does not appear that the English ever established any settlements upon or near it. The name of "Espiritu Santo" was given by the Spaniards to Tampa Bay and to the waters of the Everglades; and the islands in them, some of which, it is believed, had Spanish settlers, were called "Cayos del Espiritu Santo." The name Everglades is doubtless of English gift, and probably was originally "River Glades." The Seminoles call the same region Pah-hay-o-ke or "Grass Water," and De Brahm denominates it "Tegesthe" or "Tegesthen," as I have before stated, though Escalante assigns the name "Tequesta," to a place near the mouth of the Miami; and the same thing was probably intended on a map in Herrera, and does not greatly differ from the place assigned to it by Barcia.

The Indian towns of the 'Glades when first discovered contained each about 40 persons. Calos was sovereign over about fifty towns. The names of at least half of them are given by Escalante. Two towns, of which names are given, were on the Lucayos. Tampa is the original Indian name of a village yet on the western coast.

Calos was an hereditary king, and his power descended to his son, who had visited Spain and professed Christianity.

The Indians on the southern part of the peninsula spoke different languages, and were frequently at war with each other. In the policy pursued by the Spanish Government with respect to the Indians, religious missions were established among them, and Catholic priests, accompanied by families of whites, were sent to reside among them as teachers, to effect their conversion to Christianity, to advance their civilization, and to improve their social condition. This policy was adopted as to both the provinces. San Mateo, San Pedro, San Luis, San Felasco (Francisco), and other like names on Spanish maps designate the location of some of these missions in east and west Florida. This system was for a time beneficial to both whites and Indians. The condition of the latter in Florida was improved by the efforts of the missionaries. The savages were restrained from wars with each other and with the whites. They were taught to observe the dictates of humanity

and hospitality toward the unfortunate who were wrecked on their coast. They were induced to devote their time to agriculture and the raising of stock, and encouraged to commence a traffic in peltries, birds, skins, and ambergris with Havana, which promised to be of great advantage to them. The whites under this policy made settlements, and several religious houses were erected in the interior. On an engraved map of Florida in the library of Harvard University there is a designation of a church surmounted by a cross near the margin of Lake Okechobee, on the east side; and our troops, in traversing that region in pursuit of the Seminoles, a few years ago, discovered a large artificial mound in the same vicinity, which may have been its foundation. It is said that on one of the islands in that lake a cannon yet remains, carried thither by the Spaniards, and that a large bell and other indications of a church having once been erected there can be seen.

THE EVERGLADES.

The following description of the Everglades, given by Mr. Smith, will be found full of interest:

The Everglades extend from the southern margin of Lake Okechobee some 90 miles toward Cape Sable, the southern extremity of the peninsula of Florida, and are in width from 30 to 50 miles. They lie in a vast basin of lime rock. Their waters are entirely fresh, varying from 1 to 6 feet in depth. Their usual level is, I am satisfied, more than 12 feet above that of the waters of the Straits of Florida and of the Atlantic Ocean, but, of course, not so great above the Gulf of Mexico. As the Everglades extend southwardly from Lake Okechobee, they gradually decline, and their waters move in the same course. They have their origin in the copious rains which fall in that latitude during the autumn and fall, and in the overflow of Lake Okechobee through swamps between it and the Everglades.

Lake Ockeechobee is the reservoir of the waters of the Kissimmee River, which rises up the peninsula some hundred and odd miles, and of streams of minor extent flowing into the lake from the country contiguous to it. It is of fresh water, said to be deep, and its average diameter is about 30 miles. It contains a few islands, each of them several acres in extent. Its location is given on the annexed map, prepared at the General Land Office.

The rim of the "Basin" is of lime rock. The waters of the 'Glades are at different distances from the coast of the Gulf, of the straits, and of the ocean. On the eastern and southern sides of the peninsula they are within from 2 to 10 miles of the shores of the straits and ocean, while on the western side they are from 10 to 50 miles from the Gulf.

On the southern and eastern sides the lands between the basin and the coast are generally rocky, though tracts are found of limited extent that could be made fertile. Many small rivers or creeks empty into the bays and sounds on the southern and eastern sides. In wet seasons, when the basin is full, its waters find outlets over the low places in the rim and form rivulets, running into the necks of the rivers, and there are instances where the waters of the 'Glades find subterranean passages to the sea.

On the eastern side, commencing at Cape Sable, are North Creek, Miami River, Little River, Arch Creek, River Ratones, New River, Smoke Creek, and Hillsboro River, as is indicated on the map accompanying this report. Farther north are the rivers Loca-Hatchee and San Lucia, rising westwardly from their mouths, the former rising a few miles from Lake Ockeechobee and outside the somewhat elevated lands that separate the lake from the extensive swamp of Halpatiokee, which supplies the waters of both rivers.

On the western side of the peninsula the coast is somewhat different. A cluster of low keys or mangrove islands (quite as correctly delineated on the map as they can be without an expensive and useless survey), the channels between which contain salt water, and the islands being of mud, upon which mangrove trees are thickly growing, extend from the Bay of Ponz de Leon, or Chatham, into White Water Bay, and inwardly farther north from about 5 to 25 miles from the Gulf. The waters of the Everglades fall into these channels by many small rivulets running over the margin of the basin into them, and in times of very high water in the 'Glades wide sheets of shallow depth are found rippling slowly through the dense shrubbery growing on the margin, which in this region is apparently of a more level surface than at other points.

The western rim of the Everglades farther northward deflects from the Gulf coast eastwardly until it comes near to Lake Ockeechobee and the country contiguous to the Caloosahatchee, where it is due east from that coast about 50 miles. Between it and the coast on the west is the Atseenahoofa, or Big Cypress Swamp,

which contains several hundred thousand acres of land, now useless to civilized man for any purpose. It can only be made valuable by draining the Everglades. Its waters are chiefly supplied to them by passageways shallow, deep in mud, and often obstructed by dense thickets of shubbery and vines and by large trees. From the character of its connection with the 'Glades in many places it may be considered part of them. Several streams running into the Gulf have their sources in this swamp.

Commencing at Cape Sable and passing up the western coast are Shark River, Harney River, Chitto-Hatchee, Delaware or Gallivans River, the two Cazimbas rivers, Corkscrew River, and Otsego River; the last two emptying into Otsego Bay. They will be found described on the map with sufficient accuracy to enable a correct opinion to be formed respecting their connection with the 'Glades, and the use that can be made of them in draining the 'Glades and the Big Cypress Swamp.

Farther north the Caloosahatchee finds its source some 90 miles from its mouth in the lowlands outside of the western margin of Lake Ockeechobee, and in the swamp at the north end of the Everglades. It is, in fact, connected by sloughs of shallow depth with both the lake and the 'Glades at different points, and receives supplies of water from both. It is supplied also by minor streams that drain the neighboring country and by Lake Flirt and Lake Hiokpochee. The map indicates the old canal, before spoken of, to connect the waters of Lake Flirt and Lake Ockeechobee.

The margin of the region of the Everglades nearest to the Caloosahatchee and Lake Ockeechobee, as before described, is interspersed with sloughs and swamps, through which the waters of all, in wet seasons, mingle by shallow passages. More eastwardly the waters of Lake Ockeechobee and of the 'Glades are said to be in like manner connected with the Locahatchee, which receives also some of the surplus waters of the Halpatiokee Swamp, which extends up the coast some 50 miles, and being from 12 to 15 miles in breadth. The sources of the San Lucia are also toward the northernmost extremity of that swamp.

The geology of the southern portion of the peninsula of Florida is similar to that of the seacoasts of Georgia and South Carolina. Oolitic lime rock, filled with the shells and corals of species that still exist, forms the great geological feature of the country. The rock is porous and susceptible of easy excavation. Exposure to air hardens it and renders it useful for building purposes. On the eastern side of the peninsula this rock shows itself through the thin coating of vegetable matter, or mud, or sand that ordinarily covers it; and it is also in detached pieces of different sizes scattered above the ground. It contributes to the fertility of the soil, and being from its porous nature long retentive of moisture, affords sustenance to trees and plants in season of drought. The rim of the Everglades is generally of this character. Along the eastern verge of the 'Glades and between them and the sea there are spots of wet and black prairie land; there are also spots grown up in pine trees, the roots of which are embedded in a dark soil of vegetable mold, lodged in the crevices and fissures of the rock; and these are tracts of what is called "dry hammock," covered with trees of various kinds, growing in the same manner. Such land is more valuable for cultivation than any other part of the rim.

The same rock forms the bottoms of the openings through the rim of the Everglades to an unknown depth. It composes the floor of Biscayo Bay, of the other bays and sounds, and of the rivers along the coasts on both sides of the peninsula, and also of the basin of the Everglades. It belongs to the Post-Pliocene formation of Lyell. The fossils are not very obviously identical w th those in the rock of the Georgia and Carolina seacoast; but this arises from the effects of the different latitudes of the two regions upon similar living animals, of which the fossils are the remains.

The rise of the tide at the mouth of the Miami, as marked by the wearing of the soft rock, is 2 feet; at the mouth of the Litt.e River about 15 inches, and on the western side of the peninsula, at the mangrove islands, its rise was much greater than at any other place on the coast visited by me. At the mouth of the Caloosa-Hatchee it is about 3 feet.

The rise of the land from the seacoast toward the 'Glades is manifest from the appearance of the banks of the rivers. At the south of the Miami the banks show an elevation of from 2 to 3 feet above the water at the mouth of the river to 12 feet or more at the head of the river. At this last point, within the distance of 150 yards, the rise is 6 feet.

Inside the basin, near the heads of the rivers of the eastern coast, there are covers or indentations in the shore of the Everglades about 2 miles in depth. The nearest part touches the margin of the rim where the waters of the 'Glades approach the heads of the rivers, and where these waters are about a foot in

depth. There are within the coves channels converging to such point, and in which the waters are from 1½ to 2 feet in depth. The shallow places between them are covered with mud and rank saw grass. There are also sink holes or holes of water several feet deep. Near the head of Little River these sinks or holes have 6 feet or more water, and similar depressions near the head of the Miami have 11 feet. Immediately east of them and on the line of the waters of the 'Glades fall into the heads of the rivers, over rocky passages of not more than 15 or 20 yards wide, and from 50 to 150 yards in length, the waters run through rapids scarcely a foot in depth. The fall of these rapids is, as before stated, upward of 6 feet, and drains or canals could easily be cut at these points. But to draw off 4 or 5 feet of the water in the 'Glades, such drains must extend several miles from the river into the basin. I refer to the map as exhibiting all the data on this point that I have obtained.

The appearance of the interior of the Everglades is unlike that of any region of which I have ever heard, and certainly it is, in some respects, the most remarkable on this continent.

Imagine a vast lake of fresh water extending, in every direction, from shore to shore, beyond the reach of human vision, ordinarily unruffled by a ripple on its surface; studded with thousands of islands of various sizes, from one-fourth of an acre to hundreds of acres in area, and which are generally covered with dense thickets of shrubbery and vines. Occassionally an island is found with lofty pines and palmettos upon it, but oftener they are without any, and not unusually a solitary majestic palmetto is seen, the only tree upon an island, as if to guide in approaching it, or as a place of signal or lookout for its former denizens. The surrounding waters, except in places that, at first, seem like channel ways (but which are not), are covered with the tall saw grass, shooting up its straight and slender stem, from the shallow bottom of the lake to the height, often, of 10 feet above the surface, and covering all, but a few rods around, from your view. The water is pure and limpid, and almost imperceptibly moves, not in partial currents, but, as it seems, in a mass, silently and slowly to the southward. The bottom of the lake, at the distance from 3 to 6 feet, is covered with a deposit of decayed vegetable substance, the accumulated product of ages, generally 2 or 3 feet in depth, on the white sand and rock that underlies it, over the entire surface of the basin. The flexible grass, bending gently to the breeze, protects the water from its influence. Lilies and other aquatic flowers of every variety and hue are to be seen on every side, in pleasant contrast with the pale green of the saw grass; and, as you draw near an island, the beauty of the scene is increased by the rich foliage and blooming flowers of the wild myrtle and the honeysuckle and other shrubs and vines that generally adorn its shores. The profound and wild solitude of the place; the solemn silence that pervades it, unless broken by the splashing of a paddle of the canoe or light batteau, with which only you can traverse the Pahayokee, or by the voices of your "compagnons du voyage," add to awakened and excited curiosity feelings bordering on awe. No human being, civilized or savage, inhabits the secluded interior of the Everglades. The Seminoles reside in the region between them and the Gulf.

Except for the occasional flight of an eagle or a bittern, startled by the strange invaders of their privacy, or for a view of the fishes in the shallow waters, gliding swiftly from your boat as it goes near to them, your eye would not rest on living thing, abiding in this wilderness of "grass waters," shrubbery, and flowers. Reflections upon the past history of the region around you, unbidden, force themselves upon the visitor to the 'Glades. On these islands, in ages that have long since passed away, the haughty and ferocious Carib cacique dwelt. He and his people were driven from their homes by more powerful people, who were, in turn, expelled by stronger foes. Here the daring and reckless buccaneer of later times came, after his cruise for plunder, to revel in safety upon his unhallowed spoils. Once in this secluded spot the Catholic missionary pursued the heavenly vocation of teaching the benighted pagan the truths of the gospel; and here he sealed his devotion to his God by yielding up his life to the vengeance of the infidel savage. Part of these 'Glades are now in the allotted district of the wily and intrepid Arpiarka, the chief of those of his tribe that fought so fiercely and so obstinately in resisting the enforcement of the policy of the Federal Government of removing them West; and who finally succeeded in constraining the United States to abandon that policy and allow them to remain still longer on the hunting grounds and near the graves of their fathers.

The effect of a visit to the Pahayokee upon a person of romantic imagination, and who indulges his fancies on such subjects, it may be presumed, would be somewhat poetic.

But if the visitor is a man of practical, utilitarian thought, the first and the

abiding impression is the utter worthlessness to civilized man, in its present condition, for any useful or practical object, of the entire region. A solitary inducement can not now be offered to a decent white man to settle in the interior of the Everglades. Some of the islands may be fertile, but their inaccessibility, except by small boats, and the entire isolation from society their residents would have to encounter, would deter most men (who did not desire to avoid their fellows, either from misanthropy or fear of justice for crimes committed) from making the 'Glades their homestead. * * *

Alligators, tortoises of various kinds, and among them the large soft-shell turtle, scarcely inferior for the table to the green sea turtle; the gar, the perch, and other fishes, are to be found in the waters of the interior of the 'Glades.

We were not so fortunate as to discover any of the manatee or sea cow. It is known that they once, and at no distant period, existed in considerable numbers in the 'Glades, and it is difficult to account for their present scarcity.

We saw but few birds, and no land birds except the crow, which feeds on the custard apple, and red-winged blackbirds, that seem to feed on the eggs of the large snail deposited in the rushes. The aigrette, cormorant, heron, and other of the larger grallæ were occasionally seen, but none of the lesser waders.

There are many islands along the shores. On the eastern side they are not far distant from the margin, and are nearer each other than in the interior. An irregular chain commences about 5 miles from the mouth of the New River, northwest, and runs westwardly. Toward the middle of the Everglades there are not so many islands, very few being within 2 or 3 miles of each other, and there are places where for 5 or 6 miles in every direction there is nothing but grass and water. The islands farthest in the interior are approachable only through deep mud and grass and water plants in shallow water, and through shrubbery that thickly surrounds them several yards in width, and often a girdle or hedge of trees standing in the water a short distance from their shores seems to have grown there as their protection from the winds.

A few of the larger islands in the interior have trees of some size upon them, but several have but a single tree, and others are without anything but bushes and shrubbery, and with which all of them are covered with a close growth. The single trees seem to have been left or placed for purposes of signal or to serve as lookouts. A lone tree is seen a great distance and long before the island on which it stands can be discerned. The islands are of various areas—from a quarter of an acre to hundreds of acres. I could not make an approximate estimate of the number of islands within the margin of the Everglades. There are, I suppose, several thousand.

Many of the islands were partly inundated when we visited them. The soil of those in the interior of the 'Glades is very different from the soil of the mainland near the margin and from the deposit in the 'Glades. It is a rich, waxy mold, about 15 inches in depth, which was about the usual height above the water of the islands.

This soil lies upon a cake of comminated bone and vegetable fibril of 2 or 3 inches in thickness. Beneath this are pebbles of about the size of lemons, of lime rock of an older character than belongs to the formation of Florida. These facts suggest that the base of these islands may be drift.

Most of them exhibit evidences of having been inhabited, but there were no marks on but one or two of their having been so for many years. The surface of the soil of several of the islands, it appeared, had been upturned at former periods some inches deep, doubtless in its cultivation.

On some of the islands are the bones of animals and broken pottery, in such large quantities as to indicate that they have once been thickly populated. I found no earthenware of European manufacture, or glass, or other indication that their former inhabitants were other people than Indians. In more than one instance, where a large fig tree had been prostrated by a storm, bones and pottery were found exposed where the roots were turned up.

There is no doubt that in all this region once were spread that hardy and resolute people, who, though savages, possessed enterprising qualities that are recorded by Escalanta Fontanado, and celebrated in the pleasant verse of Castanos.

The saw grass springs from the deposit, though several feet below the surface of the water, and it is taller and more dense in the interior than near the shores. It grows to the height of 6, 7, and 8, and even 10 feet. The wild myrtle grows thickly with the saw grass in many places, and toward the western side, where the soil or sediment is higher and firmer and is formed into beds or banks, as I have stated, and is nearly level with the water, the growth makes quite a thicket and prevents the passage of a batteau across the bed. These beds and thickets of myrtle and saw grass are in some places 2 or 3 miles in length. The openings

through them are often not more than a yard in width, spreading occasionally into small shallow ponds. I have observed that the general course of the beds is northwest and southeast.

At 10 miles distance from the rim or margin, and in places where probably the 'Glades are never dry, the *Nyphæ odorata*, or pond lily, first appears. There is a species I have not seen described found in the Little River. It is like the white, except that it is smaller and the color of the petals is that of straw and the corrallæ that of orange. Both kinds are without fragrance.

The cocoa plum (*Chrysobalanus icaco*) is commonly found on the islands. The blue variety is not found as far in the 'Glades as the white. The sugar apple (*Annona glaber*), a species of what is called the "sour sop," is usually found in the islands on the eastern side of the 'Glades and the less fertile margin. The wild fig is also found upon them. The figs are of the same genus as the common fig, of which there are several kinds in south Florida, very dissimilar in appearance. A journal (MS.) of the expedition of Colonel Harney across the Everglades in December, 1840, thus speaks of the Florida Indian fig:

"This is a remarkable tree. It first makes its appearance as the creeper, and seizes on the largest tree it can find, continuing to circle in its meshes until it deprives it of life, when it feeds on the decayed matter and becomes a beautiful tree. Of two trees, each had attacked a palmetto; one was already dead, but the top of the other was still blooming in the center, though completely surrounded."

The Indian "compty" grows wild in great quantities on the southern part of the peninsula, and is to be found on some of the islands. It is the *Zamina integrefolia*, and is commonly called by the whites "the Indian potato," or the "briar root." The art of making a flour or starch from it, like the "arrowroot," has been known and practiced from time immemorial by the Indians of Florida. The southern Indians, I am informed, possess the art of making a similar flour from the root of the saw grass of the 'Glades. They first expose it to the sun, on hides stretched on sticks or poles placed on the ground and elevated 3 or 4 feet above it, till it becomes perfectly dry. They then pulverize and thoroughly wash, in several different tubs or troughs of clean, fresh water, till it becomes as white as the best wheat flour. I saw sticks standing in the water near to Prophets Island that had probably been used to place the hides on.

The native orange of east Florida, mentioned in the Encyclopedia Americana, is found throughout the peninsula in the hammocks and swamps, and doubtless is on many of the islands, though we did not note it.

The gardens at the mouth of the Miami, 3 miles east of the Everglades, indicate the effects of the climate upon the vegetation of the country. That of Col. William F. English, and his groves of various tropical fruit trees especially, exhibit its genial influences. The tree of the *Carrica papaya* here bears blossoms and green and yellow fruit the year round.

Dr. Brahm says: "Its existence is an infallible criterion of the climate of that country being favorable to the cultivation of the sugar cane." Groves of the orange, the cocoanut, plantains, bananas, limes, and lemons have been made; and there are guavas, citrons, soursop, the sugar apple, pineapple, and sugar cane growing here in great abundance. The hedge has been made of the *Agava sisilana*, introduced by Dr. Perrine, the plants of which have greatly multiplied since the war. Some neglected lime bushes are seen on an old settlement near the sea, fully 30 feet in height. They bear fruit, and of a very large size, quite abundantly. Anything that grows on the coasts no one, I presume, will doubt, could be as well reared within the basin of the 'Glades, a few miles west, if it should be reclaimed.

On the southernmost shores of the peninsula the royal palm is growing, and cocoanut trees of great size also, and it is not doubted that they will grow 2 degrees farther north.

Besides the trees common to the other parts of Florida, the palmetto, pine, cypress, live oak, red cedar, etc., there is found in this region the *Exostema carribæ*, or prince wood; the *Conocorpus exeta*, or buttonwood; the *Hypomane mancinella*, or mangineel; *Sevtenæ febrifuga*, or Florida mahogany; the *Guaicum officinale*, or lignum vitæ, and *Hammetis patens*. There are several species of the *Myrtaceæ*, principally trees known to warm climates, and also several of the family *Sapotacea*, among which is the ironwood. These are only a small portion of the hammock growth, for it may be said that nearly all the families of plants found in the tropical regions of this part of the globe are represented in south Florida.

South of Cape Canaveral the proximity of the Gulf Stream doubtless has it influence on the climate. We have perhaps to look to the Antilles and to Yucatan for identities of most of these productions, and it may safely be concluded that those not brought by human hands were brought from thence by common means of birds and the drifting of the sea. I have been informed by a gentleman of Key West, who has paid some attention to the natural history of the peninsula and

keys, and particularly to the character of its vegetation, that instances have come to his knowledge of the apparently spontaneous appearance in that region for the first time of trees, shrubs, and herbs of families belonging to the tropics, and that an examination of the species will enable the botanist to identify most of them as belonging either to the West India islands, or to the southern coast of the continent beyond Cape Cartoche, or to the southern Gulf coast.

The following excerpts from the manuscript work of John Lee Williams, in reference to the Everglades and cypress swamps, will be found of interest, and especially in regard to the occupancy of these hammocks or islands by the Indians at an early date.

EVERGLADES.—MS. OF JOHN LEE WILLIAMS, ESQ.

The Pay-hah-o-kee, or grass-water, extends from 25° 36′ nearly to the twenty-seventh degree of north latitude, or about 120 to 130 miles long, and 70 miles at its widest part. It is bounded on the south by large islands, which separate it from the Florida Keys; on the west by small islands and the big cypress swamp; on the north by pine islands and the Lochahache swamp, and on the east by large islands which separate it from the Atlantic. It is a large basin of water sprinkled with small islets, overgrown with saw-grass from 4 to 6 feet high. The average depth of water is from 2 to 4 feet, but cut up with many meandering channels of open water, sometimes not more than 1 foot wide, and in other places spreading into small ponds. In these channels have been discovered deep round holes of clear water. Whether these are springs or sink holes is unknown. They, however, abound with fish, turtle, and sometimes, though rarely, they are haunted by the manatee or sea cow, a large, shy, amphibious animal. One of these animals was taken by Colonel Harney which weighed eight or nine hundred pounds and had a skin three-fourths of an inch thick. They yield a large quantity of valuable oil, and their bones are an excellent substitute for ivory. The Everglades are based upon the soft limestone rock which we have before described as the substratum of the whole territory. Its elevation above the tide has not yet been accurately leveled, but it is believed to be fully 20 feet. The grass is so thick in some places as to prevent the passage of canoes or boats. Generally speaking, however, the grass is much more sparse. Many of the islands are but little above the level of the water, but some of them are from 2 to 3 feet high, with a soil as rich as any that can be formed. Others are more sandy. The principal timber on most of these islands is wild oak, wild fig, papaya, and cabbage palmetto, thickly festooned with a great variety of vines. All the islands are surrounded with dense grass circles from 100 to 500 yards wide. Boats can only approach the outward edge of this circle.

A circle of mangroves is often formed inside of the grass. The Indians cultivate the inside of the islands, only leaving a border of wild oak and wild fig, which are very ornamental trees. The wild fig is by the Spaniards called havi. It is a little fig about the size of a kernel of corn—a perfect fig in miniature. In their fields they plant corn, pumpkins, tobacco, squashes, melons, and lima beans in abundance. Cocoanuts, plantains, bananas, and sweet potatoes are found on some of the islands. It is very probable that coffee would grow here, as frost never reaches these islands.

Chitto-tus-te-nug-gee, or Snake warrior, * * * took possession of an island about 20 miles west of Little River; had procured to be cleared about 20 acres of first-rate land; built upon it two small towns, and drew to it from Sam Jones's men near 60 inhabitants. About 3 miles west of Chitto's island is situated Tuscanes. It is inhabited by an Indian family, who have erected a few houses and cultivated some small fields of corn and cane. The island cultivated and usually inhabited by Sam Jones is about 20 miles west of Tuscanes. It is about half a mile long, but not quite so wide. It has three villages and as many hunting grounds. Attached to this are many smaller islands, all cultivated, for provisions, but no houses. Narrow channels of water separate them from each other. The old chief is said to have here 70 warriors, many of them with families.

Most of these islands swarm with fleas, cockroaches, and mosquitoes. A great many islands were found highly cultivated, but it is not probable that one-tenth part of the islands have ever been visited by the whites. On the southern route from the Miami River, and about 40 miles from that stream, there is a beautiful island called Hocomothlacco. Around this island there is a circle of grass or mud 400 yards wide. It is highly cultivated with provisions. Seven miles north and northwest of this lies Efanoc-co-quecheé. This is not cultivated, but has some cleared land on it. It is used as a kind of caravansery or stopping place for boats on their route across the Big Cypress. Six miles northwest is

Co-chok-o-ne-ha-jo. This island is cleared and cultivated. It is near the center of the 'Glades. Six miles farther is In-tas-kee, a large island, inhabited and richly cultivated. From this island the current passes to the east; after passing it the current sets to the southwest. The circumstances give credence to a statement made by a respectable gentleman who resides near the border of the 'Glades and who has often visited them. He states that not far from the center of the Everglades there is an immense spring rising from the earth, covering an extent of several acres and throwing up a large quantity of water with great force, and supplying the Everglades with all the water flowing through them. This is rendered somewhat probable, as the Lake Okechobee receives two large rivers (the Kissimmee and Thloth-to-pop-ko-hatchee) without any apparent outlet. The northeast part of the Everglades terminates in the Lochahachee swamp.

BIG CYPRESS—MS. OF JOHN LEE WILLIAMS, ESQ.

The Big Cypress is a part of the Everglades, grown up to timber land from the natural decay of vegetable matter. In passing west from the Everglades for several miles the grass is unmixed with bushes or water. The tall grass grows from mud, which becomes more firm as you proceed. Then come clumps of bushes and clusters of cypress trees, which increase in size as you proceed west and north, until the swamp becomes a dense forest of large trees encircled with vines.

This swamp extends 30 miles each way. Here are scattered islands of hard ground, 2 feet above the waters of the swamp, covered with timber and vines of various descriptions, among which wind lagoons of clear water. These are drained by numerous small streams which pass under the mangrove bushes into the Gulf. Among these islands, Sam Jones and the Prophet, as well as many of the Spanish Indians, have formed fields and villages, which were thought to be inaccessible to white men until Colonel Belknap explored their haunts and broke up their settlements.

The following reference to the incidents of the Seminole war may excite interest to pursue the subject further by those who have heretofore given but little attention to this most interesting part of our American history in its dealings with the Seminole Indians:

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT BY THE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY IN THE FLORIDA EXPEDITION IN 1841 AND 1842, TAKEN FROM THE FILES OF SAID DEPARTMENT.

FLORIDA EXPEDITION, U. S. SCHOONER FLIRT,
Key Biscayo, January 24, 1841.

SIR: With the entire disposable force of this expedition, consisting of 90 seamen from the barges *Otsego*, *Wave*, and this vessel, and 60 marines, I started on the night of the 31st of December to penetrate the Everglades, in cooperation with Colonel Harney, of dragoons, with 100 troops. The leading object of the expedition was to surprise the town of Arpiarka, or Sam Jones. Our movement, being by night, was necessarily slow, the nature of the country through which we passed interposing obstacles almost insurmountable. At midnight of the 2d instant we reached the camp of Chitto Tustenuggee, upon an island upon the borders of the Everglades, situate midway between Little and New rivers. This camp was the advance of Arpiarka's towns, and had been abandoned apparently ten days or a fortnight. On the third day the detachment from the *Otsego* was sent, in company with six artillery boats, to examine a neighboring island bearing east, distant 4 miles, and returned that night, having found the recent signs of two people. We remained at Chitto's camp until noon of the 4th, when we moved upon Arpiarka's camp. This was found to have been abandoned at about the same period as Chitto's. The principal town was situated upon the largest of a group of seven islands due west, and distant 2 miles from Pine Island, around which the waters of the Everglades pass immediately into New River. Each island of the group had been inhabited and planted, and from the extent of the clearings and number of wigwams left their population could not have been less than 600. The pumpkin and lima bean were the chief culture of these islands, indeed of all those we visited in the Everglades. Early on the 4th we started for Pine Island, where, having discovered no more indications of a recent presence of the Indians, the expedition returned to Arpiarka's camp, when it was determined to start early on the morning of the 6th to cross the Everglades to the west coast with the hope of finding the Spanish Indians embodied there at Onasas or the Fortune Tellers Island. This was accordingly done, and while examining a small island on our route, upon which the Indians were in the habit of hiding their comty, a boat with two persons in it was discovered and as immediately disappeared. Pursuit was ordered by all the boats in hopes of inter-

cepting it at one of the thousand channels through which it might escape. After a fruitless hunt, the boats were recalled, when, at the request of Colonel Harney, I started with eleven boats that had returned, consisting of two from this vessel, six marine boats, and three from the artillery, to pursue in the direction of a neighboring island with the hope of finding them upon it. In this we were disappointed, but met four boats retreating from it, which were taken up, but not till three of the men in them had been killed and the fourth wounded, and the rest of the people then abandoned them and secreted themselves in the grass. A private of artillery was slightly wounded in this skirmish. While hunting those who lay concealed in the tall saw grass, a fifth boat was discovered, but so far in advance that it effected its escape, it being impossible to overtake it and secure those already around us. In the meantime Colonel Harney came up with the remaining boats; and although the entire force of 250 men was thrown out to hunt these seven people, two of them were not found until the next day—when they were taken by a detachment under Lieutenants Sloan, of marines, and Ord, of artillery—but not until one man had fired twice, wounding Private Smith, of marines, and Sergeant Sayers, of artillery, the latter mortally. This Indian, Chici by name, was known to be a celebrated guide throughout the Territory, and orders had been given to take him alive. Upon his assurance that Arpiarka was to be found on the edge of the cypress north of New River with 100 men prepared and determined to fight if invaded there, the expedition retraced its steps to hunt him out, and encamped at Arpiarka's town on the night of the 8th. In the afternoon of the 9th we were again in motion, and at midnight reached Fort Lauderdale, in New River, where were deposited the wounded and the prisoners, and two days' rest given to the force from its unceasing labors at the oars.

On the night of the 11th the expedition moved again, and at daylight on the 12th had reached the point where it supposed Arpiarka was posted. After a fruitless hunt along the cypress for 10 or 12 miles, satisfied that he was not there, but had fled to his last retreat near Okechobee, Colonel Harney determined to return to his post, and having furnished me with his guides, I resumed with my force the course across the Everglades and reached that night Arpiarka's camp.

* * * * * * *

Before day on the 13th we moved for the town of Onasa, the fortune teller, and, having passed two small islands, encamped at night at Council Island, whereon the Indians from all sides of the Everglades assemble for consultation. It bears from Arpiarka's camp west southwest distant 10 miles. There were no recent indications of Indians having been there. On the 14th at noon, having passed several small islands, we got an observation for latitude in 26° north, at an abandoned field of the Seminole Indians, and reached that night Alligator Island, bearing from Council Island west by south distant 20 miles, having passed two small keys, the most westerly of which is the beacon for crossing the 'Glades, having upon it a solitary cabbage tree which is seen for 10 miles around over the fields of grass. Here Lieutenant-Commander Rodgers, of the *Wave*, commanding the advance with his boats, discovered a canoe which he speedily captured, having killed the Indian who guided it, he refusing to surrender.

This proved to be the boat that had escaped on the 6th instant, and contained, besides a man, a woman and two children. On the 15th, early after noon, we reached Onasa's camp, in latitude (observed) 26° 3', distant 10 miles from Alligators Island, having passed on our route several small islands. This we found deserted, as had been all the others, for some weeks, nor did we afterwards discover any signs of the Indians in the Everglades. On the 16th our course was about southeast by south, distant 19 miles; on the 17th, south half west, 20 miles, through clusters of small islands, which we examined and found to have been cultivated at one time by the Indians but now universally abandoned. The towns of Chikika's people were visited and were found only tenanted by the skeletons of those people upon whom justice had been executed by Colonel Harney. On the 18th, steering southwest, we entered Harneys River, distant from the last encampment 10 miles, and encamped for the night on its banks, about 12 miles from its source. The next morning, the 19th, descended this beautiful river about 12 miles and reached the ocean on the western coast of Florida, in latitude 25° 19' north. This river empties into the sea 5 miles south of Key McLaughlin, and is navigable for small-class steamboats nearly to its source.

Rodgers River also enters the Everglades at the south end of Key McLaughlin, but it is not so broad or deep as this.

* * * * * * *

Respectfully, sir, etc.,

JOHN T. MCLAUGHLIN,
Lieutenant, Commanding Expedition.

FLORIDA EXPEDITION, FLIRT, AT SEA,
Off Caximbas, October 25, 1841.

SIR:

* * * * * * *

On the 10th of the month, with 200 men, we ascended Shark River into the Everglades, and after visiting all the intermediate islands reached Chikikis on the morning of the 14th. Here, by appointment, we met Captain Burke, of artillery, with 67 men, whose movement from Fort Dallas, on the Miami, was simultaneous and in cooperation with that of this expedition. Having joined the forces, we proceeded immediately to the Prophet's Landing, on the borders of the Cypress. Finding no indications of a recent presence of the Indians here nor at the islands visited, we retraced our steps to the south and west.

On the 19th instant, after worming our way in the mangroves through a small stream called the Tiat-ka-hatchee, we opened into a grassy lake studded with islands, and in the distance discovered two Indians in a canoe. Pursuing their trail, it led to the fields they were cultivating, which we reached as they were leaving them. Their packs, cooking utensils, provisions, and three canoes fell into our hands. The party was supposed to be an advance of the prophet's people, and consisted of 10 or 12 persons. A force followed them for part of two days, until the trail could no longer be traced.

After destroying the growth of the islands, consisting of from 50 to 60 acres of pumpkins, beans, peas, etc., we continued our course to the sea and emerged from the Everglades 15 miles north of Cape Roman. Here I returned to this vessel, and the command, under Lieut. Commander John Rodgers, has continued its route to the Caloosahatche.

Respectfully, sir, etc.,

JOHN T. MCLAUGHLIN,
Lieutenant, Commanding Expedition.

KEY BISCAYO, *March 23, 1842.*

SIR:

* * * * * * *

On the 9th instant, with detachments of men from the *Van Buren*, *Otsego*, *Phenix*, and *Wave*, I left Fort Dallas and entered the Everglades, following the mainland to the southward and westward, approaching it as near as practicable with the present low state of water, searching the various islands for the hostile Indians and their settlements. On the following day I found upon a small key, remote from observation, a large quantity of prepared compty, deerskins, articles of clothing, and cooking utensils, carefully preserved, and two cabins which had been erected about a week previous. I destroyed everything useful to the Indians and continued in the same direction upon the trail of four of them traveling on foot to a small key, upon which they had encamped, remaining two nights, and had been abandoned four days previous, their trail, which we soon lost, then leading over a rocky bottom, through shoal water, toward Long Key.

On the 11th instant we had reached a distance of about 8 miles from Cocoanut Island, where the extreme shoalness of the water rendered the canoes useless. From this point I dispatched Lieutenant-Commanders Biddle and C. R. P. Rodgers, each with detachments of men on foot, to scour the country to the southward and westward, who, after a most fatiguing march of three days, returned.

The former reported that in company with Lieutenant-Commander Rodgers he followed the edge of the pine land to the southward until reaching Cocoanut Island, where they separated, he taking a westerly course to examine the pine keys in that direction, and on his return to the canoes searched the numerous islands between Long Key and the mainland. He discovered no Indian trails of less than four days old, which upon following were lost in the pines.

Lieutenant-Commander Rodgers reported that upon leaving Cocoanut Island he crossed the pine barrens in a southerly direction and penetrated some distance into the mangrove keys, and, finding no indications of Indians, he again entered the pines and pursued it until he reached the trail he made from Fort Harney on the 26th ultimo, when he returned with his command to the canoes.

On the route he pursued no very recent indications of Indians having been there was perceptible.

On the 15th instant, from the same point, I dispatched Acting Commander Lovell, with a detachment of men, to proceed in a westerly course and examine a portion of Long Key and the islands lying to the westward of it. He informed me that soon after crossing Long Key he struck the trail of 10 Indians leading to the northward and westward, and following it reached an island upon which they encamped three days previous, and finding that several of his men had broken

down, he was compelled to return to the canoes. No Indian settlements were seen by him.

I then concluded to continue my operation in canoes, as the men were unable to do so on foot, in consequence of which I passed to the eastward of Long Key, near where I found a field containing an acre with thriving corn, etc., growing, which I destroyed, and in the Everglades to the northward of that key several islands which had been inhabited and cultivated but abandoned from eighteen months to three years. Supposing the trail seen by Lieutenant Lovell led to the Big Cypress, I crossed the Everglades to the source of Sharks River, and by a different route reached the head of the Miami without finding any, from which circumstance I infer that the Indians are concealed somewhere between Cocoanut Island and Cape Sable.

* * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

J. B. MARCHAND,
Lieutenant Commanding.

FLIRT, AT INDIAN KEY, *April 29, 1842.*

SIR:

* * * * * * *

Lieut. Commander John Rodgers, with a detachment from the *Madison* and the marines, returned on the 10th instant, with a scout into Okechobee, Kissime, and Tohopkeliga, under his instructions of February 1, a copy of which I had the honor to inclose you on the 15th of that month. The duties performed by this detachment have been of the most arduous character.

Since the 9th day of October last, excluding an interval of twenty days, they have been employed without intermission in canoes. Every portion of the Everglades and water courses in the interior from Lake Tohopkeliga south have been visited by them and examined and large fields and settlements broken up and destroyed. A copy of Lieutenant-Commander Rodgers's highly interesting report will be forwarded to you.

Immediately upon the return of Lieutenant-Commander Rodgers, Lieutenant Herndon was sent with his command in the *Madison* to bring off a garrison left with supplies on Fish-eating Creek.

He will ascend the Calahoosa Hatche and thence cross the country to Fort Centre. * * *

Since the return of the party from Lake Okechobee, Lieutenant Sloan, of marines, has been and is still employed with his command on the compty grounds between the Miami and New rivers, with instructions "to explore every acre of ground."

* * * * * * *

In the meantime the residue of the force, under Lieutenant-Commanders Marchand and John Rodgers, divided into small parties, will endeavor to ferret out the party of the enemy still in the south end of the peninsula. The attention of these officers has also been directed to three rivers having their source in the Big Cypress, on the western coast, and emptying into the Gulf near Fuche-hatche, Biddles Harbor, and Nokosee Cayo. These streams have never yet been visited by whites and were once haunts of the Indians.

Yesterday morning the *Flirt* found the brig *Statira*, Babbidge, master, with a cargo of sundries, from New York on the 11th of April bound to St. Marks, ashore on the reef to the southward and in sight of Cape Florida light-house.

* * * * * * *

Respectfully, etc.,

JOHN T. MCLAUGHLIN,
Lieutenant, Commanding Naval Forces, Coast of Florida.

The Hon. A. P. UPSHUR,
Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 17, 1898.*

The honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of a survey made within the Everglades of Florida, with a view of securing lands for homes for Seminole Indians remaining in said State.

The facts leading to this survey are fully set forth in my report of an investigation into their condition, under date of March 19, 1898, and this one should be considered supplementary to my former report. In accordance with my recommendation, made in said report, that a survey of certain lands of the east boundary and within the so-called Everglades, consisting of what is known at present as "Pine Island" and "Long Key," adjacent, and certain lands known by the Indians as "Big City," be made, on July 18 last, the honorable Commissioner instructed me to proceed to Florida and superintend and designate the above lands to J. O. Fries, C. E., appointed as special agent to the General Land Office, for the purpose of making said surveys; to consult with surveyor-general of Florida in relation to survey matters; to consult with the land agents of the different railroads, supposed, incidentally, to be interested in the lands, etc.

On July 21, I met Surveyor Fries at Tallahassee, visited the office of the surveyor-general, and obtained such notes of old surveys as were necessary for the contemplated work. Mr. Fries being under my instructions, on the same day I directed him to proceed to Fort Lauderdale without delay (Fort Lauderdale being the nearest point where supplies could be obtained for the work). I met Mr. Fries at the above place on July 25, and, under my instructions, the surveying corps was organized. I experienced some difficulty in procuring reliable and experienced men, as no others, I knew from my experience in the Everglades, could be depended upon. I went with Mr. Fries within the Everglades and designated the lands to be surveyed, consisting of the islands and lands above indicated. The work was commenced and prosecuted earnestly and actively, in anticipation of the severe rains due there.

The facts in regard to the work done by Mr. Fries are fully set forth in his report to the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, under date of August 29, a copy of which is attached hereto as part of this report. The facts set forth therein will relieve me of entering into all the details, as Mr. Fries has been very specific. The work, in my opinion, has been done well, as will be more clearly shown in the field notes which Mr. Fries has filed in the land department at Tallahassee.

In order that the honorable Commissioner may fully understand the work which has been done, the location of said lands, and their character, I have filed with this report a map, upon a large scale, to which I especially call your attention, as it particularly shows the character of the lands, Indian settlements or villages, Indian cultivation of these hammocks or islands, etc.

This map, with the letter of J. O. Fries, I think, will be all that is necessary for the honorable Secretary to understand fully the lands surveyed, and perhaps to be considered as completing the work assigned me at that place; but I would respectfully submit the following in regard to these lands which have been surveyed:

(1) *Character of the lands.*—The State of Florida claims these lands under the "Swamp act of 1850." No survey has been made heretofore within the boundaries of lands embraced in the so-called "Swamp list No. 87." The lands surveyed are evidently not swamp or overflowed lands at any time of the year. The survey was made to medium low-water mark.

The tract known as "Big City" is an old settlement. The Indians, for many years, have cultivated the hammocks indicated on the plat of the survey. At present quite a number of their houses are standing there. Below the first village tropical fruits, such as guavas, lemons, or limes were planted and are still growing. Fields were also found where they had cultivated sweet potatoes and other vegetables. According to the statement of Mr. Stranahan, storekeeper at Fort Lauderdale, Job Farrow, and others, they have occupied these lands from time to time as their home. Within a year past they have been occupying lands. About one year ago a Mr. Moore took possession of the cultivated hammocks, and which

these Indians had cultivated for many years, and is at present occupying them, and probably anticipates a title through the State if it should ever be in possession of the ground. I am in hopes that the Department will not allow this, as it is a valuable tract of land for these Indians and they are anxious to preserve it.

"Long Key" and "Pine Island," as shown by the map, are particularly suited for the Indians. Their rich hammocks there have been cultivated by them, and the islands have been occupied by the Indians for several generations past.

I wish to call your attention to one fact in regard to the survey of these lands that may cause some discussion if an attempt be made to exempt them and transfer them to the State. The islands are peculiar in shape and in many parts do not include a majority or greater part of the quarter quarter-section, which I understand is the unit in determining the character of swamp lands. It is a legal question, upon which I am not competent to give an opinion, but I would venture to say that no court would countenance the cutting up into parts of these islands and destroying their homogeneity and utility.

In connection with the reservation of these lands, in an interview with Governor Bloxan, July 18 last, he informed me that he had reserved these lands and certain muck lands contiguous, forming a rectilinear tract estimated at 10,000 acres. Governor Bloxan is, without doubt, interested and earnest in his effort to secure lands for the Seminole Indians, and will do everything that is possible within his power with that object in view. I am of opinion, from my conversation with his excellency and the land commissioner of Florida, that they are firm in the belief that they have the power and right to secure these lands to the Indians and that it depends upon them to secure them; and I have no doubt about a feeling or jealousy existing in regard to this right or power. May not the authorities of Florida be mistaken in this and questions arise if left entirely to them to set aside these lands? Questions may arise particularly with the railroad companies, holders of large numbers of land certificates which have been issued by the State, creating it might be prior liens on these lands. I submit the above in regard to cooperation with the State and the railroads, to be considered especially if the honorable Commissioner desires to set aside adjacent or contiguous marshy lands in order to form rectilinear tracts.

(2). *In regard to quantity of land surveyed.*—This can not be determined definitely until maps of the tracts are made by the survey department, but, approximately, the dry lands surveyed probably will amount to 3,000 acres. Of this amount not more than 1,000 acres are suitable for cultivation. Of the 1,000 acres about 150 acres are rich hammock lands. The other lands are suitable for raising fruits, and, with a little cultivation, sweet potatoes and vegetables of different kinds. I do not think that they are capable of supporting over 100 persons.

The Florida Drainage and Sugar Company contemplate the drainage of these Everglades. A corporation has already been formed and surveys about completed, and the attempt to drain will be made on a very extensive scale. What effect it will have upon these islands or the Everglades generally is problematical. It is contemplated that about one-third of these lands will be drained. Possibly this survey may be very beneficial, exposing a large amount of deep muck land. If so, it will be quite an important factor in determining the quantity of marshy lands adjacent to these hammocks or islands to be set aside.

I would advise that Pine Island, Long Key, and Big City, if set aside, be connected and lands be set aside for that purpose forming contiguous tracts. The whole tract need not be rectilinear, but the different tracts contiguous or adjacent should be as nearly so as possible.

This survey includes, with the exception of three small islands south of these lands surveyed, all the lands on the east coast that I am aware of that are serviceable for the purpose contemplated. The next important step to secure lands other than these for the use of these Indians is a survey of these islands above referred

to, and lands on the west side of the Everglades, mentioned in my former report. It will be impossible, however, to make any further surveys until next winter. It is my opinion, from my experience there, that the best time to survey the lands or hammocks on the west coast and the islands referred to would be about the 1st of April.

It is not necessary to defer some action in regard to obtaining authority from Congress enabling the Secretary to act in the matter—that is, to set aside, purchase, or exchange lands for the use of these Indians. In accordance with my previous recommendations, I would suggest that Judge Vandevanter, Assistant Attorney-General for the Department, prepare a bill to be submitted to Congress at its next session, in which bill authority should be given the honorable Secretary to act in the matter. The session will be a short one, and it would be necessary to have the bill prepared early so as to receive attention promptly. It need not be voluminous, but contain a recital of the power asked—that is, to set aside, purchase, or exchange Government lands for others held by different corporations and the State of Florida.

Respectfully submitted.

A. J. DUNCAN,
United States Indian Inspector.

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA., *August 29, 1898.*

Honorable COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *Washington, D. C.*

SIR: As special agent for the examination of surveys, appointed July 18, I have the honor to report the following:

On the 9th day of July, while residing in Titusville, I received a telegram from United States Indian Inspector A. J. Duncan, inquiring if he could secure my services for a survey near Fort Lauderdale, Fla. I immediately answered by telegraph that I was willing to undertake the work, but would like to have full particulars before giving a final answer. On the 12th of July I received another telegram from the same party, stating that particulars would be telegraphed from Washington.

On July 18 I received a telegram from the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., stating that I had been appointed a special agent, General Land Office, and to report to Inspector Duncan at Tallahassee, at noon Thursday, July 21. In order to reach that place at the stated time I was compelled to leave Titusville next morning, on account of the poor railroad connections. Of the several different routes, I traveled by Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad to Orlando, and from there by the Florida, Gulf and Peninsular Railroad to Tallahassee, arriving there in the forenoon of the day fixed by the telegram.

I reported as directed to Inspector Duncan, and with him visited the United States surveyor-general's office, receiving there the letter marked "E," July 18, from the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, and also package of stationery, blanks, etc., sent from the Department for my use. After receiving necessary instructions from Inspector Duncan in a letter, a copy of which is hereto attached, marked "Exhibit A," and having taken and subscribed to my oath of office before a notary public, I left Tallahassee same date with instructions to meet said Inspector Duncan at Fort Lauderdale.

On July 25 I met Inspector Duncan at Fort Lauderdale. July 26 I spent at this place, making all necessary arrangements for my future work in the Everglades. I engaged as chainmen O. L. Hardgrave and R. S. King, as axman A. H. Marshall, and as flagman J. G. Farrow, and, holding the office of notary public for the State of Florida, I administered to them the oaths prescribed in the Manual of Survey of Public Lands. I inferred, and was assured by Inspector Duncan, that my instructions from your Department carried with them power to employ assistants.

July 27 I went with Inspector Duncan to the Everglades. Certain lands were viewed and designated by him for survey. On the same day Inspector Duncan directed me by letter to survey certain lands within the Everglades designated by him. A copy of said letter is attached herewith and marked "Exhibit B."

On July 28, after sending our camp outfit and provisions by team to Big City, I commenced survey of the first tract, designated as "Big City," and located in section 36, township 50 south, range 41 east, and in section 1, township 51 south, range 41 east. In this survey my first object was to identify or, if necessary, reestablish the northwest corner of township 51 south, range 42 east, and also to find the exact variation of the compass needle, as it is now on the Government lines adjoining this corner. For this purpose I proceeded by foot to Modelo station, where I found and located township line between townships 50 and 51 south, range 32 east. From the northeast corner of section 4 on this line I ran west 3 miles, carefully noting all the marks and posts from the original Government survey. The variation of the needle was found to be 3.31 east. I failed to find the township corner, and as the field notes did not give any witness or bearing trees to the same I was compelled to go back 1 mile east and rerun the line westward, so much more necessary, as I at once detected that the measurements given in said notes were not in accordance with the topography of the country. For complete notes of this survey, and for my method of reestablishing the missing township corner, I respectfully refer to my field notes, which I have submitted to the surveyor-general of Florida according to your instructions. I only here mention that I had to run and measure 7½ miles to accomplish my object, occupying the time from the 28th to the 30th, inclusive, of July.

August 1 I found that the duties of axman—opening of dense timber, making corner posts, and what was not the lightest part of the work, to carry heavy lightwood posts out in the Everglades over boggy marshes—were entirely too heavy to be done by only one man. I therefore employed J. W. Pearce for an additional axman, and administered the oath.

From the township corner, reestablished as above stated, I ran 2 miles west, north 1 mile, west 1 mile, north 1 mile, and west a half mile, to quarter section post on south boundary of section 21, township 50 south, range 41 east, setting all posts required by law and taking full and complete notes.

All these lines, with exception of the first mile, were extremely difficult and exhausting; we were often sinking to our waists in black muck, and in many places we were actually compelled to effect our progress by creeping on "all fours."

On August 4 I meandered the island, included in tract 1, and finished the survey of this tract.

I therefore proceeded to the second tract, what is known as "Pine Island," or one of the so-called "Prophet Islands." I had first intended to carry our necessary outfit on our backs to our camp on this island, but from my experience in running my lines over the marshes, I saw that this method was impossible. I therefore rowed my boats to New River. On the 6th day of August Mr. O. L. Hargrave resigned, unable to stand the hardships, and in his place I engaged Dennis O'Neill, to whom I administered the required oath.

August 8 we started with two boats loaded with our camp outfits from New River for Pine Island. The water on the Everglades was very low, and it was only with the greatest difficulty we could move along. For 6 to 7 miles we were obliged to drag the boats over very shallow or nearly dry places, often sinking to our armpits into the black muck, suffering under the burning sun for lack of drinkable water. Numerous moccasins were found and many killed.

Although working our hardest for twelve hours, we could not reach our destination and were compelled to encamp for the night in the marsh, continuing our trip the next morning, arriving at Pine Island at noon, completely exhausted. We erected our camp in a hammock on the northeast end of the island.

August 10 I commenced the survey where I left on August 5, at the quarter-section post on south boundary of section 21. I ran west 1½ miles, north from southwest corner of section 21 one mile, west a little over a mile to the Everglades, setting corner posts and taking complete notes.

The peculiar shape of Pine Island, or, rather, group of six larger and smaller islands and hammocks, all included under this name, made the meanders of the same not only very extensive, but also in the greatest possible manner hard to execute. Most of the lines had to be cut through a dense growth of saw grass, often 10 to 15 feet in height, and so thick that a man could not push through it. The hot sun, lack of drinking water, and danger of the numerous snakes abounding in this place made this work very hard.

The third tract, Long Key, is located about 2 miles west of Pine Island. From personal investigation I found it absolutely impossible to run a line across the Everglades between these two points. I therefore ascertained the location by triangulation, selecting for my object on Long Key a very conspicuous dead live oak. I located my base line on the west side of Pine Island and took my angles. By repeating my observations several times and reading my vernier to half a minute I was able to correctly locate the oak, afterwards serving me for a point of beginning for my meanders. Crossing over to this island, I meandered not only the four separate islands that constitute the Long Key, but also three smaller hammocks located on the east side of the main island.

If anything, this survey was still more difficult than that of Pine Island, and our sufferings were very great.

The above work occupied our time to the evening of August 20.

After returning from the Everglades to Fort Lauderdale, on August 22, I proceeded to the fourth tract designated by Inspector Duncan to be surveyed. This tract is located about 3 miles south of Big City, and could have been to better advantage surveyed directly after the first tract, but as a rainy season was at hand, Inspector Duncan deemed it advisable to survey Pine Island and Long Key before surveying tract 4, as the heavy rains expected would interfere very much with the survey of those islands farther out in the 'Glades. Accordingly, I left Fort Lauderdale August 23 and made my camp near the center of the west boundary of township 51 south, range 42 east.

Beginning at the northeast corner of section 12, township 51 south, range 41 east, I ran south 2 miles, thence west nearly 2 miles to the Everglades. The quality of this tract, upon closer examination, was found to be such as to not warrant meandering or running any further section lines. I returned to Fort Lauderdale August 26, thus ending my work in the field.

August 27 I spent in Fort Lauderdale making maps and reports, and returned to my home in Titusville, Fla., on August 29.

The circumstances under which this survey was made were uncommonly trying and difficult. I have already mentioned some of them—the snakes, the soft condition of the marsh, the scarcity of good water, the dense growth of saw grass and underbrush, the hot sun; but to all these must be added the millions of mosquitoes and other poisonous insects which pursued us day and night and "made life a burden."

To Inspector Duncan much credit and gratitude is due for the success of the work. His former experience in the Everglades enabled him to anticipate the difficulties to be encountered and provide for them by the selection of assistants who were capable physically, by experience in the Everglades, of enduring the daily hardships they had to contend with.

The men were liberally paid. The price may at first seem to be rather high, but taking into consideration the sufferings they had to undergo, I am free to testify that they certainly deserved all they earned; and I know that even double the price could not induce them to again undertake a repetition of this survey under

the same circumstances, when, if undertaken during the early months of the year, the same survey could be executed much easier and much cheaper.

For the liberal supply of the most wholesome and excellent subsistence we all are very much indebted to Inspector Duncan, who in every particular insisted upon us having good and wholesome food. His judgment, formed by experience, proved good—that only men well fed and well treated could conquer all the difficulties and obstacles in our way. With poorly paid and fed men the object of the work would have failed

A surveying party, organized by the Everglade Draining Company, paid only a meager amount and poorly equipped, started a few days after our departure from Fort Lauderdale into the same tract of the Everglades, but were compelled to return after a few days without accomplishing anything.

Respectfully submitted.

J. O. FRIES,
Examiner of Surveys, General Land Office.

EXHIBIT H.

RULES GOVERNING THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE IN THE WITHDRAWAL OF FUNDS FROM THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, DEPOSITED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT AS AGENT, BELONGING TO INMATES OF THE HOSPITAL, THE SAME BEING UNDER ACT APPROVED JULY 1, 1898.

1. The superintendent shall give a separate bond as agent in the sum of five thousand dollars, with sureties satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful custody and disbursement of all funds received by him as agent.

2. He shall keep in books, subject at all times to the inspection of the proper officials, a separate account with each patient having money on deposit, showing amount received, expended, and the balance of each.

3. He shall deposit in the United States Treasury, in his name as agent, not later than at the end of each month, all funds now in his hands or which may hereafter be intrusted to him by or for the use of patients, which shall be kept as a separate account.

4. He is authorized to draw therefrom, on his order, from time to time, for the use of such patients, not to exceed for any one patient the amount intrusted to the superintendent on account of such patient.

5. He shall, on or before the fifteenth of each month, render a certified statement (in duplicate) to the Secretary of the Interior showing the state of this fund at the close of the preceding month, together with a detailed statement giving the individual amounts received and expended on account of each patient, the duplicate statement to be forwarded to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Interior Department for verification and file in his office.

6. He may, subject to the limitations of the law, draw, as such agent, within the penalty of his bond, such sums as in his judgment may be necessary for the use of individual patients, either by check for minor payments or a check stating on the margin on whose individual account it is drawn, either as a final payment or as a major advance on his account on deposit.

Respectfully submitted.

W. W. GODDING, *Superintendent.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
September 26, 1898.

Approved.

C. N. BLISS, *Secretary.*

APPEALS IN PENSION CASES.

REPORT

OF

ASSISTANT SECRETARY WEBSTER DAVIS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1898.

APPEALS IN PENSION CASES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, October 1, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report relating to appeals in pension and bounty-land cases for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1897, and ending June 30, 1898.

The work in connection with these appeals is performed by the board of pension appeals under my personal supervision, and relates to appeals to the Secretary from the adverse action of the Commissioner of Pensions in claims for pension and bounty land; to the disposition of such other appeals from the Commissioner of Pensions as involve questions of attorneyship and fees in pension cases; to the rules of practice; and to all correspondence with claimants or attorneys having reference to such appeals.

It will be remembered that on January 31, 1896, your predecessor issued an order creating the division of pension affairs, to take the place of the board of pension appeals, which had been established under the provisions of law, and to which the entire force of the board of pension appeals was assigned for duty.

In addition to the legitimate work of the board of pension appeals, there was transferred to the division of pension affairs all matters and correspondence relating to pensions which had hitherto been conducted by the patents and miscellaneous division of the Department.

As under the existing appropriation there could be no increase of the force, and in view of the additional work attending this transfer, and especially in view of the unprecedented number of new appeals, the organization of the division of pension affairs was found by experience to be wholly impracticable; hence, at my suggestion, on November 20, 1897, you issued an order revoking the order of January 31, 1896, and reestablished the Board of Pension Appeals, as provided for in the appropriation bill, and returned to the patents and miscellaneous division the work formerly assigned to that division.

Experience has shown that this change has been highly beneficial. It has enabled the Board of Pension Appeals to confine its labors solely to the considerstion of appeal cases, without the annoyance and confusion attending the increase of work which had no connection therewith.

Under the present organization, all the decisions are carefully

reviewed by the chairman and two vice-chairmen before they come to my hands, when they are again carefully examined, and revised, if necessary, before approval.

The following consolidated statements show the classification and amount of work performed during the period to which this report relates, namely:

Original appeals.

Appeals pending July, 1897	1,742	
Appeals filed from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898	12,132	
Total		13,874
Appeals wherein Pension Bureau was sustained	3,173	
Appeals wherein Pension Bureau was reversed	391	
Appeals dismissed	867	
Total		4,431
Appeals pending July 1, 1898		9,443

Fee appeals.

Appeals pending July 1, 1897	68	
Appeals filed from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898	549	
Total		617
Fee appeals wherein Pension Bureau was sustained	331	
Fee appeals wherein Pension Bureau was reversed	19	
Fee appeals dismissed	79	
Total		429
Fee appeals pending July 1, 1898		188

Motions for reconsideration.

Motions for reconsideration pending July 1, 1897	74	
Motions for reconsideration filed from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898	626	
Total		700
Motions for reconsideration overruled	456	
Motions for reconsideration sustained	71	
Motions for reconsideration dismissed	19	
Total		546
Motions for reconsideration pending July 1, 1898		154

Correspondence.

Letters referred to the Commissioner of Pensions	7,757
Letters written relating to appeals	5,063
Letters written in the Assistant Secretary's room, miscellaneous	14,242
Total letters written	19,305

The following comparative statement will show the number of appeals and motions which have been filed and disposed of each year since July 1, 1894:

Filed from July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895	5,227
Filed from July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896	5,122
Filed from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897	5,862
Filed from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898	13,307
Disposed of during the year ending June 30, 1895	6,576
Disposed of during the year ending June 30, 1896	4,605
Disposed of during the year ending June 30, 1897	5,075
Disposed of during the year ending June 30, 1898	5,406

It will be observed from the foregoing that the constantly increasing number of appeals to which your attention was invited in my last annual report has continued.

The number of appeals and motions for reconsideration filed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898 (13,307), is unprecedented in any one year in the history of the Board of Pension Appeals since its organization—fifteen years ago. From a careful examination of the records it is found to be far in excess of the number filed in any two years preceding.

It is also observed that the proportionate increase has continued from July 1, 1898, to October 1, 1898, the date of this report, and that there are now pending 11,820 appeals and motions for reconsideration.

Of the number of appeals and motions for reconsideration disposed of during the fiscal year, 965 have been dismissed. This has been done for various reasons; many upon recommendation by the Commissioner of Pensions for reconsideration by the Pension Bureau; some at the request of appellants, and some on account of changed conditions which rendered such action necessary.

Of the remaining number (4,441), in which decisions have been rendered, there have been 481 reversals, or 10.83 per cent.

The appeals filed involve nearly all legal and medical questions arising in pension claims, and the endeavor has been to adopt a uniform ruling upon all the issues presented, so far as practicable.

Upon an examination of the files it is found that a very large proportion of the appeals is based upon medical grounds. This is especially true in claims filed under the act of June 27, 1890. Many of these original and increase claims under said act have been thus rejected, from which action arose the appeals. They also include many cases where the pension was reduced or wholly terminated under the preceding administration and a claim for restoration has been denied by the Bureau of Pensions.

In view of the fact that the average age of the surviving soldiers of the war of the rebellion is now upward of 60 years, and very few, if any, are free from physical disability, while the majority are seriously disabled, I have been disposed to give the act of June 27, 1890, a liberal construction, with the view of granting relief in such cases in the spirit which prompted the enactment of the law.

Hence, on February 23, 1898, I directed by special order that claims under the act of June 27, 1890, should be examined with great care, and that in claims for restoration, if the certificate of examination indicated that the pension originally allowed was warranted under a just and impartial construction of the law, the appealed cases should be returned to the Bureau of Pensions for a special examination, or another medical examination, or both, as might be deemed necessary. It was held to be lawful and just that such pensioners should be granted a fair hearing, and be allowed an opportunity to show by competent proof that they were disabled in the degree and on account of the causes alleged at the date when the pension was reduced or terminated.

In connection with this class of claims it is also observed that a large number of appellants have taken issue with the Commissioner of Pensions upon his refusal to grant them the benefits of the act of March 6, 1896.

Said act provides that where one or more declarations for pension have been filed under the act of June 27, 1890, and under a new declaration the claim should be allowed, such pension shall date from the time of filing a former declaration, provided the evidence in the case shall show a pensionable disability to have then existed.

A liberal and just construction of this provision has been directed, to the end that such claimants shall not be deprived of what they are justly entitled to under the provisions of law.

Numerous appeals have been filed which relate more particularly to the rules of practice obtaining in the Bureau of Pensions, which, it is contended by appellants, are all adverse to the interests of claimants.

While there has been no disposition to interfere with the details of the administration of the Pension Bureau, yet the contentions of these appeals rendered it necessary to give them a fair and impartial consideration and render a decision thereon.

Order No. 352, issued by the Commissioner of Pensions on December 24, 1897, prohibited the consideration of increase claims within one year of date of last adjudication in the case.

In the appeal case of John W. Granless (9 P. D., 285), this order was revoked and set aside, and the former rule, holding that such claims would not be adjudicated until six months after the allowance of the original claim, though when declarations therefor were filed claimants should be ordered for examination as soon as practicable (increase, when granted, commencing from date of surgeon's certificate), was reestablished.

By order of the Commissioner of Pensions it was directed, under date of November 23, 1897, that—

all claims referred to the medical referee for medical examination, of claimants residing in foreign countries, will be returned to the files of the adjudicating divisions without issuing orders for such examination, there to remain until further orders.

Under these instructions it appears that the adjudication of all claims of foreign residents was suspended from that date.

In the consideration of appeals from this action it was held, on August 12, 1898, in the case of Henry McFadden (9 P. D., 437), that the law-making power has made no distinction on account of the residence of claimants, and there should be none in the execution of the law; that the rights of claimants residing in foreign countries should not be abridged, and every opportunity should be freely given to them to establish their claims, without discrimination.

In a decision rendered August 26, 1898, with your approval, in the case of H. S. Berlin, attorney, on appeal, it was held that the practice which prevailed in the Pension Bureau denying to claimants or their authorized attorneys the right to examine the evidence obtained by special examination, except that relating to criminal charges and investigations, was unjust to claimants and unwarranted by law. It was therefore directed that all orders or instructions having that effect should be revoked.

Also, in a decision rendered August 27, 1898, with your approval, wherein Charles and William B. King, attorneys of record, were appellants (9 P. D., 478), from the refusal of the Bureau of Pensions to permit their representative to examine the reports of examining surgeons in cases where they are the recognized attorneys, it was held that while it was not deemed proper to issue an imperative order relating to this practice, the suggestion was freely made, under the authority conferred by the act of July 18, 1894, that the instructions of the Commissioner of Pensions be modified to the extent that representatives of recognized attorneys in a given case, who have written authority from their employers, be granted the same privilege of examining certificates of examining surgeons as is provided by law for the attorneys in person.

It was also directed that all orders or instructions affecting the rights of claimants or their properly accredited attorneys, shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his information and approval prior to their promulgation,

Without any intended reflection upon the administration of affairs in the Bureau of Pensions, it may be stated that the foregoing illustrations serve to indicate, to some extent, the cause or basis of the unprecedented and overburdened files of the Board of Pension Appeals.

POLICY OF THE DEPARTMENT IN PENSION DECISIONS AND RULINGS.

It has been the policy of the Department to respond, as far as the evidence and law would permit, to the liberal spirit in which the pension laws have been enacted. In the large number of cases which have been considered on appeal, it has been the aim to brush aside technicalities, to give due weight and consideration to the evidence, guarding well the lawful rights of the claimants, and the interests of the Government, and protecting the integrity of the pension roll.

The ninth volume of departmental decisions in pension claims has just been issued in substantial form, embracing important opinions rendered in the different classes of cases, with the view of establishing uniform and consistent rulings governing the administration of the pension laws.

A brief reference to some of these decisions, showing their importance and the character of the work, deserves a passing notice in this report.

AID AND ATTENDANCE.

In the case of Ira W. Hayford (9 P. D., 307) it was held that when it is established beyond any reasonable doubt that, on account of pensioned cause or causes, or any pathological sequelæ thereof, the pensioner is not only "totally incapacitated for performing manual labor," but can neither dress nor undress himself without the aid and attendance of another person, as is shown by the evidence and certificate of medical examination in this case, the Department will construe the said aid and attendance as such "frequent and periodical personal aid and attendance of another person" as is contemplated by the provisions of the act of July 14, 1892, and as warranting the allowance of the rate prescribed in the said act.

COMMENCEMENT.

In the case of Stephen Hiett (9 P. D., 313) claimant, on August 20, 1890, filed a claim for increase on account of increased disability from causes for which he was then pensioned, also alleging other disabling causes not heretofore claimed for. On the final adjudication of these claims he was given a rating for the newly alleged causes of disability, disease of eyes and mouth, they having been accepted as established, and his pension was increased, but the increased rate was made to commence August 20, 1896, the date of the last medical examination, instead of from the date of filing the claim, August 20, 1890.

This action was affirmed on appeal November 30, 1896, but on a motion for reconsideration, filed December 2, 1897, said former decision was set aside, it being held that claims for additional pension, based on newly alleged causes of disability, not specific, such claim, if allowed, dates from the time of filing such application, and not from the date of the examining surgeons' certificate establishing a pensionable degree of disability from said newly alleged cause.

DEATH CAUSE.

In the case of Napoleon B. Trask (9 P. D., 113), it was held that the pension laws should be construed in the liberal and generous spirit which prompted their enactment, and where doubts can not be resolved by evidence, presumption should incline toward the soldier; so, where the evidence, lay and medical, goes to show that the cause for which pension was granted to soldier was complicated with a disease which

was the immediate cause of his death, the Department will sustain the widow's claim.

In the case of Sarah J. Smith (9 P. D., 266), the sailor, her late husband, was pensioned for disease of heart. The attending physician during his last illness certified that death was caused by "pneumonia, exhaustion, and purulent infiltration," after an illness of three months' duration.

The widow's claim was rejected on the ground that the alleged cause of death was not due to the disability for which pensioned. On appeal to the Department it was held that inasmuch as the principle desideratum in a case of lobar pneumonia is the maintenance of the proper action of the heart, to which the treatment is mainly directed, and in view of the fact that the sailor was pensioned for disease of that most important viscus, and that the evidence in the case shows that said disease, as well as pneumonia, was an important factor in the death cause, the question as to the relation of the acute disease of lungs to the preexisting chronic disease of heart is one of complication, not of pathology, the claim is reopened and submitted for readjudication and allowance.

DECLARATIONS.

In the case of George Ellis (9 P. D., 223), it was held that where it was shown that claimant was incapacitated for earning a support by manual labor in a pensionable degree, under section 2 of the act of June 27, 1890, at the time of filing his application for pension under said act, by disabling causes not alleged by him in his application, but shown not due to vicious habits, the claim should be admitted.

A more liberal rule as to what a declaration for pension under the act of June 27, 1890, should state was made in the case of John H. Sharon (9 P. D., 272), it having previously been held that a claimant under said act should specifically allege all disabling causes for which pension was claimed, but in this case it was held that as a declaration was substantially in the terms of the law, and the claimant in his statement to the examining board alleged the disabilities he claimed for, the claim was held to be valid.

HELPLESS MINOR.

In the case of Ellie Morris (9 P. D., 353) it was held:

A child who is an incurable epileptic, having a falling fit once a week, on an average, and nervous attacks much oftener, who is vigorous in body but dull mentally, who is able to attend to his personal wants except when suffering from an epileptic seizure, and can perform some remunerative labor, but not nearly sufficient to afford him a support, is "permanently helpless," in the contemplation of the law, and the pension on his account should be continued.

In the case of the minors of David S. Sharer, deceased (9 P. D., 189), it was held that where a minor pensioner is insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless, he shall not be deprived of his share

of the joint pension upon arriving at the age of 16 years while there are other children under that age, but shall continue to receive the same as if he were still under 16 years of age, instead of but $2 per month while other children under that age survived.

In the case of the minor of William Johnson (9 P. D., 452), it was held that the claimant, 24 years old, who had been an inmate of an asylum for feeble-minded persons, who does not know her age, is unable to comprehend numbers above 5, is capable of receiving only the most elementary instruction, and, in the opinion of the surgeon detailed to examine her, is permanently incapacitated for earning a living and requires the care and attendance of another person daily, is entitled to continuous pension under the act of June 27, 1890, as a permanently helpless minor.

HONORABLE DISCHARGE.

In the case of Elsie Hummel (9 P. D., 311) for pension under the act of June 27, 1890, the claim was rejected on the ground that her late husband, the soldier, was not finally honorably discharged, he having died in the service. On appeal it was held:

When the soldier has served a term of ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and has been honorably discharged therefrom, reenlists, and dies during his subsequent term of service, his death not being the result of a violation of any law, rule, or regulation of the military or naval service, the requirements of the act of June 27, 1890, as to length of service and honorable discharge are fulfilled, and his widow is entitled to pension on compliance with the other conditions of the act.

LINE OF DUTY.

In the case of Margaret M. Hoffman (9 P. D., 227), the War Department reported that claimant's husband, Oskar Hoffman, principal musician of the Twenty-third United States Infantry, was accidentally killed in line of duty while on a pass to hunt; that hunting was encouraged in the Regular Army, and regarded as improving the soldiers as marksmen (as was shown in the late Spanish war), and as much in the line of duty while on such pass to hunt as while undergoing small-arms practice at the target range, and that a soldier killed or wounded while so engaged, not in consequence of any willful neglect or improper conduct on his part, is considered in the line of duty.

The case was submitted to the Department by the Acting Commissioner of Pensions for a ruling on the record, and it was held by me that, in view of the fact that the records of the War Department are usually accepted as conclusive upon all other questions relating to soldiers' service, the contemporaneous record made by the proper medical officers that soldier was in line of duty when killed should be regarded, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, as controlling upon that question.

MARRIAGE.

In the case of Mary A. Miller (9 P. D., 209), it was held that a colored woman, and former slave, who married and cohabited with a white man and ex-soldier, in the State of Texas, has no pensionable status as the widow of said soldier for the reason that such marriage was in violation of the laws of that State, and was null and void.

In the case of Margaret L. Thomas (9 P. D., 139), it appeared that the claimant was married to the soldier by a ceremony in 1875, and lived with him in Michigan until his death, in 1895; that at the time of said marriage soldier had a wife living, who procured a divorce from him in 1877, all of which facts were unknown to the claimant during the lifetime of the soldier. Under these facts it was held, that as claimant was the innocent party, and was kept in ignorance of the fact that a legal impediment to her marriage to soldier existed at the time of such marriage, and that during all the time from the removal of the impediment, in 1877, to soldier's death, in 1895, the parties cohabited together as husband and wife, uniting in conveyances, and joining in church membership, and deporting themselves generally in accordance with good morals, and being universally recognized by their neighbors, friends, and acquaintances as husband and wife, a valid marriage subsequent to the removal of the impediment would be presumed.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

In the case of Isaac Goodin (9 P. D., 261) it was held that a certificate of medical examination not sworn to, made by a person who had ceased to be an examining surgeon or a member of a board of examining surgeons, can not be considered the certificate of a civil surgeon, but is without authority of law and null and void; and a claimant having submitted to such examination under protest should have the benefit of an examination by a duly authorized examining surgeon or a board of examining surgeons.

MEXICAN WAR.

In the case of Zachariah Winkler (9 P. D., 173) it appeared that the claimant was a member of Powell's Battalion, Missouri Mounted Volunteers, which was raised for service in the Mexican war, but instead of being sent to Mexico said battalion was assigned to duty in Oregon to protect the frontier. The members of said organization were denied pension under the act of January 29, 1887, on the ground that said organization "did not serve in Mexico, nor on either the coast or frontier thereof or en route thereto;" neither had claimants been "personally named in any resolution of Congress for any specific service in said war."

On March 3, 1891, however, Congress passed an act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to place on the pension rolls the names of

the surviving officers and enlisted men of said organization who had been honorably discharged, "subject to the limitations and regulations of the pension laws of the United States for pensioning the survivors of the Mexican war."

Claimant was pensioned under said act at the rate of $8 per month, when he applied for increase under the act of January 5, 1893, which provided for the increase of the pension of every pensioner who was then on the rolls at $8 per month on account of service in the Mexican war, and who was wholly disabled for manual labor and in such destitute circumstances that $8 per month was not sufficient to provide him with the necessaries of life, to $12 per month.

His claim was rejected by the Pension Bureau on the ground that he was "not provided for by the act of January 5, 1893, his present pension having been granted under the special act of March 3, 1891, instead of the act of January 29, 1887." In other words, because not pensioned on account of service in the Mexican war.

On appeal it was held that—

The provisions of the act of Congress of January 5, 1893, providing an increase of the rate of pension granted on account of services in the Mexican war to survivors of said war, are applicable to survivors of Powell's Battalion, Missouri Mounted Volunteers, Mexican war, who are pensioned under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1891, for service during the war with Mexico, and such surviving members of said organization are entitled to receive the increased rate of pension provided by said act of January 5, 1893, under the same conditions, limitations, and regulations as other Mexican war survivors who are pensioned under the provisions of the act of January 29, 1887. Departmental decisions of June 16, 1896, on Brookman's appeal (7 P. D., 260) overruled, and ruling No. 237 of the Commissioner of Pensions modified.

That is, the act of March 3, 1891, put the surviving officers and enlisted men of Powell's Battalion on the same footing as those who actually served in Mexico or on the coasts or frontiers thereof, or en route thereto, and overruling all former decisions holding the contrary.

PRESUMPTION OF DEATH.

In the case of Annie Dennis, formerly Reno (9 P. D., 243), the claim was rejected on the ground that the evidence failed to prove the death of claimant's first husband. This action was affirmed on appeal. It appeared from the evidence that claimant's first husband left her in 1873 to go to Chicago, Ill., for medical treatment, and she states that a few months later she received a letter purporting to be from his sister stating that he had died in hospital in that city.

The special examiner failed to verify this statement, for the reason, as he stated, that there were so many persons of the same name as soldier's family and so many hospitals in that city that it was impracticable to make a thorough investigation as to soldier's death. The claimant, relying on this information as to her husband's death, married one Holmes in 1877, who procured a divorce from her in 1882 on the

ground of desertion. She married the soldier in 1883, who died in 1890. Her first husband had never been heard of in that community since 1873. On a motion to reconsider, it was held that these facts were sufficient to raise the presumption of her first husband's death prior to her marriage to the soldier, that such marriage was legal, and that she was the widow of said soldier for pensionable purposes.

PENDING CLAIM.

In the case of William H. Hughes, deceased (9 P. D., 152), the prior rule established in the cases of Jacob Wolhart (8 P. D., 226), Henry Groppe (8 P. D., 293), Griggs Soper (8 P. D., 394), that when soldier's claim was rejected and notification of the rejection sent to him, and he had reasonable time within which to manifest an intent to prosecute the case further, and, having failed to do so, he must be held to have abandoned it, and it was, therefore, not a pending claim within the meaning of section 4718, Revised Statutes, and the act of March 2, 1895, and the widow in such case could not prosecute the claim further, was overruled and set aside and a more liberal rule, that in a soldier's claim in process of adjudication when he died the widow has the right to do anything in the claim that the deceased could have done had he been living, including the right to appeal her deceased husband's claim to the Secretary of the Interior, was substituted therefor.

SERVICE.

In the case of Susan C. Peniston (9 P. D., 178), for pension on account of her late husband's service in the Black Hawk war, her claim was rejected by the Pension Bureau, on the ground that soldier's company was called out for the purpose of protecting the frontier of Missouri against the Indians, and such company operated on the frontier of Missouri, hence not at the seat of the Black Hawk war. It appearing from a report from the War Department that the military organization in which claimant's husband served from August 29, 1832, to September 30, 1832, cooperated with the main body of troops in the suppression of the Indian hostilities during the Black Hawk war, on appeal it was held that his service was sufficient to comply with the requirements of the act of July 27, 1892, and the rejection of the claim was overruled.

In the case of William B. Watson (9 P. D., 182), the ruling in the case of David Oliver (7 P. D., 597), that the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of the act of June 27, 1890, were applicable to, and embraced only, such persons and their widows and minor children who had been regularly enlisted men, or duly appointed and mustered officers in military or naval establishments of the United States, and that those who served in the Revenue-Marine Service on vessels which cooperated, by direction of the President, with the Navy, as provided in section 2757, Revised Statutes, were not regularly appointed or mustered officers or enlisted men in the naval service, were not in the Navy or the naval

establishment of the United States, and consequently, neither they, their widows, nor minor children had any pensionable status under the provisions of said sections of said act, was overruled and set aside, holding that a service of ninety days, or more, during the war of the rebellion, in actual cooperation with the Navy, under the orders of the President, and the honorable discharge from such service are sufficient to give the officers and seamen of the United States Revenue-Marine Service a pensionable status, under the provisions of said sections.

VICIOUS HABITS.

In the case of Morris Hess (9 P. D., 252), his claim under the act of June 27, 1890, was rejected on the ground that a ratable disability was not shown independent of rupture; that the claimant was unable to prove that the latter was not due to vicious habits. On appeal I held that there being nothing in the case to arouse a suspicion that the disability was in any way due to vicious habits, or that the claimant had ever been addicted to vicious habits, or that his statement as to the circumstances under which the disability was incurred was untrue, the rejection on the ground stated was error, and was set aside.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

The attention of the Secretary of the Interior has heretofore been called to a condition which works a peculiar and unwarranted hardship upon the widows of those white soldiers whose domicile and matrimonial union have been in one of those States where marriages at common law are not recognized. Of these States there are perhaps three, certainly two. So far no attempt has been made by Congress to remedy this unjust condition, although many years ago Congress enacted section 4705 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which provided a universal, specific, and liberal means for the proof of marriage between colored and Indian soldiers and their widows.

As the law now stands, the widows of white soldiers whose marriage at common law took place in these excepted States have no redress whatsoever for what is clearly an unjust although not an intentional discrimination.

The widows of colored and Indian soldiers have for twenty-five years had the benefit of a law (act of March 31, 1873) which provided a means for uniform proof of marriage, and as this legislation affects alone the disposition of a gratuity provided by the General Government, it is in no way a contravention of the constitutional rights of each State to enact its own marriage and divorce laws.

I therefore earnestly suggest, in the interest of indisputable justice, that the attention of Congress be invited to this inconsistency and wrong.

In the consideration of such claims, the Commissioner of Pensions and this Department are, aside from the exception provided for in section 4705, Revised Statutes, confined to the provisions of section 2 of the act of August 7, 1882, entitled "An act to amend section forty-seven hundred and two, title fifty-seven, Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes," said section providing as follows:

SEC. 2. That marriages, except such as are mentioned in section forty-seven hundred and five of the Revised Statutes, shall be proven in pension cases to be legal marriages according to the law of the place where the parties resided at the time of marriage or at the time when the right to pension accrued. * * *

I therefore suggest such an amendment of this section by Congress as will insure uniformity in proof of marriage, under common-law conditions, to all claimants who are at present debarred under State laws or holdings.

Convinced as I am, from a knowledge of the injustice and hardship done many worthy soldiers' widows under the conditions cited, I have ventured to present the following amendment to section 2 of the act of August 7, 1882:

AN ACT to amend section 2 of the act of August 7, 1882.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all pension claims now pending, or that may hereafter be filed, where the validity of a marriage between a soldier and a claimant is at issue, it shall be sufficient, in the absence of any impediment to such marriage, to prove by satisfactory evidence that the parties thereto were joined in marriage by some ceremony deemed by them obligatory, or that they habitually recognized each other as husband and wife, and were so recognized by their friends and neighbors, and lived together continuously as such up to the date of death of one of such parties, or their divorce.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

My attention has also been brought to the lack of such legislation as would authorize the Commissioner of Pensions to direct payment of pension to others than the soldiers themselves when by reason of incompetency from various causes such payment could lead not only to hardship and distress to the soldier's family, but to his own detriment.

At present the Commissioner of Pensions may direct payment to the wife or guardian only in cases of mental incapacity or imprisonment.

This should be so extended as to authorize the Commissioner of Pensions to direct payment to the wife or the guardian of the children of a pensioner where it is shown that his habits are such as to unfit him to receive or disburse his pension, or where it is demonstrated that he is a spendthrift, an incompetent, an inebriate, or that his pension is spent in improper ways or upon improper persons.

These diverted payments should, of course, be made to properly authorized and competent bonded persons.

Your attention is invited to section 3, act of June 27, 1890, with a proposed amendment, as follows:

[Section 3, act of June 27, 1890.]

SEC. 3. That if any officer or enlisted man who served ninety days or more in the Army or Navy of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who was honorably discharged, has died, or shall hereafter die (or who having served for ninety days or more in the Army or Navy of the United States during said war died in such service, his death not being the result of a violation of any law, rule, or regulation of the military or naval service), leaving a widow without other means of support than her daily labor, or minor children under the age of sixteen years, such widow shall, upon due proof of her husband's death, without proving his death to be the result of his army service, be placed on the pension roll from the date of the application therefore under this act, at the rate of eight dollars per month during her widowhood, and shall also be paid two dollars per month for each child of such officer or enlisted man, under sixteen years of age, and in case of the death or remarriage of the widow, leaving a child or children of such officer or enlisted man, under the age of sixteen years, such pension shall be paid to such child or children until the age of sixteen: *Provided*, That in case a minor child is insane, idiotic, or otherwise permanently helpless the pension shall continue during the life of said child, or during the period of such disability, and this proviso shall apply to all pensions heretofore granted or hereafter to be granted under this or any former statute, and such pensions shall commence from the date of application therefor after the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That said widow shall have married said soldier prior to the passage of this act.

The proposed amendment is included within parentheses, and in effect provides relief for the widows and minor children of deceased soldiers who served ninety days or more, but did not receive a formal honorable discharge, as required by law, by reason of death while in the service.

The soldier's death while in the service is not always a basis for his widow's pensionable status under the general law. Also, under a literal construction of the third section of the act of June 27, 1890, the widow and minor children of the deceased soldier are barred from pension for the reason that he was not honorably discharged. Such cases are not numerous. Many of those which have come under my observation were very meritorious, and adverse action was imperative by reason of the language of the law. It is believed that the proposed amendment will authorize a just and equitable adjudication of such claims.

CONCLUSION.

Upon a careful review of the progress of the work of the Board of Pension Appeals during the past year, I am sure meritorious claimants have no reason for complaint, especially in view of the number of appeals and the inadequate force employed.

It has been the policy to consider the appeals in the order of date of filing, but exceptions to this rule have been made upon sworn testimony showing great destitution or impending death.

I desire to bear testimony to the fact that the results noted in this report could not have been obtained without the efficiency and zeal

with which the regular and detailed members of the Board of Pension Appeals, and the clerks and typewriters employed therewith, have performed their respective duties.

I deem it my duty to invite your attention to the necessity of having an additional force for the consideration of appeal cases.

Appeals long delayed occasion a more extensive correspondence and sometimes great injustice to appellants. It is therefore earnestly recommended that Congress be requested to provide for three additional members of the Board of Pension Appeals for the balance of the present fiscal year, making a total of twelve members, and that the same number be provided for in the annual appropriation for the next fiscal year. These, with the four clerks at $2,000 now provided for, and performing the same duties, and who should be continued under the next appropriation, will greatly facilitate the work before the board.

Respectfully submitted.

WEBSTER DAVIS,
Assistant Secretary.

Hon. C. N. BLISS, *Secretary.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1898.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as the annual report of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

This embraces tabulated statements showing the business done in the district land offices, 116 in number, with reports from the surveyors-general, numbering 17, giving particulars of operations in their respective districts during the fiscal year, which will be found attached in their proper places.

In the number of original homestead entries there is shown an increase of 11,730 over the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and in the area embraced in such entries an increase of 1,754,267.77 acres. In final homestead entries there was an increase in number of entries of 2,166, with an increase in area of land contained in such entries of 73,810.84 acres.

The entire disposals of public lands show an increase of 614,780.26 acres as compared with the aggregate of disposals during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The total cash receipts show an increase of $190,063.90.

DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The following is a statement of the acreage disposed of during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

CASH SALES.

	Acres.
Private entries	4,715.28
Public auction	25,955.29
Preemption entries	15,399.08
Timber and stone entries	60,955.73
Mineral-land entries	47,899.06
Desert-land entries	314,916.68
Excesses on homestead and other entries	9,567.48
Coal-land entries	4,078.63
Town-site entries	480.00
Supplemental payments	25.39
Cash substitution	40.00
Act of September 30, 1890 (extending time for payment for homesteads and preemptions)	160.00
Act of March 3, 1887 (sales of public land claimed on account of railroad grants)	3,201.02
Act of February 17, 1897 (to enable certain persons to secure title to public lands)	510.59
Act of January 18, 1897 (disposal of land in Greer County, Okla.)	136,854.28
Act of August 15, 1894 (Yankton, Sioux, and Siletz Indian ceded lands)	36.75
Act of September 29, 1890 (forfeited by railroad company and sold to individuals)	7,940.48
Total	632,735.74

MISCELLANEOUS.

Homestead entries, original		6,206,557.61
Timber-culture entries, original		160.00
Entries with—		
Military-bounty land warrants	1,580.00	
Agricultural-college scrip	160.00	
Private-land scrip	680.00	
Sioux half-breed scrip	3,225.05	
State selections	676,467.61	
Railroad selections	710,343.87	
Wagon-road selections	81,452.06	
Indian allotments	25,745.76	
Small holdings under act March 3, 1891	1,483.07	
Swamp lands and swamp-land indemnity lands	81,112.96	
		1,582,256.38
Total area of public-land entries and selections		8,421,703.73

INDIAN LANDS.

Cherokee	309.46	
Klamath Indian reserve	53.98	
Ute	19,360.65	
Osage trust and diminished reserve	5,686.18	
Chippewa	3,937.59	
Crow	480.00	
Ponca	258.80	
Omaha	1,030.00	
Sioux	637.17	
Colville Indian reserve	439.36	
		32,193.19
Grand total		8,453,896.92

RECAPITULATION.

Area sold for cash	632,735.74
Miscellaneous entries	7,788,967.99
Indian lands	32,193.19
Aggregate	8,453,896.92

Showing an increase of 614,780.26 acres as compared with the aggregate of disposals for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The foregoing does not include the following entries, the areas of which have been previously reported in the original entries of the respective classes:

	Acres.
Commuted homesteads (section 2301, Revised Statutes)	154,600.07
Commuted homesteads under acts June 15, 1880, and May 2, 1890	17,600.74
Indian land commuted under special acts	41,614.57
Under act August 15, 1894	130,698.16
Commuted timber-culture entries, act March 3, 1891	7,579.74
Final desert-land entries	127,807.99
Final homestead entries	3,095,017.75
Final timber-culture entries	868,133.73
Other areas consisting of military bounty land warrants, scrip locations, etc	12,657.36
Total	4,455,710.11

The filings and fees thereon are stated in the annexed table:

Kind of filings.	Number.	Fees.
Preemption	333	$1,088
Homestead	207	443
Coal	738	2,185
Town site	4	9
Reservoir	80	160
Mineral applications	1,421	14,210
Timber and stone applications	469	4,690
Total	3,302	22,785
Mineral adverse claims	356	3,560
Total	3,658	26,345

Miscellaneous fees as follows:

Reducing testimony to writing, cancellation fees, etc $67,775.42

CASH RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the cash receipts of the office from various sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

Sales of land at private entry	$6,173.47
Sales of land at public auction	39,934.07
Sales of land by preemption entry	20,367.42
Sales of timber and stone land	152,414.99
Sales of mineral land	208,489.01
Sales of desert land	208,978.73
Commuted homesteads (sec. 2301, Rev. Stat.)	210,535.25
Commuted homesteads under acts June 15, 1880, and May 2, 1890	25,621.03
Excesses on homesteads and other entries	13,272.04
Timber-culture entries commuted under act March 3, 1891	9,637.53
Sales of coal land	74,411.60
Sales of town lots	10,452.50
Sales of town sites	700.00
Supplemental payments	217.49
Graduation entries	640.45
Abandoned military reservations	975.05
Excess payments on locations made with swamp-land indemnity certificates	30.61
Cash substitution	50.00
Indian land commuted under special acts	58,271.81
Cash on final homesteads, ceded Indian lands	2,999.40
Competitive bids	1.00
Sisseton and Wahpeton lands	1,400.00
Act of March 2, 1895 (restoration to public domain lands not needed for naval purposes)	51.85
Act of September 30, 1890 (extending time for payment for homesteads and preemptions)	200.00
Act of March 3, 1887 (sales of land claimed on account of railroad grants)	6,217.49
Act of February 17, 1897 (to enable certain persons to procure title to public lands)	638.23
Act of January 18, 1897 (disposal of land in Greer County, Okla.)	29,101.65
Act of August 15, 1894 (Yankton, Sioux, and Siletz Indian ceded lands)	204,797.75
Act of September 29, 1890 (forfeited by railroad company and sold to individuals)	9,495.68
Total	1,291,076.10

FEES AND COMMISSIONS.

For homestead entries, original and final	$716,518.96	
For timber-culture entries, original and final	22,770.00	
For military bounty land warrants	89.50	
For agricultural college scrip	20.00	
For State selections	9,127.00	
For railroad selections	8,974.00	
For wagon-road selections	1,022.00	
For final commissions Sac and Fox lands	580.84	
For final commissions on commuted Sioux lands	42.78	
For preemption, coal, and other filings	26,345.00	
For reducing testimony to writing, etc	67,775.42	
		$853,265.50
Total receipts from disposal of public land		2,144,341.60
Total receipts from disposal of Indian land		100,317.49
Total receipts from depredations on public land		15,876.60
Total receipts from sales Government property		6,936.73
Total receipts from furnishing transcripts of records and plats, General Land Office		10,522.76
Total cash receipts		2,277,995.18

The total cash receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, were $2,087,931.28, showing an increase in receipts for the year ending June 30, 1898, as compared with the preceding fiscal year, of $190,063.90. The total expense of district land offices, for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers, incidental expenses, and expenses of depositing public moneys, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, was $617,411.77, an increase, as compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, of $12,674.84.

Number and class of final and original entries and selections made during the fiscal as compared with the

Class of entry.	Number of entries.	Number of acres.	Cash receipts.	
			Sales.	Fees and commissions.
FINAL ENTRIES.				
Private	92	4,715.28	$6,173.47	
Public auction	448	28,955.29	39,934.07	
Preemption	112	15,399.06	20,367.42	
Timber and stone	578	60,955.73	152,414.99	
Mineral	1,625	47,899.06	208,489.01	
Desert land	793	127,807.99	180,247.27	
Commuted homesteads (sec. 2301, Rev. Stat.)	1,247	154,600.07	210,535.25	
Commuted timber cultures (act March 3, 1891)	63	7,579.74	9,637.53	
Commuted homesteads (acts June 15, 1880, and May 2, 1890)	127	17,600.74	25,621.03	
Excesses on homestead and other entries	3,260	9,567.48	13,272.04	
Coal land	30	4,078.63	74,411.60	
Town lots	90		10,452.50	
Town sites	5	480.00	700.00	
Supplemental payments	34	482.62	217.49	
Graduation entries	29	2,420.37	640.45	
Abandoned military reservations	5	519.34	975.05	
Cash substitution	1	40.00	50.00	
Indian land commuted under special acts	1,209	172,349.48	258,069.56	
Sales of land under act January 18, 1897	909	136,854.28	29,101.65	
Under sundry acts	98	14,611.83	21,034.26	
Homestead	22,281	3,095,017.75		$111,117.66
Timber culture	5,691	868,133.73		22,756.00
Military bounty land warrants	25	3,580.00		89.50
Scrip locations under the several acts	107	10,008.80		20.00
Indian allotments	180	25,745.76		
Swamp lands patented		81,112.96		
Final commissions on Indian lands				623.62
Donation claims				
	39,034	4,887,516.01	1,212,344.64	134,606.78
Indian lands	517	32,193.19	100,317.49	
Total	a 39,551	4,919,709.20	1,312,662.13	134,606.78
ORIGINAL ENTRIES.				
Desert land	2,001	314,916.68	78,731.46	
Homestead	44,980	6,206,557.61		605,401.30
Timber culture	1	160.00		14.00
Total	46,982	6,521,634.29	78,731.46	605,415.30
RAILROAD, STATE, AND WAGON-ROAD SELECTIONS.				
Railroad	4,487	710,343.87		8,974.00
State (under the several acts)	4,619	676,467.61		9,127.00
Wagon road	509	81,452.06		1,022.00
Total	9,615	1,468,263.54		19,123.00
FILING AND MISCELLANEOUS FEES.				
Filing fees and mineral adverse claims	3,658			26,345.00
Fees for reducing testimony to writing, etc				67,775.42
Total	3,658			94,120.42
RECAPITULATION BY TOTALS.				
Final entries	39,551	4,919,709.20	1,312,662.13	134,606.78
Original entries	46,982	6,521,634.29	78,731.46	605,415.30
Railroad, State, and wagon-road selections	9,615	1,468,263.54		19,123.00
Filing and miscellaneous fees	3,658			94,120.42
Total	99,806	12,909,607.03	1,391,393.59	853,265.50
Deduct totals of decrease				
Net total of increase				

a Entries originated and completed within the year embrace 463,999.09 acres; entries originating in former years and heretofore so reported, but completed during fiscal year 1898, embrace 4,455,710.11 acres; total acreage of final entries within the year, 4,919,709.20.

year ending June 30, 1898; also the amount of cash for same, and increase or decrease year ending June 30, 1897.

Increase as compared with 1897.				Decrease as compared with 1897.			
Number of entries.	Number of acres.	Cash sales.	Fees and commissions.	Number of entries.	Number of acres.	Cash sales.	Fees and commissions.
	59.28			1		$671.22	
				54	133.96	349.18	
				26	3,148.59	4,215.26	
216	20,345.78	$50,889.73					
389	16,705.84	74,366.51					
229	30,364.63	26,037.99					
				40	5,781.13	13,356.48	
				22	3,737.49	4,955.68	
127	17,600.74	25,621.03					
987	3,068.65	4,030.31					
	177.12	23,282.50		6			
72		8,926.50					
1		32.80			13.76		
6					1,798.19	1,065.79	
22	1,987.76	515.12					
	519.34	843.05		32			
					120.00	150.00	
1,209	172,349.48	258,069.56					
876	131,605.67	27,788.83					
				582	97,394.83	137,663.70	
2,166	316,613.55		$13,560.00				
753	119,006.04		3,012.43				
				10	342.28		$20.50
			16.00	112	3,043.77		
				83	14,556.34		
					719,560.16		
			88.56				
				7	1,267.50		55.00
7,053	830,403.88	500,403.93	16,676.99	975	850,898.00	162,427.31	75.50
				190	53,316.72	338,398.82	
b 7,053	830,403.88	500,403.93	16,676.99	1,165	904,214.72	500,826.13	75.50
798	140,715.49	35,188.29					
11,730	1,754,267.77		164,425.74				
				4	486.60		51.00
12,528	1,894,983.26	35,188.29	164,425.74	4	486.60		51.00
				5,187	828,120.36		10,376.25
1,734	265,267.61		3,350.00				
4	1,652.36		12.00				
1,738	266,919.97		3,362.00	5,187	828,120.36		10,376.25
				509			5,287.00
			6,120.97				
			6,120.97	509			5,287.00
7,053	830,403.88	500,403.93	16,676.99	1,165	904,214.72	500,826.13	75.50
12,528	1,894,983.26	35,188.29	164,425.74	4	486.60		51.00
1,738	266,919.97		3,362.00	5,187	828,120.36		10,376.25
			6,120.97	509			5,287.00
21,319	2,992,307.11	535,592.22	190,585.70	6,865	1,732,821.68	500,826.13	15,789.75
6,865	1,732,821.68	500,826.13	15,789.75				
14,454	1,259,485.43	34,766.09	174,795.95				

b Net increase in number of final entries, 5,888; decrease of area in final entries, 73,810.84 acres; net increase of original entries, 12,524; increase of area, 1,394,496.66 acres.

ISSUE OF PATENTS FOR LANDS DISPOSED OF.

AGRICULTURAL PATENTS ISSUED.

Patents of the class denominated agricultural were issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, to the number of 30,293, containing approximately 4,846,880 acres, made up of the following, viz:

Cash patents	5,315
Homestead patents	20,390
Timber-culture patents	4,465
Military bounty land patents	56
Agricultural college scrip patents	7
Supreme Court scrip patents	4
Surveyor-general's scrip patents	25
Sioux half-breed scrip patents	28
Choctaw scrip patents	1
Arredondo scrip patents	1
Special act of Congress patents	1
Total	30,293

The class of patents embraced in the above includes all patents issued on final and commuted homestead entries, on desert-land, timber-culture, preemption, private cash, town-site, and other entries embracing land of an agricultural, nonmineral character.

This statement shows a decrease in the number of patents issued during the last fiscal year, as compared with the preceding year, of 1,794, and in the approximate number of acres contained therein a decrease of 287,040.

MINERAL PATENTS.

Of mineral and mill-site patents 1,259 were issued, as against 1,085 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, an increase of 174. Of coal patents 43 were issued, as against 32 for the preceding year, an increase of 11, and included an area of 4,907.93 acres, as against an area of 3,606.59 acres, an increase of 1,301.34 acres.

In the following table are shown the States and Territories in which mineral and mill-site and coal-land patents were issued:

State or Territory.	Coal land.	Area in acres.	Mineral and mill site.
Alaska			1
Arizona			29
Arkansas			6
California			84
Colorado	11	840	745
Florida			1
Idaho			24
Montana	12	1,521.97	129
Nevada			29
New Mexico	11	1,229.86	11
Oregon			18
South Dakota			53
Utah	1	160	113
Washington	2	276.10	14
Wyoming	6	880	2
Total	43	4,907.93	1,259

The mineral and mill-site patents issued, 1,259 in number, as above shown, embrace 2,492 mineral and mill-site claims and an area of 31,605.411 acres.

RAILROAD LANDS PATENTED.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, lands have been certified or patented on account of railroad grants as follows, viz:

Name of railroad.	Where located.	Number of acres.
Alabama and Chattanooga	Alabama	160.44
Central Branch Union Pacific	Kansas	2,824.40
Central Pacific (proper)	California	2,440.47
Do	Nevada	9,235.04
Do	Utah	160.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	Iowa	40.00
Central Pacific (successor to California and Oregon)	California	15,040.45
Union Pacific (successor to Denver Pacific)	Colorado	49,171.74
Florida Central and Peninsular	Florida	2,958.61
Gulf and Ship Island	Mississippi	200.60
Union Pacific (successor to Kansas Pacific)	Kansas	52,166.78
Do	Colorado	4,637.20
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	Iowa	120.00
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	Kansas	1,679.17
New Orleans Pacific	Louisiana	7,786.65
Northern Pacific	Minnesota	22,460.00
Do	North Dakota	4,267.13
Do	Montana	518,404.04
Do	Idaho	34,626.46
Do	Washington	30,714.69
Oregon and California	Oregon	57,815.84
Oregon and California (successor to Oregon Central)	do	72.75
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (act Aug. 5, 1892)	North Dakota	261.58
St. Paul and Northern Pacific	Minnesota	8,902.20
Sioux City and Pacific	Nebraska	80.00
Southern Pacific (main line)	California	9,788.85
Southern Pacific (branch line)	do	11,082.48
Union Pacific (proper)	Nebraska	1,239.92
Do	Utah	46,203.13
Do	Wyoming	102,697.45
Do	Colorado	35,175.97
Wisconsin Central	Wisconsin	120.80
Total		1,082,534.84

As against an area patented to railroads during the preceding fiscal year of 5,101,969.31 acres, showing a decrease of 4,069,434.47 acres.

SWAMP-LAND PATENTS.

The following statement shows the acreage of swamp and overflowed lands and swamp-land indemnity lands patented during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898; also the acreage reported to this office as claimed or selected by the several States to which the swamp laws have been extended, and the acreage of selections approved by the Secretary of the Interior during the same period. There is also added the total acreage certified and patented from the date of the passage of the earliest of the swamp-land grants to June 30, 1898:

Swamp lands and swamp-land indemnity lands selected, approved, and patented during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898; also the total number of acres patented since the dates of the grants.

State.	Swamp lands.			Swamp-land indemnity lands.			Total patented since dates of grants.
	Selected.	Approved.	Patented.	Selected.	Certified.	Patented.	
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama							433,282.52
Arkansas		223.32	240.00				7,674,405.16
California							1,745,933.80
Florida	1,915.00	12,922.44	13,646.76				17,156,970.99
Illinois		304.10	304.00				1,458,851.29
Indiana			847.88				1,258,990.93
Iowa		1,029.56	829.56				1,189,282.45
Louisiana:							
Act of 1849		7,037.11	7,037.11				8,720,026.47
Act of 1850		4,155.16	3,807.88		226.35	2,153.82	330,818.72
Michigan		127.16	127.16				5,675,671.50
Minnesota	108,070.38	47,445.04	49,737.69				3,655,227.00
Mississippi							3,320,395.29
Missouri			149.65				3,423,555.45
Ohio	1.24	1.24	1.24				25,776.95
Oregon		1,791.71	2,190.21				222,567.93
Wisconsin		200.00	40.00				3,354,934.82
Total	109,986.62	75,241.84	78,959.14		226.35	2,153.82	59,646,696.27

From the above table it will be seen that there were certified under the act of March 2, 1849, or patented under the act of September 28, 1850, as swamp land in place 78,959.14 acres, and that there were patented under the act of March 2, 1855, as swamp-land indemnity lands 2,153.82 acres, making a total of 81,112.96 acres certified or patented under the swamp-land laws during the fiscal year. The patents issued under these laws in the previous year amounted to 800,673.12 acres of swamp lands in place and 1,278.41 acres of swamp-land indemnity lands, making a total of 801,951.53 acres. Thus there were patented under the swamp-land laws during the fiscal year 720,838.57 acres less than in the previous fiscal year. This large decrease is due to the fact that all the large claims of record have generally been adjudicated, and that those remaining for adjustment (with the exception of newly surveyed lands in Minnesota, the Everglades in Florida, and the beds of lakes in California) are mere remnants of old claims which have heretofore been passed over on account of their being involved in contests or other conflicting claims, the removal of which requires, in many instances, much correspondence and its attendant delays.

INDIAN AND MISCELLANEOUS PATENTS.

The following statement shows the area of lands embraced in Indian and miscellaneous patents issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, by States and Territories, viz:

	Acres.		Acres.
Alaska	266.00	Montana	1,260.76
rk nsas	640.00	New Mexico	3,159.83
Colorado	76,427.69	North Dakota	40,815.29
Florida	11,612.97	Washington	132.63
Idaho	1,871.345	Wisconsin	4,252.67
Kansas	120.00		
Louisiana	36,013.73	Total	176,572.905

This is a decrease in area, as compared with the last previous fiscal year, of 323,731.465 acres, the area patented during the last fiscal year having been 500,304.37 acres. The decrease is chiefly in the area of Indian allotments patented.

CERTIFICATION OF LANDS GRANTED FOR EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Lists of lands selected by the several States and Territories, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, were duly certified during the last fiscal year to the amount of 459,122.66 acres.

The following is a table of the lists certified:

State or Territory.	Land districts.	Date of approval.	No. of list.	Grant.		Amount certified.
				Authority of law.	Purpose for which granted.	
						Acres.
California	Independence	June 15, 1898	7	Sec. 7, act Mar. 3, 1853.	School-land indemnity.	9,658.53
Do	Los Angeles	July 16, 1897	22	do	do	7,178.52
Do	do	Apr. 29, 1898	23	do	do	5,794.72
Do	Marysville	Apr. 18, 1898	15	do	do	2,847.50
Do	San Francisco	Apr. 29, 1898	63	do	do	21,074.95
Do	Sacramento	Feb. 26, 1898	11	do	do	2,943.76
Do	Shasta	July 16, 1897	8	do	do	21,995.42
Do	Stockton	July 29, 1897	19	do	do	1,010.91
Do	do	May 17, 1898	20	do	do	2,240.02
Do	Shasta	June 24, 1898	9	do	do	6,052.49
Do	Susanville	Feb. 21, 1898	8	do	do	24,562.76
Do	Visalia	Feb. 19, 1898	9	do	do	5,541.96
Florida	Gainesville	Nov. 2, 1897	19	Sec. 1, act Mar. 3, 1845.	do	199.97
Idaho	Boise	Oct. 4, 1897	7	Sec. 11, act June 3, 1890.	State normal schools.	2,569.58
Do	do	do	9	do	Insane asylum	2,961.68
Do	do	Oct. 5, 1897	7	do	Scientific schools	5,253.42
Do	do	Dec. 22, 1897	8	do	State charitable, educational, etc., institutions.	2,080.00
Do	do	do	6	Sec. 6, act June 3, 1890.	Public buildings.	3,047.00
Do	Lewiston	Feb. 21, 1898	8	Sec. 11, act June 3, 1890.	Scientific schools	960.00
Do	do	Mar. 9, 1898	8	do	State normal schools.	1,710.65
Louisiana	New Orleans	Jan. 14, 1898	24	Act May 20, 1826.	School-land indemnity.	201.17
Minnesota	Marshall	Sept. 28, 1897	3	Sec. 5, act Feb. 26, 1857.	do	40.00
Do	Crookston	do	5	do	do	80.00
Do	Duluth	Oct. 1, 1897	4	do	do	40.00
Do	St. Cloud	do	9	do	do	18.60
Mississippi	Jackson	Nov. 16, 1897	2	Act Feb. 20, 1895.	Agricultural college.	22,809.80
Montana	Helena	Oct. 2, 1897	6	Sec. 17, act Feb. 22, 1889.	Public buildings.	11,992.20
Do	Missoula	Oct. 7, 1897	5	do	Deaf and dumb asylum.	3,535.19

Certification of lands granted for educational and other purposes—Continued.

State or Tertory.	Land districts.	Date of approval.	No. of list.	Grant.		Amount certified.
				Authority of law.	Purpose for which granted.	
						Acres.
Montana	Missoula	Oct. 7, 1897	6	Sec. 17, act Feb. 22, 1888.	School of mines.	3,160.00
Do	do	Oct. 11, 1897	7	do	Public buildings.	9,680.00
Nevada	Carson City	July 22, 1897	22	Sec. 1, act June 16, 1880.	Support of common schools.	4,415.86
Do	do	Oct. 8, 1897	23	do	do	2,119.45
Do	do	Oct. 25, 1897	24	do	do	15,844.37
Do	do	Jan. 17, 1898	25	do	do	16,489.86
Do	do	Mar. 11, 1898	26	do	do	2,415.58
Oregon	Lakeview	Aug. 23, 1897	12	Sec. 4, act Feb. 14, 1859.	School-land indemnity.	4,012.89
Do	do	Oct. 25, 1897	13	do	do	411.05
Do	do	Jan. 3, 1898	14	do	do	9,083.39
Do	do	May 16, 1898	15	do	do	1,177.53
Do	La Grande	Nov. 16, 1897	8	do	do	3,868.18
Do	do	June 16, 1898	9	do	do	3,659.29
Do	Oregon City	Nov. 19, 1897	15	do	do	6,384.64
Do	do	May 18, 1898	16	do	do	18,053.40
Do	Roseburg	Nov. 16, 1897	15	do	do	3,014.67
Do	do	June 25, 1898	16	do	do	1,627.85
Do	The Dalles	July 20, 1897	12	do	do	4,400.38
Do	do	Feb. 7, 1898	13	do	do	7,182.79
Do	do	June 2, 1898	14	do	do	6,195.32
Do	do	June 15, 1898	15	do	do	4,623.77
Utah	Salt Lake City	Apr. 11, 1898	1	Sec. 12, act July 16, 1894.	Normal schools	1,560.00
Do	do	do	1	do	Blind asylum	1,240.74
Do	do	do	1	do	Reservoirs	3,562.16
Do	do	Apr. 26, 1898	1	Sec. 8, act July 16, 1894.	Agricultural college.	2,960.26
Do	do	May 11, 1898	1	Sec. 12, act July 16, 1894.	School of mines	3,471.07
Do	do	do	1	do	Insane asylum	2,243.92
Do	do	do	1	do	Hospital for miners.	2,119.96
Do	do	May 16, 1898	1	Sec. 8, act July 16, 1894.	State university	7,509.92
Washington	North Yakima	May 9, 1898	9	Sec. 16, act Feb. 22, 1889.	Agricultural college.	4,212.22
Do	Olympia	Oct. 25, 1897	13	Sec. 17, act Feb. 22, 1889.	Public buildings.	3,471.21
Do	Seattle	July 27, 1897	12	do	do	895.92
Do	do	Dec. 23, 1897	14	do	do	2,199.31
Do	Vancouver	July 23, 1897	9	do	State normal school.	3,639.31
Do	do	Oct. 25, 1897	12	do	Scientific school	1,585.96
Wyoming	Buffalo	Oct. 8, 1897	8	Sec. 11, act July 10, 1890.	State, charitable, educational, etc., institutions.	23,700.08
Do	do	Feb. 17, 1898	12	do	do	18,053.62
Do	Cheyenne	Nov. 9, 1897	10	do	do	2.125.70
Do	Douglas	Oct. 27, 1897	9	do	do	8,185.04
Do	Evanston	Nov. 23, 1897	11	do	do	8,182.41
Do	Lander	June 3, 1898	14	do	do	23,380.18
Do	Sundance	Mar. 4, 1898	13	do	do	1,000.00
Do	Buffalo	Oct. 26, 1897	5	do	Fish hatchery	1,118.26
Do	do	Nov. 27, 1897	6	do	do	440.15
Do	do	Dec. 10, 1897	3	do	Public buildings.	960.00
Do	do	Dec. 16, 1897	2	Sec. 6, act July 10, 1890.	do	3,178.59
Do	do	Dec. 23, 1897	5	Sec. 11, act July 10, 1890.	Insane asylum	600.00
Do	do	Jan. 31, 1898	4	do	Deaf and dumb asylum.	5,384.63
Do	do	Feb. 7, 1898	6	do	Penal and reformatory institutions.	4,048.01
Do	do	Feb. 18, 1898	4	do	Poor farm	80.00
Do	Cheyenne	Jan. 24, 1898	3	Sec. 6, act July 10, 1890.	Public buildings.	1,524.12
Do	Douglas	Nov. 3, 1897	3	Sec. 10, act July 10, 1890.	Agricultural college.	626.64
Do	do	Dec. 10, 1897	3	Sec. 11, act July 10, 1890.	Deaf and dumb asylum.	3,617.92
Do	do	May 12, 1898	7	Sec. 10, act July 10, 1890.	Agricultural college.	5,280.68
Do	Evanston	Nov. 16, 1897	4	do	do	4,039.27
Do	do	Jan. 25, 1898	6	do	do	2,224.33
Do	Sundance	Jan. 7, 1898	5	do	do	1,920.00
Do	do	Feb. 25, 1898	4	Sec. 11, act July 10, 1890.	Public buildings.	2,560.00
Total						459,122.66

The foregoing statement shows that 459,122.66 acres were approved and certified during the last fiscal year. The aggregate of lands of the same class certified during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, was 739,417.95 acres, showing a decrease during the last fiscal year of 280,295.29 acres.

In addition to this, selections aggregating 11,848.15 acres were canceled during the year.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Three private land claims in New Mexico, which were confirmed by the Court of Private Land Claims, have been patented during the fiscal year.

At least twenty other claims so confirmed and surveyed could be patented if the claimants would make the payments required by law. Section 10 of the act approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 854), provides, among other things, that—

> One-half of the necessary expenses of making the survey and plat provided for in this section, and in respect of which a patent shall be ordered to be issued, shall be paid by the claimant or patentee, and shall be a lien on said land, which may be enforced by the sale of so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose, after a default of payment thereof for six months next after the approval of such survey and plat, and no patent shall issue until such payment.

The method of enforcing this lien is not provided for by the act, and it is presumed that it would require an action at law on behalf of the United States against the owners of any such grant to recover the sum due for surveying and platting the claim.

I therefore recommend that the Attorney-General be requested to render an opinion as to the mode of procedure to be followed in enforcing the lien provided for by the act aforesaid in order that this office may take such action in the premises as may be deemed proper.

Recapitulation of areas embraced in patents issued as stated in the foregoing.

Patents.	1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Agricultural	5,133,920.00	4,846,880.00		287,040.00
Coal	3,606.59	4,907.93	1,301.34	
Mineral and mill site	28,756.472	31,605.411	2,848.939	
Railroad	5,101,969.31	1,032,534.84		4,069,434.47
Swamp	800,673.12	78,959.14		721,713.98
Swamp indemnity	1,278.41	2,153.82	875.41	
Indian and miscellaneous	500,304.37	176,572.905		323,731.465
School selections	739,417.95	459,122.66		280,295.29
Total	12,309,926.222	6,632,736.708	5,025.689	5,682,215.205

Net decrease, 5,677,189.516 acres.

BOUNTY-LAND BUSINESS.

The following is a statement of the number of acres represented by military bounty-land warrants located in the several land States and Territories for the year ending June 30, 1898, or not heretofore reported, which warrants were issued under the acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855. The aggregate number of acres is computed at the rate of $1.25 per acre. It does not show the exact area of the lands located with the warrants:

	Acres.		Acres.
Arizona	160	Montana	160
California	160	North Dakota	120
Colorado	1,900	South Dakota	160
Idaho	320	Utah	920
Michigan	480	Washington	360
Minnesota	5,440		
Missouri	440	Total	10,620

Summary of warrants.

Denomination of warrants.	40 acres.	60 acres.	80 acres.	120 acres.	160 acres.	Total.
Act of 1847					5	800
Act of 1850	5		2			360
Act of 1852	1					40
Act of 1855		1	12	14	42	9,420
Total	6	1	14	14	47	10,620

FINAL ENTRIES PENDING.

It appears from the reports of the different divisions of this office that at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, there were 16,430 final entries pending, an increase of 456 over the number of final entries pending in the office June 30, 1897.

VACANT PUBLIC LANDS, WITH AREA RESERVED AND APPROPRIATED.

Reports have been received from the various land offices giving an approximate estimate of the quantity of vacant public lands, together with the area reserved and appropriated, in the several land districts

at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, of which the following is presented as a recapitulation:

State or Territory.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.			
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama	522,373		522,373	86,240	32,049,387	32,658,000
Arizona	11,930,820	42,438,208	54,369,028	12,738,022	5,685,455	72,792,500
Arkansas	3,696,990		3,696,990	1,920	29,844,590	33,543,500
California	34,272,434	8,230,589	42,503,023	16,189,170	40,668,890	99,361,083
Colorado	35,273,705	4,434,846	39,708,551	6,225,533	20,456,566	66,390,650
Florida	1,592,893	164,382	1,757,275	19,840	33,487,385	35,264,500
Idaho	11,268,786	32,939,163	44,207,949	1,999,869	6,682,382	52,830,200
Indian Territory				19,575,040		19,575,040
Iowa					35,228,800	35,228,800
Kansas	1,080,883		1,080,883	987,875	50,334,242	52,383,000
Louisiana	690,527	65,018	755,545	1,474,834	26,632,809	28,863,188
Michigan	505,895		505,895	87,746	36,225,359	36,819,000
Minnesota	3,246,498	2,473,828	5,720,326	4,983,409	40,985,705	51,689,440
Mississippi	383,950		383,950		29,301,050	29,685,000
Missouri	445,911		445,911		43,350,089	43,796,000
Montana	16,932,837	54,674,779	71,607,616	11,424,213	12,227,891	95,259,720
Nebraska	10,548,450		10,548,450	70,522	38,518,367	49,137,339
Nevada	29,179,480	32,179,129	61,358,609	5,983,409	2,994,482	70,336,500
New Mexico	42,960,793	13,917,042	56,877,835	6,029,448	15,289,722	78,197,005
North Dakota	11,717,278	8,857,335	20,574,613	3,050,610	21,277,764	44,902,987
Oklahoma	7,004,362	2,860	7,007,222	7,207,160	10,539,281	24,753,663
Oregon	24,095,753	11,802,106	35,897,869	5,467,702	20,260,647	61,626,218
South Dakota	10,890,284	2,092,542	12,982,826	10,922,506	24,253,223	48,158,555
Utah	9,816,110	34,121,786	43,937,896	5,383,467	3,258,637	52,580,000
Washington	5,319,428	8,123,154	13,442,582	11,131,345	18,110,157	42,684,084
Wisconsin	413,799		413,799	365,353	34,495,848	35,275,000
Wyoming	42,946,054	6,135,209	49,081,263	8,171,043	5,180,694	62,433,000
Grand total	316,716,303	262,651,971	579,368,274	139,516,276	637,339,422	1,356,223,972

This aggregate is exclusive of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, in which, if any public land remains, it consists of a few small isolated tracts. Alaska, which contains about 577,390 square miles, or 369,529,600 acres of land, mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated, is also excluded.

PUBLIC SURVEYS.

The areas covered by surveys accepted by this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, are as follows:

	Acres.		Acres.
Arizona	47,336	North Dakota	888,451
California	188,977	Oregon	609,915
Colorado	123,667	South Dakota	877,078
Florida	199	Utah	248,270
Idaho	1,148,408	Washington	413,763
Louisiana	1,207	Wyoming	593,606
Minnesota	486,653		
Montana	454,790	Total	6,237,871
New Mexico	155,051		

By the act of Congress approved June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 32), making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes, there was appropriated "for surveys and resurveys of public lands" the sum of $325,000, of which amount not exceeding $15,000 was

authorized to be expended for resurveys, and an amount not exceeding $40,000 for the cost of examinations in the field, etc.

Deducting the sums of $15,000 and $40,000 authorized to be used for resurveys and examinations, respectively, and the sum of $10,000 reserved for emergencies, there remained available for apportionment among the several surveying districts the sum of $260,000. The apportionment made to the several districts was as follows:

Arizona	$5,000	South Dakota	$4,000
California	20,000	Utah	20,000
Colorado	10,000	Washington	42,000
Idaho	32,000	Wyoming	25,000
Minnesota	5,000	Resurveys	15,000
Montan	42,000	Examinations	40,000
Nevada	5,000	Reserve	10,000
New Mexico	10,000	Total	325,000
North Dakota	20,000		
Oregon	20,000		

By the urgent deficiency appropriation act approved January 28, 1898, authority was granted to use of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1898 for surveying the public lands, not exceeding $20,000 for examinations in the field, in addition to the sum of $40,000 authorized by said appropriation by the sundry civil act for the fiscal year 1898. The unused part of the reserve fund and the uncontracted portions of the sums assigned for surveys in several districts were sufficient to cover the additional amount allowed for examinations in the field.

The annual surveying instructions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, which were issued under date of July 15, 1897, will be found in the appropriate place in this report.

TRANSACTIONS IN THE SEVERAL SURVEYING DISTRICTS.

ARIZONA.

The original apportionment made to Arizona out of the appropriation for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, was $5,000. Two contracts, involving a liability of $2,750, were awarded and approved, as also three sets of special instructions in lieu of contracts and bonds, providing for resurveys to the amount of $315. Two sets of supplemental special instructions, issued to deputies under previously awarded contracts, were issued and approved.

One contract, involving a liability of $2,250, was awarded to Charles von Erxleben for the survey of designated standard and exterior lines and the exteriors and subdivisions of T. 31 N., Rs. 11 and 12 E. The surveys were based on the petitions of the inhabitants of the town of Tuba City. This office declined to approve said contract for the reason that the evidences of settlement outside of Tuba City (a mining town) were deemed insufficient to warrant the extension of 90 miles

of standard lines and the exterior lines of seven townships on the petition of the residents of said town.

In his annual report the surveyor-general states that during the fiscal year 8 townships were surveyed, involving the preparation of 58 plats and diagrams and accompanying transcripts of field notes embraced in 28 books.

The number of miles surveyed during the year aggregated 529. Acreage of public lands surveyed, 123,710.18.

The special deposits made by individuals for office work and stationery in connection with the survey of mineral claims for the year ending June 30, 1898, amounted to $4,596. Mineral surveys ordered, 45; number of locations embraced in said orders, 143 lodes, 10 placers, and 13 mill sites. Mineral orders amended, 6; mineral surveys approved, 33; mineral surveys pending, 24; mineral plats made, 162; transcripts of mineral surveys, notes, etc., 33.

The surveyor-general estimates that the sum of $20,000 is needed for public surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, and $30,000 for the survey of the public lands situate within the limits of land grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads, etc.

In explanation of said estimates the surveyor-general makes the following statements, viz:

I ask for only $20,000 for the survey of the public lands, though $40,000 could be judiciously used.

The area of this Territory aggregates 72,906,240 acres, of which only 17,248,889 have been surveyed. Consequently there are many bona fide settlers in the Territory, remote from the lines of the public surveys, who are anxious to obtain titles to their lands. These surveys can not be made until we obtain a larger appropriation, they not being in direct line of the extension of the public surveys. To meet this difficulty it is necessary to establish standard parallels and guide meridians, from 50 to 125 miles in length, in different portions of the Territory, from which to initiate the township surveys that would embrace the lands of such settlers.

I have received applications from the settlers of Tuba City, Coconino County, for the survey of seven townships, on one of which their village is situated. The nearest public survey to this place from which the survey could be properly initiated is 65 miles distant.

This contract alone, had it been awarded, would have consumed the entire $5,000 apportioned to Arizona for the surveys of the public lands for the present fiscal year.

It is a recognized fact that a large majority of settlers, for some reason unknown to me, do not apply for surveys. The reason assigned by some is that they or their neighbors have applied for years without success, and now deem it useless to make application. Still, I have been unable, from lack of funds, to meet the demands of those who have filed applications.

Twenty thousand dollars is as small a sum as should be apportioned to Arizona, which, with the other estimated amounts, are absolutely essential to the best interest of the service.

The sum of $30,000 for the survey of lands situate within the limits of railroad land indemnity grants is based on the application of the Atlantic and Pacific Rail-

road (now the Santa Fe and Pacific) for the survey of 32 townships situate on these lands. This application was made in 1896, and again in 1897. In each instance the reference of the matter to the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office elicited the response that the application could not at that time be entertained on account of the $100,000 appropriation, per act of March 2, 1895, for that purpose having been exhausted. That being a continuous fund, reappropriated as it is returned by the respective railroads, I respectfully call your attention to the fact that the vast area covered by such grant in this Territory has not received any aid from the said appropriation, though it is very much needed.

ALASKA.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 24, 1897, the appointment of a surveyor-general for the district of Alaska was authorized, and the appointment was duly made, and the term of office commenced November 5, 1897.

As the public land system has not yet been formally extended over Alaska, and as the expense of surveying mineral claims and of lands for securing entries for town-site, trading, and manufacturing purposes is payable from special deposits made by the applicant for surveys, as authorized by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, and circular instructions of June 3, 1891, the annual appropriation for surveying the public lands is not applicable to Alaska.

In his annual report the surveyor-general refers to the condition of the office when he assumed charge, and states as follows:

The office work during my term of office has been very onerous. In addition to the regular routine work, there was, upon my taking charge of the office, months of work in arrears. In fact, there had been no files or proper records kept, and to perform the work properly and fulfill the urgent demands that were constantly made upon this office it required both the clerk and myself to work from early morning until late at night.

Number of applications for survey of nonmineral lands, 193; for survey of mineral claims, 3.

Referring to the work of this office, the surveyor-general summarizes the same in the following manner: Departmental letters, 155; miscellaneous letters, 499; estimates for office and field work, 15; orders for surveys, 13; special instructions, 10.

Returns of survey (field notes, etc.) awaiting action of the draftsman are as follows: Nonmineral, 68; mineral, 18; total, 86.

Sixty-nine certificates of deposit, amounting to $2,340 for office work and $2,250 for field work, were received to June 30, 1898.

The surveyor-general reports that he has appointed 24 United States deputy mineral surveyors and 15 United States deputy surveyors, all of whom have furnished acceptable bonds.

The surveyor-general, in his report, which will be found in full in its appropriate place, concludes as follows:

The indications are that there will be a vast amount of business brought before this office the ensuing year, and from a conservative concensus of opinion, based on reports from reliable sources, it will undoubtedly continue to increase proportionately.

On May 14, 1898, the act of Congress extending the homestead laws over the Territory of Alaska received the Executive sanction.

No provision was made in this bill for the extension of the rectangular system over the territory or the adoption of any system or method of carrying on the work of surveying the public lands.

After careful consideration of the nature of the country and the wide areas of mountainous land, the improbability of many applications for surveys of tracts agricultural in character, the probable isolation of the 80-acre lots, the maximum amount allowed to homestead settlers, and the impracticability of forming a connected system of base and standard lines which shall embrace the entire district, I have deemed it best for the present to continue the deposit system of surveys which was in existence prior to the passage of the act above cited. If it shall hereafter be developed that there are large areas of arable land, amounting to a considerable number of townships, I shall adopt the system of independent base and meridian lines, as is the practice in other districts whenever it is found impracticable to extend the exterior lines over inaccessible portions of the country.

Through the courtesy of the Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, who has commissioned several parties this summer to make surveys in Alaska, auxiliary meridians have been established at points where observations have been taken and coast survey monuments established, by which means a valuable aid in the direction of accuracy is given to the deputies who shall be called upon to survey homestead or other entries in the vicinity of these observation stations.

Between one and two hundred applications for surveys under the act of March 3, 1891, permitting entries for trading and manufacturing purposes, have been made, but owing to the inherent defects in the surveys and failure to comply with the requirements of the act, very few of these Alaska entries have been perfected so as to receive patent.

CALIFORNIA.

Of the annual appropriation for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the sum of $20,000 was apportioned to the district of California.

Under said apportionment three contracts and four sets of special instructions were awarded, issued, and approved. Total liabilities, for public surveys, $4,710; for resurveys, $810.

One contract and one set of special instructions providing for surveys for allotments within the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, aggregate liability $3,800, were awarded, issued, and approved.

Two sets of supplemental special instructions to deputies under previously awarded contracts were issued and approved.

For the survey of the public lands for the fiscal year ending June

30, 1900, the surveyor-general estimates the sum of $20,000; also $5,000 for resurveys in connection with new and original work.

COLORADO.

The sum of $10,000, out of the annual appropriation for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, was apportioned to the district of Colorado.

Under said apportionment one contract, liability $750, was awarded and approved; also one set of special instructions providing for the survey of the town site of Amethyst, involving a liability of $125.

One contract was awarded and approved, providing for the survey of the east boundary of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation; liability, $488, payable from the appropriation of $350,000, per act of June 15, 1880 (21 Stats., 199).

In his annual report the surveyor-general gives the following data relating to the work of his office during the fiscal year, viz: Acres of land surveyed and accepted, 124,975; acres of land surveyed but not yet accepted, 284,688; miles of line surveyed and accepted, 430; miles of line surveyed but not yet accepted, 981; townships subdivided and surveys accepted, 9; townships subdivided and surveys not yet accepted, 22; plats made, 102; diagrams in connection with adjustment of agricultural and placer claims, 42; town-site surveys accepted and pending, 2; orders issued for original mineral surveys aggregated 667, including 1,619 lodes, 54 placers, and 25 mill sites; orders for amended surveys aggregated 85, consisting of 185 lodes, 19 placers, and 2 mill sites; original mineral surveys approved, 664, including 1,511 lodes, 55 placers, and 32 mill sites; amended surveys approved, 219, covering 364 lodes, 7 placers, and 2 mill sites; total number of deputy mineral surveyors, 157; amount deposited for office work on survey of mineral claims, including balance in United States Treasury July 1, 1897, $80,982.11.

The surveyor-general submits the following estimate of the cost of surveying the public lands during the fiscal year 1899-1900, viz: Exteriors, $3,300; subdivisions, $14,000; extension surveys in townships partially surveyed, $400; total, $17,900.

The surveyor-general gives the following reasons for submitting said estimate, viz:

I base this estimate on the fact that there are 13 townships remaining unsurveyed now in the Southern Ute Indian Reservation, all agricultural land that should be surveyed soon after the reservation is opened for settlement, and about 20 townships of unsurveyed lands, which are either agricultural or coal lands, located outside of reservations, situate within the range and progress of settlement, and liable to be occupied by actual settlers in the near future, if legally subdivided, which should be surveyed, which will necessitate the running of about 300 miles of exterior and 2,000 miles of subdivision lines.

Applications for extension surveys in townships where only the principal valley portions have been surveyed will necessitate the running of at least 80 miles of lines.

FLORIDA.

No formal apportionment was made to Florida out of the annual appropriation for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, but special instructions were issued to Elisha B. Camp, deputy surveyor, providing for the resurvey of section lines in townships adjoining the Jose de la Maza Arrodondo grant; liability, $400, payable from the apportionment of $15,000 for resurveys, under the act of June 4, 1897, making the stated annual appropriation.

In his annual report the surveyor-general states that there has not been much field work done in his district during the past year, and that only two applications for survey have been approved by the General Land Office.

Owing to the arrears of office work the surveyor-general deems it advisable not to initiate new surveys until the returns of surveys already completed in the field shall have been examined and approved.

The surveyor-general estimates that $3,500 will be required for surveys and resurveys during the fiscal year 1899–1900, and states his reasons therefor as follows:

In placing the estimate for surveys and resurveys at $3,500, I feel that I have reached the minimum for this service. There are about 7,000,000 acres of unsurveyed land in the State of Florida, which will have to be surveyed sooner or later. The number of applications for original surveys is quite large, and comes principally from settlers and land owners who have entered into fruit and vegetable raising in the southern part of the State. Their lands rapidly increase in value and it becomes necessary to have them surveyed in order to obtain titles thereto. In view, also, of the war with Spain and the consequent mobilization of people in this part of the country, a greater interest is expected to be taken in those lands that are fit for the cultivation of fruits. It is reasonable to presume that many of the people brought to this State in connection with the troops and by reason of war interests will be led to remain here and to settle upon the public lands.

The importance of resurveys is coming more and more to my attention, as many surveyors and United States deputy surveyors send complaints to this office concerning the disappearance of Government corners and marks, many of which were established nearly three-quarters of a century ago. It is of primary importance that resurveys be made in such cases, both for the establishment of permanent lines and for furnishing deputy surveyors with points from which they can initiate new surveys. These surveys would also have the effect of preventing litigation concerning boundaries which are determined by the old surveys.

IDAHO.

Of the annual appropriation for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the sum of $32,000 was apportioned to Idaho for public surveys.

Under said apportionment eight contracts, involving a total liability of $33,250, were awarded. Seven of said contracts were approved, with an aggregate liability of $31,750. One contract, No. 188, dated September 14, 1897, awarded to Hezekiah H. Johnson, deputy surveyor, liability $1,500, was disapproved, owing to insufficiency of evidences of settlement on the lands as submitted.

Four sets of special instructions, providing for resurveys in connection with original surveys under previously awarded contracts, were issued and approved. Aggregate liability, $2,055, payable from the apportionment of $15,000 for resurveys under the annual appropriation.

Special instructions were also issued and approved for the survey of two small islands situate in the Pend d'Oreille River, T. 56 N., R. 5 W., as applied for by the Northern Pacific Railway Company. Liability, $15, payable from special deposits under sections 2401–2403, Revised Statutes, United States.

In his annual report the surveyor-general states that 65 full and fractional townships were surveyed and the returns thereof approved during the year, involving the preparation of 14 plats of exterior lines and 146 plats of subdivisional lines. One hundred and thirty certified transcripts of approved agricultural and mineral surveys were prepared and transmitted, together with 19 sets of special instructions in quadruplicate. Mileage of approved surveys, 2,995 miles 65 chains 12 links.

The total area of Idaho is 55,228,160 acres, of which 16,358,455 acres have been surveyed, leaving an unsurveyed area of 38,869,705 acres on June 30, 1898.

Special deposits during the year for office work in connection with the survey of mining claims and mill sites for patents amounted to $3,740. Applications were received for the survey of 124 mining claims and mill sites, and estimates of necessary office expenses furnished and order of survey issued. One hundred and thirty-two mining claims, 11 placers, and 10 mill sites were surveyed, and plats and transcripts furnished the claimants.

With reference to increasing population and the necessity for larger apportionments for public surveys, the surveyor-general in his annual report makes the following statements, viz:

This State is steadily increasing in population, and settlements are being made to a large extent upon unsurveyed public lands, which conditions will necessitate, for a number of years to come, larger appropriations for public surveys. As soon as the Fort Hall Indian Reservation shall be opened to settlement there will be immediate demand for extensive surveys within its boundaries. Numerous irrigation enterprises in southern Idaho are either in course of construction or in contemplation, which, when completed, will render thousands of acres as fertile as the Valley of the Nile. In northern Idaho a hardy race of pioneers have settled upon heavily-timbered lands and have been hewing for themselves homes in the wilderness. A very large proportion of all the lands north of the forty-fifth degree of latitude are exceedingly fertile, having been enriched by the vegetable mold of ages, and have sufficient rainfall to produce excellent crops; while in southern Idaho there is a larger amount of flowing water that can be utilized for irrigation than in any other arid State in the Union.

Surveys should be permitted, not only upon the application of settlers, but whenever lands are within the range and progress of settlement. Many desirable immigrants refuse to settle within the borders of the State because lands which they

desire have not been surveyed, and they refuse to wait for a year or two for the execution and acceptance of surveys.

During the last quarter of the fiscal year there has been great activity in placer mining, as shown by the issue of orders for the survey of twenty-three placer claims.

The famous Boise Basin country, where in the early sixties the most marvelous discoveries of placer-gold deposits ever made on the American Continent were found, is again attracting attention, and many large enterprises are being inaugurated in that locality.

A great deal of work is also being done in the old Warrens mining district as well as in other parts of the State.

It is certain that applications for patents for placer ground will largely increase during the next year, for the world offers nowhere more golden opportunities for the intelligent prospector, as the State is rich in its field of gold now, and the chances offered for enterprise and profitable investment are rapidly becoming known.

In the interest of applicants for mineral surveys, and to the end of securing expeditious action upon all matters connected with the survey of mineral lands, the surveyor-general, in his annual report, submits the following suggestions and recommendations, viz:

The rules prevailing with reference to the employment of clerks and draftsmen in the office should be so modified that the surveyor-general may at any time increase the number of employees performing this character of work. At the present time all employees paid from the "Special deposits by individuals appropriation" are subject to the civil-service rules, and none but emergency appointments will be authorized except upon certification by the Civil Service Commission. As a consequence it is impossible to perform the most efficient service for the benefit of mineral claimants, who deposit the funds to pay for all office work and are therefore entitled to have the same performed expeditiously and accurately. A large mining corporation will apply for survey of a number of mining claims at the same time, and as soon as the returns of the deputy mineral surveyor are received it should be permissible to employ a sufficient number of draftsmen and transcribing clerks to enable the office to transmit the requisite number of plats and transcripts within three or four days after the receipt of the returns. This result could be easily accomplished if the office were permitted to exert its own judgment in employing assistants, and it is believed that mineral claimants uniformly consider that this larger discretion should be reposed in the surveyor-general. They could then hold him personally accountable for the proper performance of the work for which they have paid.

It should be constantly borne in mind that the Government is simply a trustee for the proper disposition of the "Special deposit by individuals appropriation," and therefore should consult the interests and welfare of the beneficiaries instead of looking solely to the benefits of an office-holding class.

I therefore recommend that such action be taken as will enable surveyors general to use the "Special deposits by individuals fund" in such a way as they may consider most beneficial to those who create it. It may be considered that there is proper machinery supplied for increasing the number of employees in this office, but the delays incident to the granting of a request for the appointment of additional draftsmen and transcribing clerks have been so great and are liable to continue to be of such duration that no appreciable benefit has accrued to the mineral claimants. From three weeks to three months elapse from the time that an application is made to increase the office force until appointments

are authorized, and by the time that definite action is taken the necessity for such increase has frequently passed away.

The fact that the office work upon mining surveys is fluctuating makes it imperative that the surveyor-general should be empowered to employ competent persons as the exigency therefor shall arise, without reference to lists of eligibles over 2,000 miles away. There are a number of draftsmen and skilled penmen in this city who possess satisfactory qualifications for performing work of the character mentioned.

The importance of expeditious action upon all matters connected with the survey of mineral lands is duly appreciated by all familiar with mining matters. Wise investors in mining properties usually insist upon patents being issued before they will make purchases. A few days' delay in preparation of plats and field-note transcripts for mineral claimants is liable to prevent consummation of advantageous sales.

In his estimate of expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the surveyor-general states that for the survey of lands applied for by the State under the acts of Congress approved July 3, 1890, and subsequent acts, and on applications by settlers, the sum of $75,000 will be required; also, $35,000 for surveys within the limits of the Northern Pacific Railway Company's land grant in Idaho.

In explanation of said estimate the surveyor-general submits the following remarks, viz:

Large appropriations for surveys in this State will be required for a number of years. Settlers are constantly pouring into all parts of the State. The soil and climate of North Idaho render it admirably adapted for agriculture. The timbered lands in this region have been enriched by the vegetable mold of ages, and when cleared are remarkable for their fertility.

In southern Idaho irrigating enterprises are in course of construction or in contemplation that will make vast regions, now inarable, suitable for cultivation. This portion of the State is also capable of supporting a larger population than any other State in the arid region of the nation.

LOUISIANA.

No apportionment was made to Louisiana out of the appropriation for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and no public surveys were authorized or executed during the year.

The surveyor-general, in his estimate of funds to be appropriated for surveying service in the district of Louisiana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, states that $30,000 will be required for surveys and resurveys in all of the districts of the State (except the Greensburg), including original surveys of confirmed private land claims and donations.

In explanation of said estimate and in support of the amount submitted, the surveyor-general states as follows:

The necessity for the surveys and resurveys in the above districts has long since been fully demonstrated to this office, both verbally and by petitions from settlers, and in many instances by deputy surveyors, who, when making surveys in certain localities, experience much difficulty on account of existing misclosures in the old

surveys, as well as for want of established Government lines, as in many instances the old lines can not be found at all, causing much annoyance and loss of time hunting up proper starting points.

MINNESOTA.

The sum of $5,000 was apportioned to Minnesota out of the annual appropriation for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Under said apportionment five contracts were awarded and approved, involving liabilities aggregating $4,700.

Special instructions were issued and approved for the survey of two islands situate in T. 131 N., R. 32 W., fifth meridian, on the application of the Northern Pacific Railway Company; liability payable from special deposits.

In his annual report the surveyor-general states that 24 townships (including public lands and Indian reservations) were surveyed during the fiscal year, and that the field notes of said surveys were duly examined, plats made, and transcripts of field notes completed. Three townships of public lands have been surveyed, but the office work has not yet been completed.

The number of miles run and marked in the field, the field notes of which were examined and approved during the year, aggregate 1,679 miles 21 chains 80 links.

The number of acres in townships, the field notes of which have been examined and plats made during the fiscal year, is 541,013.26; which acreage, added to the amount previously reported (47,586,342.11), gives the number of acres surveyed in Minnesota to June 30, 1898, as 48,127,355.37.

Number of township plats made during the year, 64; diagrams of township lines, 15; transcripts of field notes, 25; descriptive lists for land offices, 15.

There are now remaining unsurveyed in Minnesota 62 townships of public lands and 37 townships of Indian lands, exclusive of the detached territory lying north of the Lake of the Woods.

The surveyor-general, in his estimates for the surveying service in Minnesota for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, states that $9,600 will be required for subdivision of 15 townships of public lands, including $700 for surveying and resurveying exterior lines.

In regard to his stated estimate for surveys, the surveyor-general submits the following statement, viz:

In regard to the estimate for surveys, I have again to repeat that as a result of the timber and iron developments in the northern part of the State and the extension of railroad lines into the region where the unsurveyed lands are situate, there is an increasing demand for the extension of the public-land surveys to meet the wants of settlers who are seeking homes in that part of the State.

I am of the opinion that the best interests of the State would be subserved by pushing the unsurveyed lands in Minnesota to an early completion.

There are now about 60 townships of public lands in Minnesota remaining unsurveyed, and there is no doubt that the interests of the people would be advanced, and that it would be economy for the Government to make appropriations sufficient to complete all the surveys in this State in the near future. In the meantime if appropriations for that purpose were made also, the unsurveyed Indian reservations, amounting to 37 townships, could be surveyed in conjunction with the public land.

MONTANA.

The apportionment made to Montana out of the annual appropriation for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, was $42,000.

Under said apportionment twelve contracts were awarded and approved, with an aggregate liability of $41,750. Three sets of special instructions, in lieu of contracts and bonds, and involving a liability of $150, were issued and approved.

One contract for public surveys, liability $350, payable from special deposits, was awarded and approved; also two sets of special instructions, liability $40, payable from special deposits. For office work on these surveys $170 additional was deposited.

The surveyor-general reports that 24 full and fractional townships were surveyed during the year, the aggregate mileage of original surveys and resurveys being 1,566 miles. The mileage of returns of surveys in 68 full and fractional townships which were filed after June 30, 1897, aggregated 4,480 miles.

The surveyor-general estimates that $75,000 will be required for public surveys in Montana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. In support of his estimate he submits the following statement, with reference to the demand for surveys by petitioning settlers, of the State board of land commissioners:

There are now on file in this office 377 petitions, with affidavits, for the survey of 115 townships. The number of petitions filed during the fiscal year 1896-97 was 31, and the number filed during this fiscal year to date is 269. The demand for surveys by petitioning settlers is therefore materially increased, and will, I am confident, continue to increase, now that settlers are beginning to be informed of the necessity of petitioning in order to secure the survey of their land.

There are now on file in this office 313 duplicate desert-land declarations covering unsurveyed lands, and I find that the number of such declarations filed in the local land offices in this State during the fiscal year 1897-98 greatly exceeds the number filed during the fiscal year 1896-97, as will be seen from the following table:

Copies of desert-land declarations filed by local land offices.

	Fiscal year—	
	1896-97.	1897-98.
Helena	57	127
Missoula	16	60
Miles City	0	0
Bozeman	3	5
Lewistown	10	27

Most of the owners of desert-land claims will desire to complete their title to same, and when informed of the necessity of so doing will petition for surveys as soon as they realize that title can not be completed until the land so taken up is surveyed. Some desert-land applicants may not desire to complete title, and will oppose surveys; but that should not prevent surveys, as the Government is the loser thereby in not being able to collect the full price of the land until surveyed.

From the above it will be seen that the demand for surveys from settlers has increased, and will doubtless continue to increase during the coming fiscal year.

I am also in receipt of a letter from the attorney-general of this State, one of the members of the State board of land commissioners, urging that I request the Department to make a liberal apportionment to this State, in order that the State of Montana may be enabled to select "profitable lands to fill out the land grants to the different State institutions."

In view of the above, I have the honor to request that the apportionment to Montana for surveys and resurveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, be $75,000, which sum, under the stated conditions—namely, largely increased demands for surveys from bona fide settlers and from the State—is considered reasonable, as last year's apportionment of $42,000 was not sufficient to meet the demands upon it. A like amount would therefore be wholly inadequate to a compliance with the manifest intent of Congress to have the surveys extended over the public domain with promptness.

NEVADA.

The apportionment made to Nevada out of the annual appropriation for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, was $5,000.

Two contracts, liabilities $1,500 and $3,500, respectively, chargeable to said apportionment, were awarded to H. B. Maxson and T. K. Stewart, deputy surveyors, individually, providing for public surveys. Said contracts were not approved for the reason that the evidences of settlement on the lands in the several townships designated in said contracts, as submitted, were deemed unsatisfactory, and owing to the late date when said contracts were received at this office (last days of June) there was no time available within which to secure the required additional applications and affidavits of settlers.

One contract was awarded and approved providing for the survey of railroad land-grant lands, liability $1,400, payable from repayments made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

In his annual report the surveyor-general states that no repayments were made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company during the fiscal year, and that no deposits were made by individuals for public surveys.

During the year 18 townships were surveyed, comprising 415,162.52 acres. Number of miles run and marked 1,341, consisting of township, section, and connecting lines.

Number of township plats made, 54; exterior plats, 4; miscellaneous plats, 38.

Mineral surveys ordered, covering 38 lodes and 3 mill sites, 24; mineral surveys returned, covering 52 lodes and 3 mill sites, 23; orders outstanding, 4; mineral plats made, 96; mineral district plats made 4.

The surveyor-general states that he is constantly receiving applications for public surveys from different parts of the State, and that he has a large number on file. He asks for a more liberal apportionment from the annual appropriation for surveying the public lands, in order that he may comply with the desires of settlers for surveys.

The surveyor-general reviews his previous recommendation that the standard parallels throughout the State be fully completed and the proper connections made; also calls attention to the necessity and importance of an appropriation by Congress of $5,000 for the restoration of mineral monuments and their connection with the public surveys.

In his estimates for the surveying service in Nevada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the surveyor-general includes the item of $20,000 for the survey of the public lands.

In explanation of said item, the surveyor-general submits the following reasons, viz:

The estimate for surveys is based upon the real need for surveys in this State. The amount asked for would only partially meet the wants of settlers whose formal applications for surveys are on file in this office. Besides the formal applications, informal applications and inquiries about the survey of the unsurveyed lands are being constantly made, and the formal applications would be greatly increased except that the settlers have become disheartened by the long delay in meeting the wants of those who have already applied.

In connection with the desired appropriation for preserving the mineral monuments in mining districts, and connecting them with the public surveys, the surveyor-general makes the following statement:

An appropriation for preserving the mineral monuments in mineral districts, and connecting them with the public surveys and with each other, is badly needed. Many of these mineral districts are on unsurveyed land, and in many cases the monuments were established many years ago and, through the lapse of years and the vandalism of wood gatherers, are becoming obliterated. As they are the official marks by which to fix the locus of patented mining claims, they ought to be properly restored and witnessed and connected with the public surveys and, where more than one exists in a district, with each other.

NEW MEXICO.

The sum of $10,000, from the appropriation for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, was apportioned to the district of New Mexico.

Under said apportionment three contracts (total liability, $4,007.16) were awarded and approved. Three sets of special instructions (in lieu of contracts and bonds), involving a liability of $221, and six sets of special instructions providing for resurvey and reestablishments in connection with private land claim surveys (aggregate liability, $594) were issued and approved.

Nine contracts for the survey of confirmed private land claims (liabilities, $4,318.55) and one set of special instructions (liability, $300) were awarded, issued, and approved; liabilities payable from

the appropriation for the survey of confirmed private land claims in designated States and Territories for the fiscal year 1897–98.

The total number of miles of different lines established during the year aggregate 2,401 miles 74 chains 88 links.

During the fiscal year, 146 plats, tracings, and descriptive lists were furnished district land offices.

The surveyor-general reports that during the fiscal year there was deposited, on account of mining surveys and amended surveys of mining claims, $2,170, and that applications were duly made for the survey of 71 mining claims, the amended survey of 2 mining claims, and reports on 52 placer-mining claims.

A full set of mining-district plats, numbering 138 and covering the 77 mining districts of the Territory, have been practically completed. Fifty-four mineral monuments, located in various unsurveyed townships in the district, have been platted.

The surveyor-general states that about 74 private land claim cases yet remain to be tried by the United States Court of Private Land Claims. Forty-six of these grants contain approximately 5,000,000 acres of land, and the 74 grants contain approximately 10,000,000.

Nine private land claims have been surveyed under decrees of approval and confirmation by the court during the fiscal year. In three of said claims corrected surveys have been ordered by the court, and in one case (Galisteo) a new decree has been made by the court and a new survey will be necessary.

During the fiscal year no work has been executed on the "Las Vegas" grant, as the matters at issue are now pending on appeal in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The surveyor-general calls attention to and quotes that portion of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, relating to the settlement of private land claims and prescribing that all mines and minerals in such claims shall remain the property of the United States, and states that Congress has enacted no law authorizing persons to work the mines or minerals on grants confirmed under said act. He recommends the enactment of a law giving miners the right to work the minerals reserved in the confirmation of grants by the United States Court of Private Land Claims, and claims that such a law would greatly facilitate the development of the natural resources of the Territory within the exterior boundaries of said grants and materially benefit the population of New Mexico.

Referring to the fact that 3,205 "small-holding" claims, under the provisions of sections 16 and 17 of the act of March 3, 1891, as amended by the act of February 21, 1893, have been filed in his office for tracts of land not to exceed 160 acres each, the surveyor-general in his annual report comments thereon in the following manner, to wit:

Contracts have been awarded for the survey of the exterior boundary and connecting lines of such of said small-holding claims which are of such shape that

the claimants can not readily secure their interest by entry of legal subdivisions of the public land surveys, and which are known to be located upon townships heretofore surveyed. Such of said claims that are located upon township surveys not heretofore made, and that are found upon proper investigation to be valid, are being surveyed as the lines of public surveys are extended over such townships.

A majority of these filings cover as many as six or eight tracts each, which total number of tracts do not exceed in area 160 acres, and it is safe to say that there will be at least three times as many tracts to survey as there are filings made. I am informed that an act of Congress has recently been passed extending the time within which small-holding filings may be made in this office to the year 1901, and I am satisfied that there will be fully as many, if not more, small-holding claims filed as have heretofore been filed, which will very materially increase the work of this office, and the office work in connection with the surveying and platting of these small-holding claims will necessitate an increased appropriation for clerical assistance. The platting of these small-holding claims is very hard and complicated, the same having to be made on an enlarged scale and in triplicate, and often necessitating the making of as many as thirty plats for one township.

Sections 16 and 17 of the act of March 3, 1891, amended February 21, 1893, and again but recently amended, work an injustice to claimants in that, under section 16 of said act, small-holding claimants are only required to show twenty years' actual, continuous, adverse possession next preceding the date of the survey of their claims, which are required to be surveyed at the time of the extension of the lines of public surveys over the townships in which such claims are located, while section 17 of said act requires claimants to show twenty years' actual, continuous, adverse possession next preceding the date of the survey of the township in which their claims are located.

This law is clearly unjust, when claimants under one section can secure title to their lands by showing twenty years' possession, and under section 17 claimants are required to show thirty, forty, or fifty years' possession to secure title. I therefore have the honor to recommend that said section be amended so as to read: "For twenty years next preceding the date of the survey of such tracts," which amendment will place claimants for lands under such section practically in the same position as those claiming lands under the preceding section of said act.

The surveyor-general reports that field examinations have been made of designated private land claims, and that field examinations have yet to be made of additional grants which he designates. With reference to said examinations, the surveyor-general submits the following suggestions:

The examinations of numerous other grant surveys will have to be made in the near future, when the surveys are returned in the numerous contracts for grant surveys awarded, and it is especially important that a thoroughly competent and reliable examiner should be assigned to this district to make such grant examinations in connection with examinations of public surveys, which I anticipate will require the constant services of such an examiner.

In view of the fact that in almost all cases deputy surveyors are compelled to borrow money to carry out their contracts, the long delay in the acceptance of their work and the settlements of their accounts in many cases results in a pecuniary hardship and loss on their contracts, and I have the honor to suggest that an early field examination of all surveys be made in order to expedite such settlements of the deputies' accounts, which will enable this office to let further contracts to such deputies who are competent, but who have in the past become tied up financially by such long delays in the settlement of their accounts.

In his estimates for public surveys and the survey of private land claims for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the surveyor-general submits the following items, viz:

For the survey of public land and "small-holding" claims filed under the act of March 3, 1891, as amended February 21, 1893	$25,000
For the survey of private land claims	25,000

Commenting on the greater necessity for the survey of public lands in the future than has been in several years past, the surveyor-general reports as follows:

Settlers are locating and will continue to locate upon unsurveyed lands in this district, and there will be a much greater necessity for the survey of public lands in the future than there has been in the past three or four years.

There are about 1,800 small-holding applications on file in this office for tracts of land in unsurveyed townships and within the boundaries of unconfirmed grants. In my opinion a large majority of said tracts will have to be surveyed when the lines of public surveys are extended over the townships in which they are situated. The Court of Private Land Claims has rejected some grants and reduced the area of many private land claims that have been considered by said court, and the lines of public surveys will have to be extended over such of the lands formerly included in said grants as become public domain by reason of the rejection of grants by said court, which lands are found to be agricultural in character and which are occupied in whole or in part by actual settlers.

The boundaries of small-holding claims owned by such settlers as are found to lie within unsurveyed towships will also have to be established at the time of making the surveys of such townships, and numerous other small-holding claims which lie within townships heretofore surveyed will have to be surveyed under per diem contracts, which are also payable from the appropriation for the survey of public lands.

There will also be an increased amount of public surveys on account of the selection of donations of public lands to educational and benevolent institutions of the Territory of New Mexico, as per act of June 22, 1898, and I therefore estimate that the appropriation of $25,000 will fully be required for the survey of public lands and small holding claims in New Mexico.

In this connection I desire to state that the rates of mileage, as paid for the survey of public lands and private land claims in New Mexico, are not sufficient to enable me to secure the services of first-class contracting deputy surveyors, for the reason that a majority of the lands to be surveyed are exceptionally difficult to survey, by reason of precipitous mountain ranges, dense timber and undergrowth; and, in the acts of Congress making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government, in the appropriation enumerated "For surveys and resurveys of public lands," wherein it is provided "That in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, California, Arizona, Wyoming, and Washington there may be allowed" a higher rate, as therein specified, for lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, there should be included in such lists of States and Territories, wherein a higher rate of mileage may be paid, the Territory of New Mexico, for I am fully satisfied that the lands to be surveyed in New Mexico are as rough, rugged, and mountainous, and as exceptionally difficult to survey, as are the lands enumerated in any of the States and Territories mentioned in said act; and I therefore have the honor to request that the Territory of New Mexico be hereafter included in such appropriation acts.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The apportionment made to North Dakota out of the appropriation for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, was $20,000.

Under said apportionment five contracts, liabilities aggregating $20,000, were awarded and approved.

The surveyor-general, in his annual report, states that the public surveys upon which the examining, platting, transcribing, and other necessary office work has been completed since July 1, 1897, embody 5,120 miles 11 chains 21 links.

The survey of the Fort Stephenson Military Reservation has been completed and examined in the field, but as the deputy has been required to return to the field to make some corrections the submitted returns of survey have not yet been accepted by the Commissioner.

During the fiscal year the following office work has been executed, viz: Township plats of survey, 204; diagrams of exterior lines, 10; transcripts of field notes, 73; descriptive lists for district land offices, 68.

The surveyor-general calls attention to the abandoned Fort Buford Military Reservation, situate in North Dakota and Montana, which was transferred to the Secretary of the Interior by the President's order of October 25, 1895. A large number of inquiries have been received from actual settlers and others relative to the survey and disposal of the reservation. The reservation embraces a large tract of good land, and is the only unsurveyed military reservation in the State.

The surveyor-general is of the opinion that the abandoned Fort Buford Military Reservation should be surveyed as soon as possible, so that the lands may be appraised and opened to entry. There are many good buildings at the post, and the same should be saved from destruction at the hands of settlers, ranchmen, and others, who seek lumber and building material for their own use. A recent estimate submitted gives the cost of surveying that portion of the reservation situate in North Dakota at $6,157.50, while the portion in Montana will cost 4,415.76; total cost, $10,575.25.

The surveyor-general estimates that $26,000 will be required for public surveys in North Dakota for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. He submits the following statement in support of said estimate:

My estimate of $26,000 for surveys is based upon the requirements for additional surveys south of the eighth standard parallel, and including the valley of the Cannon Ball River, and in the middle western part of the State, south and west of the Fort Berthold Reservation.

Immigration and settlement in those localities has largely increased during the present year, and the settlers desire the lands to be surveyed so that they may avoid placing improvements on the odd-numbered sections, which are granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

It is my understanding that the State authorities are anxious to have surveys extended in the localities named, in order to complete the selection of lands granted to the State for the public institutions and school purposes.

OREGON.

Of the appropriation for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, per act of June 4, 1898, the sum of $20,000 was apportioned to Oregon.

Twelve contracts, liabilities aggregating $17,075, chargeable to the annual appropriation 1897–98, were awarded by the surveyor-general. Ten of said contracts (aggregate liability $15,975) were approved by the Commissioner. Two contracts (Nos. 690 and 691; liabilities $300 and $800, respectively) were received at the General Land Office after the expiration of the fiscal year (June 30, 1898), and consequently were not approved.

Four sets of special instructions, providing for resurveys in connection with original surveys under previously awarded and approved contracts (liabilities $993.11), were issued and approved.

One set of special instructions (liability $60), providing for connecting mineral monuments with public land surveys in T. 33 S., R. 5 W., were issued and approved.

Two contracts for surveys for allotments within the Klamath Indian Reservation (liabilities $525, payable from the Indian appropriation) were awarded and approved.

One contract was awarded and approved providing for the survey and subdivision of the Klamath Hay Reserve (liability $500, payable from the appropriation for the survey of abandoned military reservations for the fiscal year).

Special deposits for repayments, amounting to $3,391.06 for field work and $319.99 for office work, were made by the Oregon and California Railroad Company during the fiscal year.

Returns of survey of 40 full and fractional townships were received, examined, and approved. Township plats (in triplicate), transcripts of the field notes, and copies of all of the plats and field notes were transmitted during the year to the General Land Office.

The number of miles reported in said returns, as run and marked in the field, aggregate 1,691 miles 23 chains 49 links, embracing an area of 600,918.84 acres.

Office work in connection with said surveys consisted of 120 township plats, 38 exterior plats, and 2 diagrams. Field notes consisted of 67 books of certified transcripts and 45 descriptive lists for local land offices.

There were deposited for cost of office work on mining claims, $455; amount expended, $332. Mining claims surveyed, reported, and platted, 14. Plats made, 67; copies of field notes, 14.

The surveyor-general's estimates for surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, are as follows: For the survey of 40 townships, $61,400; for survey of 25 townships within the limits of railroad land grants, $39,250.

Explanatory of his estimates the surveyor-general submits the following statement, viz:

The unsurveyed lands in this district are increasing in value each year, and in the same rate the number of petitions and inquiries, both personal and written, concerning the survey and opening up to settlement of these lands become more frequent.

Many petitions and letters of inquiry come from parties who have lived on unsurveyed lands for ten to twenty years, asking and hoping for early surveys, in order to obtain titles to their homes.

The unsurveyed lands of the central and western portions of the State, where the soil is of the usual alluvial character, being most fertile and productive when cleared from timber, afford splendid homes and are being eagerly sought after by a good class of people.

The general contour of lands in Oregon is such as to favor irrigation, which would convert the large semiarid tracts into fertile and productive farms, especially in the southern and eastern portions of the State, which have heretofore been considered comparatively worthless, except for grazing purposes for a few months in the year, but in the last few years large irrigation companies have been formed and water has been conducted for miles over unsurveyed and unoccupied lands which in a few years will all be settled.

The estimate of $39,250 for the survey of twenty-five townships within the limits of railroad grants: The railroad companies and settlers have made many endeavors to have such surveys, to enable the settlement upon thousands of acres of fine timber and agricultural land.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Four thousand dollars of the annual appropriation for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, was apportioned to the district of South Dakota.

The surveyor-general reports that no contracts were entered into during the fiscal year, payable from the annual appropriation for the survey of the public lands, for the alleged reason that the field for such surveys is at present largely included in a forest reserve under Executive order of February 22, 1897, or occupied in part by mining surveys.

No special deposits for the survey of public lands under the provisions of sections 2401–2403, Revised Statutes, United States, were made.

One set of special instructions, providing for resurveys on the left bank of the Missouri River, in connection with original surveys under contract No. 133 (liability $100), was issued and approved.

Four contracts for surveys within Indian reservations were awarded and approved, three of which provided for surveys within the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation (total liabilities $16,000) and one contract for surveys within the Rosebud Indian Reservation (liability $4,100.)

One contract was awarded and approved providing for the survey of the abandoned Fort Sully Military Reservation (liability $950 payable from the appropriation for the survey, appraisal, etc., of abandoned military reservations for the fiscal year 1897–98.)

The office work on 3,950 miles of original surveys and 44 miles of resurveys was completed, approved, and returns thereof transmitted to the General Land Office during the year, embracing 67 townships and 85 original and amended mineral surveys. Said work required the preparation of 34 diagrams of township and other exteriors, 201 plats of subdivisions, 245 transcripts of field notes of surveys and examinations, and 336 plats and diagrams of mineral surveys.

Special deposits for office work on mining claims made during the fiscal year aggregated $10,790.

During the fiscal year just closed, as in the preceding fiscal year, a large amount of Indian-reservation surveys was confided to the South Dakota office. The preparation of contracts, special instructions, diagrams, and other data for deputies in connection with these Indian surveys, as also the examination of returns and examinations, preparation of instructions to examiners, and general oversight of special clerks engaged on the returns of said surveys, have necessarily devolved largely on the regular office force, and occupied a large amount of time and attention.

The surveyor-general calls the attention of Congress and this office to the propriety of field examinations of mineral surveys, as heretofore presented by his predecessor in his annual report for the fiscal year 1896–97.

The surveyor-general repeats the recommendation of his predecessors that the attention of Congress be called to the desirability of making all expense incident to mineral surveys, including field examinations and connection of mineral monuments, payable entirely by applicants, so that mineral surveys may be executed without any expense to the Government except the official supervision of the surveyor-general.

The surveyor-general submits the following estimates for surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, viz, township exteriors, $1,800; subdivisional surveys, $5,300; examination in the field, $900; total, $8,000.

As the proposed surveys, as per estimates, relate to lands situate chiefly within the Black Hills region, the surveyor-general submits the following statement in explanation:

This amount is required to make surveys of lands chiefly within that portion of the State embraced in what is known as the Black Hills region. A partial extension of the exteriors was made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and a further extension is desired. While much of the country is mineral bearing, there are few townships within the entire area that do not contain considerable portions of land valuable alone for agricultural purposes and used for such alone. Such lands are occupied, and much of them have for years been occupied by agricultural settlers who are desirous of obtaining Government title to their holdings, and it is now desired to provide in this estimate for the complete survey, both exterior and subdivisional lines, of those townships where such settlers are most numerous. The importance of the extension of township exteriors in relation to the satisfactory location of mineral claims, and the great desirability of connecting

all mineral monuments with the public land surveys, were dwelt upon at length in the remarks accompanying annual report of my predecessor. The reasons then set forth are to-day more apparent than ever before. The complications and conflict between mineral surveys belonging to two or more mineral monuments are rapidly increasing in number as the lands between such monuments are being taken up and proceedings for patent instituted. The extension of these surveys will, in a measure, furnish relief.

This estimate is small in amount, as I do not forget that a large portion of the area under consideration is, for the present, embraced in an existing forest reserve (Executive Order, February 22, 1897), and that surveys therein have been made to some extent during the fiscal year now closing, under the direction of the Geological Survey Office.

UTAH.

The apportionment made to Utah out of the appropriation for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, was $20,000.

Under said apportionment six contracts were awarded and approved, the liabilities of which equaled the apportionment.

One contract providing for the survey of lands within railroad limits was awarded and approved; liability $3,369.50, payable from repayments made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

One contract was awarded and approved for the survey of a portion of the boundaries of the Uintah and Uncompahgre Indian Reservation; liability $373.38, payable from the appropriation for the survey of Indian reservations for the fiscal year.

The surveyor-general in his annual report states that during the fiscal year the returns of survey of 50 townships, aggregating 1,734 miles, were approved and transmitted to the General Land Office, embracing 125 township plats, 8 plats of exteriors, and 6 plats of Indian reservation boundaries.

Number of orders issued for mineral surveys during the year are as follows: Original surveys, 277; lodes, 452; placers, 3; mill sites, 1; amended and additional surveys, 19; total orders issued, 296.

Statement of original, amended, and additional surveys approved during the fiscal year: Original surveys, 216; lodes, 425; placers, 4; mill sites, 1; amended and additional surveys, 25; lodes, 40.

Original surveys pending June 30, 1898: Under examination or returned for correction, 28; lodes, 50; placers, 1; awaiting examination, 4; lodes, 4; number of orders issued and surveys not filed, 104; lodes, 111; mill sites, 1.

Amended and additional surveys before the office June 30, 1898: Under examination or returned for correction, 2; lodes, 5; orders issued and surveys not filed, 3; lodes, 4.

Amount deposited for office work on mining orders during the year, $11,712; available balance July 1, 1897, $11,460.21; total, $23,172.21. Amount repayments deposited by Central Pacific Railroad Company for office work, $5,722.81.

Amount deposited in May, 1898, by Union Pacific Railroad Company for office work, $143.10. Balance available July 1, 1898, $726.34.

The surveyor-general estimates the cost for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, of surveying townships in which there exists more than one desert entry or one settler's application, at $47,182; for the survey of townships in which there are only one desert entry or one settler's application, $50,392.

WASHINGTON.

The apportionment made to Washington out of the appropriation for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, was $42,000.

Under said apportionment ten contracts for public surveys were awarded and approved, involving a total liability of $20,766.

Two sets of special instructions, in lieu of contracts and bonds, were also issued and approved; liability, $278, chargeable to said apportionment.

One contract (liability, $2,386) providing for resurveys, as also four sets of special instructions, in lieu of contracts and bonds (liabilities, $278), authorizing resurveys in connection with approved contracts for original surveys, were issued and approved.

One contract for allotment surveys within the Makah Indian Reservation (liability $2,500, payable from the appropriation for allotments under act of 1887, reimbursable) was awarded and approved.

The aggregate number of miles surveyed in the district, the plats and field notes of which were approved during the fiscal year, is 1,486 miles 66.90 chains. Townships surveyed and accepted, 26; exterior plats made, 36; township plats made, 138; miscellaneous diagrams and tracings made, 240.

Special deposits made by the State of Washington for public survey, $450. Aggregate amount of special deposits for office work on mining claims, $4,748.

Number of mineral surveys made, 36; number of mineral plats made for mines and mill sites, 225.

In his annual report the surveyor-general submits a statement with reference to the examination in the field of public surveys, and believes that as at present conducted too much time is consumed in making the examination. Said statement is as follows:

Examination of surveys.—As conducted at present, too much time is consumed in the examination of surveys. I can see no good reason why the examiner can not follow the deputy surveyor the same season that the surveys are made, and not wait for the returns of the deputy. Each can keep his field notes separate from the other, and when the deputy makes his returns to this office, and they are examined and platted and sent to your office, this office could at once be notified of any discrepancy in his field work, and the deputy notified of the corrections required. These corrections could then be made the next summer, and also a reexamination if considered necessary, and the whole work could then be completed within a year after being returned to this office. It must be well under-

stood that in this district only four months each year are available for field work with a solar instrument. This is why, in justice to the deputy surveyor, the examination should be made the same season of the survey, otherwise two years, or perhaps more, must elapse before his accounts can be ready for payment, which in most cases must absorb his profits in the payment of interest. In support of the foregoing statement, I will cite a few cases from the records of this office:

Contract No. 460. April 19, 1895. Alvin Bystrom, deputy surveyor. T. 26 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W. Reported for examination November 8, 1895, June 25, 1896, and April 5, 1898. Special agent furnished data for examination October 30, 1897. No report whether or not examined.

Contract No. 490. November 9, 1895. Alfred S. Ruth. Fractional T. 11 N., R. 7. W. Survey reported for examination September 1, 1896, and October 9, 1897. Returns to General Land Office July 27, 1897. Survey again reported for examination April 5, 1898.

Contract No. 493. March 24, 1896. McPherson and Wyche. Resurvey of part of Yakima Indian Reservation Boundary. Reported for examination February 11, 1897, March 16, 1897, and April 5, 1898. Data for examination furnished special agent October 2, 1897. No report whether examination has been made.

Contract No. 495. May 9, 1896. Charles C. Ward. T. 8 N., R. 22 E. Survey reported for examination March 16, 1897, and April 5, 1898. Data furnished special agent October 2, 1897. No report from examination.

Contract No. 497. May 9, 1896. Albert C. O'Neel. T. 11 N., R. 3 E. Reported for examination January 5 and March 16, 1897, and April 5, 1898. No report from examination.

Contract No. 529. May 12, 1897. Robert F. Whitham, T. 20 N., Rs. 8 and 13 E. Reported for examination August 31, 1897, and April 5, 1898. No report from examination.

It must be apparent to all that under your present system of examinations, and the delays incident thereto, the most careful and competent deputy must suffer equally with the careless and incompetent before he can receive any compensation for the labor and privations incurred in the field. This practice is neither wise nor just, and the interest of the deputy should be considered as well as the convenience of the examiner.

The surveyor-general's estimate for surveying the public lands in the district of Washington for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, is $50,000, said amount being necessary for the survey of lands occupied by actual settlers situate within and outside of the several forest reserves. In case the lands within the lines of the forest reserves are not to be surveyed under the direction of the General Land Office, the sum of $25,000 will be deemed sufficient.

WYOMING.

The apportionment made to Wyoming out of the appropriation for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, was $25,000.

Three contracts for public surveys (total liabilities, $25,000) were awarded and approved, chargeable to said apportionment.

One contract was awarded and approved providing for surveys for allotments within the Shoshone or Wind River Indian Reservation (liability, $9,800), payable from the appropriation for allotments under the act of 1887; reimbursable.

One contract providing for the survey and subdivision of the

abandoned Fort McKinney Military Reservation was awarded and approved (liability, $500), payable from the appropriation for the survey, appraisal, etc., of abandoned military reservations, 1897–98.

In his annual report the surveyor-general states that the aggregate number of miles surveyed during the fiscal year, the field notes of which, under five contracts, were approved, is 2,345. Total number of acres embraced in townships surveyed during the year, 693,956.11.

There were no special deposits for the survey of the public lands made during the fiscal year.

Special deposits for office work on mineral surveys amounted to $300. Five orders for mineral surveys were issued, executed, platted, and transcribed.

The surveyor-general estimates that $25,150 for public surveys and $6,080 for resurveys will be required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Explanatory of said estimates the surveyor-general submits the following statement, viz:

Appropriation for the above is deemed necessary for the extension of the public surveys in the district of Wyoming and for the proper conduct of this office.

The extension of the lines of public surveys over all lands in Wyoming is to the interest of the settlers, the State of Wyoming, and to the General Government.

The estimate for new surveys are based upon lands situated largely in mountainous districts, which are, however, intersected by numerous living streams, having fertile valleys and a soil unsurpassed in productiveness when reclaimed by the irrigation farmer. These lands are being eagerly sought by the settler and, when improved, form valuable additions to the wealth of the State and the nation. Further than this, I am of the opinion that in paying for his home, after compliance with the laws, the settler is entitled to such safeguards as are secured by proper surveys of the lands embracing his claim.

The estimate for resurveys is based upon lands situated in all parts of the State, but principally in the northwestern portion, where the surveys are defective to the extent that it is impossible to find Government corners by which a settler can locate his claim. The settlers in these districts will at once comply with the law as to petitions whenever it becomes probable that an appropriation for resurvey can be made. The resurveys of the lands and lines forming the subject-matter of your letter "E," July 31, 1894, and letter "E," November 24, 1897, should be made at the earliest opportunity, and in this connection it is my purpose to take this matter up at once, and the necessary papers, with my recommendation, will be forwarded at an early date.

The resurvey of the south boundary of Ts. 55 N., Rs. 60 to 63 W., as recommended in my letter of June 4, 1898, is also included among those lands for which the above estimate for resurveys is deemed necessary.

ISLAND AND FRAGMENTARY SURVEYS.

During the year numerous inquiries concerning unsurveyed islands situate in meandered rivers and lakes, and other fragmentary tracts have been received.

Formal applications for such surveys have been received and acted upon by this office and the Department, as follows:

An island in the Arkansas River, in secs. 12 and 13, T. 26 N., R. 4

E., Oklahoma Territory. From a report received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs it appeared that this island belonged to the Osage Nation of Indians. The application for its survey as public land of the United States was therefore denied by this office.

An island in the Straits of Juan de Fuca, in sec. 14, T. 34 N., R. 2 W., W. M., Washington. By reason of the location of this island it was suggested to the Secretary of the Interior that the War and Treasury Departments be called upon for a report as to whether the island was likely to be needed for public purposes within the jurisdictions of said Departments.

A report from the Secretary of the Treasury was received, in which it was stated that upon investigation by the Light-House Board it was found that the location of the island was such that the same would likely be needed in the future as a reservation for light-house purposes. The application was therefore rejected by the Secretary of the Interior.

The same action was taken relative to two other applications, one for the survey of "Wasp Island" and one for the survey of "Reef Island," described as being in the Straits of Juan de Fuca, in secs. 13 and 24, T. 36 N., R. 3 W., W. M., Washington.

An island in Che Tac Lake, in sec. 8, T. 37 N., R. 9 W., Wisconsin. Application approved and survey ordered by the Department.

Special instructions for the survey were prepared by this office in favor of John Leonard, the surveyor named in the application, who was duly appointed a United States deputy surveyor to execute the survey. His returns of survey were received in due time, and upon examination were found correct and in accordance with the instructions issued to him, and the survey was therefore approved by this office, the plats constructed and approved, and the proper ones forwarded to the State and local land offices.

An island in the St. Croix River, in secs. 1 and 12, and one in sec. 1, T. 30 N., R. 20 W., Minnesota.

Protests against the approval of the applications were filed by the owners of the adjacent lands, who claimed the islands as a part of their lands under the laws governing riparian rights, and after considering the evidence presented, the Secretary of the Interior approved the recommendation of this office, concurring in that of the surveyor-general of Minnesota, that the applications be disallowed.

An island in the north channel of the Platte River, in sec. 2, T. 8 N., R. 14 W., Nebraska. Application denied by the Department.

Same action taken relative to an application for the survey of an island in the river in sec. 10, T. 8 N., R. 15 W., Nebraska.

In the case of John C. Christensen, applicant for the survey of another island in the Platte River, in secs. 9 and 16, T. 8 N., R. 15 W., Nebraska, the attention of the Department was called to the fact that the official plat showed an unsurveyed island in the locality

described, and that it had been the former practice of the Department to approve applications for the survey of islands in nonnavigable rivers like the Platte, where the islands were shown to have existed in substantially their present character and condition at the time of the survey of the townships embracing the same, but attention was called to the United States Supreme Court decision in the case of Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company *v.* Butler (159 U. S., 87).

The application was denied by the Secretary after referring to said United States Supreme Court decision and that in the case of Hardin *v.* Jordan (140 U. S., 371), and the decision of the supreme court of the State of Nebraska in the case of Wiggenhorn *v.* Kountz (25 Nebraska, 690), where the court said:

> There is no doubt that grants of land bounded upon a river not navigable carry with them the exclusive right and title to the grantees to the center of the stream, unless the terms of the grant clearly denote the intention to stop at the edge or margin of the river, the rule of the common law being that proprietors of land adjoining public rivers, not affected by the flow of the tide, own the soil ad filum aquæ.

Another application for the survey of an island in the Platte River, in sec. 7, T. 8 N., R. 15 W., Nebraska, was rejected by this office on February 26, 1898, for reasons set forth in the case next above described.

An island in Cedar Lake, in sec. 11, T. 36 N., R. 10 W., Wisconsin. This office recommended favorable action on the application, which recommendation was concurred in by the Department and the survey was ordered. The surveyor named in the application, Daniel W. Waite, was appointed a United States deputy surveyor, to execute the survey of the island, and special instructions for the proper execution of the survey were prepared by this office and forwarded to Mr. Waite, who executed the survey and transmitted his returns thereof to this office. They were examined, and it was found that the survey was executed in accordance with the instructions, and the survey was therefore approved, the proper plats constructed and transmitted to the State and local land offices, the duplicate plat being retained for the files of this office.

An island in Clear Lake, in sec. 3, T. 13 N., R. 8 W., M. D. M., California. Application approved by the Department as recommended by this office.

The surveyor-general for California was directed to prepare special instructions for the survey in favor of D. F. McIntire, the surveyor named in the application, and to allow him for his services $5 per day. In due time the special instructions were forwarded to this office and after examination were approved. Returns of survey not yet received.

Two islands in a navigable meandered lake, in sec. 33, T. 131 N., R. 32 W., Minnesota.

This office recommended the approval of the application, referring to the United States Supreme Court decision in the case of Hardin *v.*

Jordan (140 U. S., 371) and the State supreme court decision in the case of Uri L. Lamprey et al. *v.* The State of Minnesota (52 Minn., 181), and held under said decisions that the riparian boundaries would extend only to the water's edge.

The Secretary of the Interior concurred in the recommendation of this office, approved the application, and directed that the survey applied for be ordered, and that the applicant (W. H. Phipps, for the Northern Pacific Railway Company) be called upon to deposit the estimated cost of the survey. This was done, and the surveyor-general for Minnesota was directed to prepare the necessary special instructions for the survey in favor of Charles H. Ward, the surveyor named in the application, who was appointed a United States deputy surveyor to execute the survey of the islands. Special instructions were submitted to this office by the surveyor-general; the same were examined and approved, and the surveys thereunder were executed, approved by the surveyor-general, and after examination were accepted by this office, and the surveyor-general authorized to file the triplicate plat of said surveys in the proper United States local land office.

An island in the Arkansas River, in T. 20 S., Rs. 12 and 13 W., Kansas. The township plats show an unsurveyed island in the locality described, and after referring to the case of John C. Christensen, supra, it was said by the Secretary of the Interior that—

> It appears that that portion of the Arkansas River in which this island lies is nonnavigable, and in the case of Wood *v.* Fowler (26 Kansas, 682) the doctrine of the common law, that a grant of land bounded by an unnavigable stream carries with it the bed of the stream to the center of the thread thereof, appears to be recognized.

The application was therefore denied.

An island in Little Red River, in sec. 13, T. 11 N., R. 12 W., Arkansas. Application rejected by this office.

An island in the Osage River, in secs. 20 and 29, T. 40 N., R. 14 W., Missouri.

This office recommended the rejection of the application in letter transmitting the papers to the Department. The Secretary of the Interior concurs in the recommendation of this office, referring to the United States Supreme Court decision in the case of Packer *v.* Bird (137 U. S., 661, 669); also decision in the case of Barney *v.* Keokuk (94 U. S., 324, 338).

Two islands in the Pend d'Oreille River, in sec. 29, T. 56 N., R. 5 W., Idaho. Application made by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Same approved by the Secretary of the Interior, who authorized the allowance of the maximum rates per mile for surveying, under statutory restrictions, and directed that the railroad company be called upon to deposit the estimated cost of surveying. The surveyor-general was instructed accordingly, and authorized to prepare special

instructions for the survey in favor of F. G. Plummer, the surveyor named in the application.

Special instructions were prepared by the surveyor-general and submitted to this office. Same examined and found correct and approved by this office. Returns of survey not yet received.

A tract of land within the area of a meandered lake in secs. 30, 31, and 32, T. 24 N., R. 4 E., fourth principal meridian, Illinois.

Application denied by this office, reference being made to the United States Supreme Court decision in the case of Hardin *v.* Jordan (140 U. S., 371).

An island in the Wabash River, in sec. 29, T. 28 N., R. 8 E., Indiana. Application pending, awaiting further evidence in support of same.

An island in the Platte River, in secs. 4, 5, 8, and 9, T. 13 N., R. 5 W., Nebraska.

Application submitted to the Department. Hearing ordered by the Secretary of the Interior to determine certain facts with reference to the land.

Register at Lincoln, Nebr., directed by this office to personally conduct the hearing. Testimony not yet received.

Application for the survey of Ragged Keys, in the Atlantic Ocean, in secs. 20, 29, 31, and 32, T. 56 S., R. 42 E., Florida. Same approved by the Department and survey ordered. Surveyor-general directed by this office to prepare special instructions for the survey in favor of John S. Frederick, the surveyor named in the application. Instructions not yet received for examination and approval.

An island in the Gasconade River, in sec. 9, T. 35 N., R. 14 W., Missouri. Application rejected by this office.

An island in the Platte River, in secs. 1 and 2, T. 11 N., R. 8 W., Nebraska. Papers submitted to the Department with adverse recommendation, attention being called to the cases of John C. Christensen (25 L. D., 413) and Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company *v.* Butler (159 U. S., 87). Recommendation of this office not concurred in by the Department, but the application was approved and the survey ordered by the Secretary of the Interior.

Two islands in "Turkey" or "Syracuse" Lake, in secs. 8 and 9, T. 34 N., R. 7 E., Indiana.

Application denied by the Department, as recommended by this office, attention being called to the case of Ridgway *v.* Ludlow (58 Indiana, 248), and Stoner *v.* Rice (121 Indiana, 37).

An island in the Kansas River, in secs. 32 and 33, T. 12 S., R. 20 E., Kansas. Papers submitted to the Department with an adverse recommendation. Recommendation of this office concurred in by the Secretary of the Interior and application denied, attention being called to the case of Wood *v.* Fowler (26 Kansas, 682).

An island in the Snake River, in secs. 2 and 11, T. 17 S., R. 47 E., Oregon. This office recommended the approval of the application,

which recommendation was concurred in by the Department. Case of Shaw *v.* Oswego Iron Company (10 Oregon, 371, cited).

A tract of land in secs. 19, 20, 29, and 30, T. 97 N., R. 34 W., Iowa. Application made by William L. Hemphill et al. Papers submitted to the Department, and this office directed to send a special agent to the locality to make an examination and survey of the land, if found necessary.

A surveyor from the surveying division of this office was detailed to make the investigation and survey, and in due time his report and returns of survey were filed in this office. Same examined and transmitted to the Department with the recommendation that the returns of survey executed by the surveyor detailed from this office be approved. This recommendation was concurred in by the Department, and the returns of the survey were approved by this office and the proper plats constructed and forwarded to the State and local land offices, the duplicate approved plat being retained for the files of this office.

EXAMINATION OF SURVEYS IN THE FIELD.

The act of Congress approved June 4, 1897, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, appropriated for surveys and resurveys of public lands the sum of $325,000. Of this amount the act authorized the use of not exceeding $40,000 for the examination of surveys in the field in order to test the accuracy of the work of United States deputy surveyors and the examination of surveys heretofore made and reported to be defective or fraudulent. By the urgent deficiency appropriation act approved January 28, 1898, authority was granted to use for examinations not exceeding $20,000, in addition to the sum of $40,000 authorized of said appropriation by the sundry civil act for the fiscal year 1898.

There were employed during the year under this appropriation fourteen special agents for the examination of surveys, to whom instructions were issued for field examinations in the several surveying districts according as surveys were reported by the United States surveyors-general ready for inspection in the field.

The force of special agents employed by the Department not being sufficient to promptly examine the large number of surveys completed and returned during the fiscal year, four clerks (experienced surveyors) of the division of public surveys in this office were detailed upon field examinations. The compensation and expenses of the special agents and the expenses of the detailed clerks were paid out of the fund of $60,000 made available for the purpose, except in the case of the examination of surveys of Indian reservations, when the cost of the examinations was paid from the proper appropriation for Indian surveys.

During the fiscal year surveys executed under contracts in the several surveying districts were accepted after inspection in the field by special agents or detailed clerks, and subsequent critical examination of the plats and field notes in this office, and comparison of the same, with the reports and field notes of the examiners, as follows:

Surveying districts.	Contracts.	Surveying districts.	Contracts.
Arizona	2	North Dakota	6
California	6	Oregon	18
Colorado	3	South Dakota	6
Idaho	10	Utah	3
Minnesota	11	Washington	13
Montana	6	Wyoming	5
New Mexico	2		

Of the surveys reported in the above table, some were partial surveys under given contracts where the entire work under such contracts was not returned during the fiscal year. In some cases surveys were accepted which had been previously suspended on account of errors in the field work or defects in the returns, and in other cases portions of the surveys under certain contracts returned during the year which were found to have been well executed were accepted, but other portions of the work under such contracts were suspended awaiting corrections in the field. There were eight cases in which the surveys were so poorly executed as to necessitate their rejection. The suspended and rejected surveys are particularly referred to in succeeding paragraphs.

During the fiscal year 1898 there were accepted without examination in the field the work under one contract in Utah (resurvey of a portion of the southwest boundary of the Uintah Indian Reservation and portion of the west boundary of the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation), and the surveys under one set of special instructions, each in Florida and Washington; and two sets of special instructions, each in Louisiana, Montana, New Mexico, and Oregon.

In those cases where surveys were accepted without field examination, the liabilities were so small that the expense of sending an examiner to the field would have been disproportionate to the cost of the survey, and as it appeared from the evidence afforded by the examination of the returns in this office that the terms of the contract or instructions had been complied with the surveys were duly accepted.

Among the accepted surveys under contracts and instructions enumerated in the foregoing table were the survey of the ceded lands of the Nez Perce Indian Reservation in Idaho, surveys within the Red Lake Indian Reservation in Minnesota, Devils Lake Indian Reservation in North Dakota, surveys for allotments within the Klamath Indian Reservation in Oregon, Rosebud Indian Reservation in South Dakota, and surveys within the ceded portion of the Colville Indian Reservation in the State of Washington.

During the year returns were received of surveys of the following private land claims in the Territory of New Mexico, confirmed under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to establish a Court of Private Land Claims, and to provide for the settlement of private land claims in certain States and Territories," viz, Gijosa grant, Canada de los Alamos grant, Galisteo grant, Ignacio Chaves grant, Sitio de los Cerrillos grant, Juana Lopez grant, Los Cerrillos grant, Ojo de Borrego grant, Town of Atrisco grant, Antonio Sedillo grant, Pajarito grant, and Cubero grant.

BOUNDARY BLACKFEET INDIAN CESSION, MONTANA.

Under date of June 29, 1896, and May 19, 1897, instructions were issued to the engineers appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, under the provisions of the Indian appropriation act of June 10, 1896, to survey the eastern boundary of the Blackfeet Indian cession in Montana.

This survey was commenced late in the summer of 1896, but inclement weather and heavy snows forced an abandonment of the work. The work was taken up in the summer of 1897 and completed, the returns of the survey being made to this office in February, 1898; and in April, 1898, the survey was duly approved; and plat of survey filed in the local land office April 15, 1898, as contemplated by the act of June 10, 1896.

RESURVEY OF GRANT AND HOOKER COUNTIES, NEBR.

The resurvey of ten townships in the State of Nebraska, made under the apportionment of $16,000 for that purpose out of the appropriation for surveying the public lands made by the sundry civil act of August 18, 1894, were duly accepted after a critical examination in the field. Those resurveys were executed under a contract awarded by this office. One contract under this appropriation is still outstanding, the returns thereunder not having been received.

SUSPENDED SURVEYS.

On January 8, 1898, the surveyor-general of Idaho was notified that the field notes and plats of the survey, under special instructions bearing date December 19, 1895, had been examined in this office in connection with a report of a special agent who was sent to examine the field work, and that there were errors disclosed which would require the deputy to correct his work in order that it might conform to the requirements of the Manual of Surveying Instructions. The surveyor-general was directed to notify the deputy that he would be permitted to return to the field and put his work into an acceptable shape pending another examination which would be made in the next surveying season.

June 18, 1898, the surveys under contract No. 70, Minnesota, were examined by a special agent, who reported that three of the townships contained errors which were beyond the limits allowed by the manual, while the remaining three were just within the limits of allowable error.

It was deemed best by me to accept the three townships, and the deputy was duly informed that the misclosures and defective monuments found in three of the townships showed very careless work and would necessitate a return to the field and a remodeling of his survey preparatory to a reexamination of the same.

On June 15, 1898, the surveyor-general of Minnesota was directed to inform the deputy who had contract No. 71, Minnesota, that his work had been examined in the field by a special agent of this office and found incorrect. Five sections in one township did not close, and the exterior boundaries were also out of limits. The north boundary of one township was found not to correspond with the south boundary of the township on the north, the examiner having discovered the corners on this line to have been moved two chains north. An explanation of this state of affairs was required of the deputy. In another township (T. 158 N., R. 30 W.) there were four sections which exceeded the limits in alignment and measurement. In still another township three sections were found defective. In view of the faulty condition of the work of this contract the survey was suspended, and the deputy allowed thirty days to show cause why he should not return to the field and place his survey in an acceptable condition.

One township of the survey under contract, No. 72, Minnesota, was suspended by letter to the surveyor-general, June 24, 1898, by me as a result of a field examination by a special agent of this office for the examination of surveys. The examiner found the survey satisfactory with the exception of T. 160 N., R. 31 W., which was carelessly executed. The alignment between sections was greatly in excess of limits, and section 6 did not close within 2.47 chains. The township was suspended and deputy notified to return to the field and cause his lines to be established in conformity with the manual and his instructions.

In Montana, contract No. 308 was suspended as a result of an examination of the field work. The inspector found many errors on the part of the deputies, prominent among which were unsubstantially built and insufficiently witnessed corners. At the corner to sections 28, 29, 32, and 33 the deputy reports no tree to the northeast suitable for a bearing tree, while the examiner finds several.

The deputy and examiner did not agree as to the markings of some of the corners, and in one instance a bearing tree to a corner was reported by examiner which did not appear in deputy's notes. Other errors were found, and the indications were that nearly every mile

was faulty in some respects. In this case the deputies were required to return to the field and make a complete revision of their work. They were directed not to confine themselves to the correcting of the lines examined or of the errors enumerated in the letter to the surveyor-general. The latter was directed to inform the deputies that another examination would be ordered, and it would extend over not only the lines examined at the first inspection, but over a sufficient number of other lines to satisfy this office of the accuracy of the work. He was also notified that the second examination to be made would be final, and if it disclosed errors not yet corrected the survey would be rejected.

In the district of New Mexico, contract No. 305 was suspended for the reason that the deputy did not execute his work properly. He was directed to close his survey on the boundary of a private land claim, the limiting boundary of which claim was the Rio Puerco River, but instead of adopting the line of this stream as the limit of his work, establishing meander corners thereon, and meandering the right bank of the river, he extended his lines so as to include in the public lands the bed of the river and lands beyond, which should properly belong to the grant. The deputy was ordered to return to the field and make the proper corrections.

On March 15, 1898, the surveys within the Fort Stevenson Military Reservation, under contract No. 48, were examined by a clerk detailed from this office, and after a careful comparison of the examiner's notes with those of the deputy, errors were revealed which indicated an erroneous survey.

Between secs., 11 and 12, in T. 47 N., R. 85 W., the line was found 1.74 chains short, and between sections 3 and 4 of same township the line was 1.03 chains short, and there was a difference in the bearing of the line of 35′ of arc. The examiner found an angle of 15′ at the quarter corner between sections 2 and 3. Almost every line examined by the inspector was found to have a bearing differing from the deputy from 3′ to 15′, and closing corners on the reservation boundary were nearly all out of limit. There were also important errors in the marking of corners disclosed by the examiner. In view of the results of the field inspection the deputy was required to show cause within thirty days why he should not return to the field and put his work into such shape as would conform to the requirements of this office.

On March 18, 1898, contract No. 656, Oregon, was suspended because of numerous errors found by an examiner of surveys sent from this office. The survey appeared to have been carelessly executed. The work was not of a fraudulent character, and the deputy appears to have been on the ground and attempted a survey, but from neglect or ignorance did not perform his duties in compliance with instructions.

Minor defects, such as the absence of proper marking on the corner posts and of the requisite pits, were reported by the examiner. In

one instance the deputy reported one of the bearing trees to be N. 73° E., 6 links distant, while the examiner reports it N. 53° E., 60 links distant, showing careless reading of the horizontal circle and a mistake in noting the distance. Such bearing, if adopted and approved, would be of no value in a restoration of the corner, but be misleading. At another corner the deputy reports no trees suitable for witness trees within 300 links, but omits from his field notes a tree at 4.17 links, properly marked, which the examiner found. At another corner the deputy reports four bearing trees, and the examiner found but one. At a quarter corner the deputy reports that he witnessed the corner by cutting a cross on a rock 20 links to the southwest, and a cross on another rock 14 links to the northwest, and reports no bearing trees could be obtained within limits; the examiner did not find these crosses on the rocks, but in their stead a fir tree 66 links distant, marked "¼ S. B. T." The differences in alignment and measurement found upon comparing the deputy's returns with those of the examiner were also numerous and beyond the limits, so that the survey showed an aggregate of errors sufficiently great to warrant me in suspending the survey until the deputy should go over his work and put it into a condition which would be acceptable to this office.

An examiner of surveys was sent to the field to report upon the correctness of the surveys under contract No. 652, Oregon. He found that in three of the four townships the survey was well and faithfully executed, but that in the 4 miles of subdivisions in T. 3 S., R. 21 E., he could find no corners or any signs of a survey. He reported that settlers in this township declared that no one had visited that vicinity for the purpose of surveying. The survey of this township was suspended January 28, 1898, for the deputy's answer to the examiner's statement that the survey was not made, and the deputy required to give satisfactory explanations within thirty days or suffer penalty of rejection of the work referred to.

On April 29, 1898, the surveyor-general of Utah was informed by this office that contract No. 205, Utah, was suspended as a result of an examination made by a special agent of this office.

This inspection revealed numerous errors of alignment, varying from 20′ of arc to 1° 45′, and mostly in half miles, indicating in each case a failure on the part of the deputy to survey the entire mile. This defect is frequently found, upon close examination, among deputies guilty of violating their instructions, and the evidence of it is given by the absence of all blazes or cutting upon the unsurveyed half of the line. In this survey there were differences in the course of bearing trees ranging from 1 to 24 degrees. Also, in a great many instances, the deputy has marked no trees where the examiner finds numbers of them within the specified limit of 300 links. In view of the many faults in this work, the deputy was ordered to return to the field and

conform his survey to the requirements of the Manual and his special instructions.

An examiner detailed from this office was directed to inspect the work in T. 6 N., R. 3 E., under contract No. 427, Washington, and upon his report the surveyor-general directed the deputy to return to the field and make corrections in the survey of the north boundary of the township and the subdivisional lines of the north tier of sections. Another examination was made by the same inspector and the survey found to be still very erroneous as to alignment, measurement, and description of corners. The course of the north boundary was found to change at each quarter corner, in some instances as much as 1 degree. Many corners were loosely set and bearing trees incorrectly marked.

The surveyor-general was therefore notified to require the deputy to show cause within thirty days why his survey should not be rejected.

Under date of December 26, 1896, the surveyor-general transmitted to this office returns of survey under contract No. 429, Washington, which had been examined by a detailed examiner of surveys. A field inspection was made in 1895, and the surveyor-general directed to notify the deputy that the bearing of the south boundary of T. 7 N., R. 3 E., as returned by him, did not agree with the notes of the examiner. The deputy was directed to return to the field and correct this line and to adjust his other lines to conform thereto. The work was again examined by an inspector detailed from this office, and many grave errors in alignment, measurement, and description of corners brought to light. On 1 mile the distance found between the quarter and section corners was 42.40 chains instead of 40 chains, as reported by the deputy. The corner to sections 29, 30, 31, and 32 was found 2.32 chains east of its proper location. These errors are examples of the defects disclosed by the examination. The deputy was accordingly directed to explain the discrepancies and show cause why his work should not be rejected.

An inspection was made of surveys under Washington contract, No. 477, and the examiner reported many considerable discrepancies in courses and distances, and in the majority of corners defective construction, not up to the requirements of the Manual. The deputies were required to return to the field, retrace their lines, and reconstruct the survey so that it would be acceptable to this office.

The surveys under Washington contract, No. 481, were submitted to a field examination by a detailed clerk from this office, the result being that a very poor establishment of lines was disclosed. There was but one township subdivided in this survey, and the deputy's lines were found to differ in length from 1 to 3 chains from the examiner's lines. Corners were found wrongly marked and loosely set. Bearing trees noted by the deputy could not be found by the examiner;

some of the bearing trees were dead trees. The discrepancies were so numerous, there was such careless markings of trees and corner posts, and disregard of Manual requirements, that the survey was suspended by me, and the deputy called upon to submit explanations.

An examination of contract No. 473, Washington, by a special agent of this office resulted in finding an unusually large number of errors and omissions in the deputy's work. He stated in his field notes that he retraced the east boundary between the one hundred and seventeenth and one hundred and eighteenth mileposts, but it was found, by comparing his notes with those of the examiner, that no retracement was made and that the course was merely calculated. The deputy also meandered the shores of a lake where no meander corners were set, and he triangulated across wide stretches of water instead of following the banks. The deputy in another case records in his field notes that he performed a journey of 24 miles in one afternoon, over land for the survey of which he claims high rates as being exceptionally difficult to traverse. This statement was regarded as incorrect. The examiner found numerous evidences of incorrect work. The deputy's courses to bearing trees were widely different from those of the examiner, indicating extreme carelessness. His chaining was also faulty, and differences amounting in some miles to 1.90 chains were reported.

Besides irregularity of chaining, the examiner shows that in many cases the quarter-section corner had not been placed on line between section corners. He reports many lines through timber devoid of cutting or blazing. Great discrepancies were apparent in the descriptions of the country as to whether lines were subject to high or low rates. Upon a careful consideration of this case I directed the surveyor-general to indicate to the deputy that the surveys would be rejected unless satisfactory corrections were made and his whole work placed in an acceptable condition. The deputy in this instance denied the truth of the examiner's findings, and appealed to me to have another inspector sent to the work, alleging bias on the part of the examiner. I have complied with his request and directed a reexamination by a clerk detailed from this office, the returns of which have not yet been received at this office.

An examiner of surveys was ordered to the survey in Washington under contract No. 492. He made a careful inspection of the field work and reported finding a great many errors of a serious and inadmissible character. They occurred both in the distances and in the courses of the lines. In one instance the deputy's measurement of a section line from the corner to sections 7, 8, 17, and 18 to the meander corner on the west bank of the river differed 4 chains from that of the examiner's report. The courses and distances to bearing trees show very great discrepancies.

The surveyor-general was instructed to require the deputy to return

to the field as soon as possible, retrace and correct his survey, and file the amended notes, and that when this was done a new examination would be ordered, upon the receipt of the report of which this office would take final action.

REJECTED SURVEYS.

Contract No. 624, in Oregon, was suspended on January 13, 1896, on account of numerous errors and irregularities found by a special agent of this office, who was sent to examine the field work. The inspection disclosed some gross negligence and carelessness on the part of the deputy. Courses were several degrees in error, and corners were improperly established and not witnessed in accordance with the Manual. The deputy was required to show cause why he should not return to the field and reexecute his survey in a proper manner. On August 12, 1896, the deputy not having responded, the surveyor-general was directed to have him show cause within thirty days why his contract should not be annulled. On March 13, 1897, no reply or explanation having been received from the deputy, the surveyor-general was informed that the survey stood rejected, subject to the usual appeal to the Department. On January 13, 1898, the surveyor-general was called upon for a report on the survey. The surveyor-general having reported that the deputy had received the notice and no reply from him or notice of appeal having been received, the surveyor-general was informed that the survey was finally rejected and the township might be included in any future advertisements for bids on surveys.

On February 20, 1896, I was compelled to suspend the surveys under contract No. 186, Utah, on account of gross errors in projection, establishment of lines, and markings, revealed by an office examination. The requirements of the Manual were ignored and an unsatisfactorily executed survey resulted. The defects were patent to even a cursory examination by persons familiar with the regulations governing United States land surveys, and the field notes and plats should never have received the sanction of the surveyor-general of Utah. On March 31, 1896, the latter submitted to this office the deputy's answer to the criticisms upon his work, in which the existence of errors was denied, and the deputy showed unwillingness to verify his own work by furnishing tables of his closings, and expressed a doubt as to the authority of this office to call upon him to do so. Upon receipt of this letter I directed the surveyor-general, April 21, 1896, to point out to the deputy other inherent radical defects and to require him to return to the field and correct his work.

June 1, 1896, the deputy asked for specific instructions how to amend his survey, and on July, 1896, detailed directions were forwarded to him. The deputy having made corrections to conform to

these directions, a special agent was sent to the field to examine the work. His report was that the survey was wholly inaccurate, and on April 9, 1898, the deputy was called upon to execute an entire new survey under penalty of rejection. The deputy thereupon asked for a reconsideration of the case, which was denied by letter of May 13, 1898. The deputy having refused to comply with directions of this office to reconstruct his field work, the survey was finally rejected on June 10, 1898.

The returns of survey under contract No. 406 Washington, were found to be so erroneous as to warrant the surveyor-general in recommending the rejection of the entire work. This was denied by me, with the statement to the surveyor-general that "it was not the policy of this office to advise the rejection of the returns of surveys until after all efforts to secure the correction of the same in the field by the contracting deputy should have been exhausted."

After a field examination by a special agent of this office the deputy was instructed to return to the field and put his surveys in an acceptable condition. This the deputy purported to have done, and submitted corrected notes. An examiner was detailed to reexamine the work, and reported the surveys as worthless. Another opportunity was then given the deputy to reconstruct his work. No action being taken by the deputy, at the instance of the sureties on his bond special instructions were issued to a compassman to perfect the surveys. Upon the receipt of the corrected returns of said work a detailed examiner of surveys made a field inspection. As a result of this third examination the compassman's survey was accepted, except 3 miles of the south boundary of T. 35 N., R. 30 E., in which an error of over 8 chains was found. This portion of the contract was rejected.

On March 6, 1896, the surveyor-general of Washington was notified that upon the report by a detailed examiner of surveys contract No. 424 was suspended for numerous discrepancies. Serious errors in closures affecting the entire township were found. The deputy was instructed to correct the work, but having failed to file his notes within a specified time this office rejected the survey.

In Arizona the surveys under contract No. 21 were suspended July 18, 1894, on account of numerous errors, one of which was that the latitude and departures of his work failed to close by over 8 chains. On July 23, 1894, the deputy's survey was rejected by the surveyor-general, from which decision the deputy appealed to this office. On August 10, 1894, I affirmed the rejection. January 29, 1895, the deputy was granted permission to show condition of his survey at his own expense. An examiner of surveys was then sent to the work. His report was unfavorable. Deputy appealed from examiner's report, and another examination was made by a different examiner, who confirmed the former inspector in his findings. Finally the surveys on November 16, 1897, were again rejected, and upon deputy's

appeal to the Department on June 14, 1898, the rejection of said surveys was affirmed

In Idaho the surveys under contract No. 15 were suspended February 16, 1896, upon an unfavorable showing by a detailed examiner of surveys sent from this office, and the deputy required to return to the field to correct his work.

The deputy having taken no notice of the decision, on August 4, 1897, the survey was rejected.

The surveys under contract No. 283, Montana, which were dated December 24, 1892, were rejected by me on May 26, 1898. The survey was a joint contract, but was executed by but one of the contracting deputies. The work was examined by two examiners, who reported the work incorrectly performed. The two inspections practically agreed with each other, and it was shown that at eighteen stations there were no corners found. Other noteworthy errors were discovered, but the absence of any trace of corners at so many stations was sufficient to compel me to reject the survey. On October 14, 1897, the survey was finally rejected.

In New Mexico the surveys under contract No. 290 were suspended for defects, prominent among which was the neglect on the part of the deputy to sufficiently and permanently establish his corner monuments. The deputy was instructed to go over the entire work and make it acceptable to this office, so as to conform to the specifications of his contract, special instructions, and the Manual of 1894. An explanation was made by the deputy April 22, 1897, which was unsatisfactory, and, after several attempts to correct the work, another examination showing the work to be still far from perfect, the surveys were finally rejected.

THE BENSON SURVEYS.

In my last report reference was had to the so-called Benson surveys in the State of California, and a history was given of the causes leading to their suspension and prospective correction. It was therein stated that an agreement had been entered into by me with the deputies whereby the latter were to return to the field and correct their surveys so as to be acceptable to this office. By the terms of this agreement the 1st of July, 1898, was fixed as the time limit for the new surveys to be made, and corrected notes thereof filed with the United States surveyor-general of California. It also stated that under no circumstances shall the date for the admission of the corrected notes be extended beyond December 1, 1898.

I have to report that the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, expired before any field notes were filed pursuant to the agreement.

I have, however, received assurances from the deputies that the work of field correction is in progress, that the field notes of the work on each contract will be filed from time to time as fast as they can be

prepared, and that the returns of all these suspended surveys will be in the hands of the surveyor-general of California in proper form before the 1st day of December, 1898.

With this promise in view, I have, as foreshadowed in my last annual report, caused arrangements to be perfected whereby the surveys in each contract will be examined immediately upon the reception by the surveyor-general of the corrected field notes. A competent and reliable surveyor, without prejudice or bias as between deputies and the Government, will be directed to proceed at once to the field and make a careful and thorough investigation of the surveys.

It is believed that the contemplated critical examination will enable this office to finally dispose of these vexatious and long-pending cases.

THE SURVEY OF FOREST RESERVES AND LANDS ADJACENT THERETO.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 4, 1897, the survey of all public lands that have been or may hereafter be designated as forest reserves by Executive proclamation, and including public lands adjacent thereto, are to be executed under the supervision of the Director of the United States Geological Survey, as also all subdivisions of lands within said reserves or in lands adjacent thereto.

By letter "E" of June 22, 1897, to the Secretary of the Interior, this office asked to be advised as to the proper construction of the phrase "and including public lands adjacent thereto."

Under date of July 2, 1897, the Secretary of the Interior promulgated the following decision with reference to the quoted phrase in the act of June 4, 1897:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, July 2, 1897.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

SIR: The Department is in receipt of your office letter of June 22, 1897, asking to be advised as to the proper construction of the phrase "and including public lands adjacent thereto," as used in the act of Congress approved June 4, 1897, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes."

Said act appropriates:

"For the survey of the public lands that have been or may hereafter be designated as forest reserves by Executive proclamation, under section twenty-four of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled 'An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes,' and including public lands adjacent thereto, which may be designated for survey by the Secretary of the Interior, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be immediately available."

The act further provides that—

"The surveys herein provided for shall be made, under the supervision of the Director of the Geological Survey, by such person or persons as may be employed by or under him for that purpose, and shall be executed under instructions issued by the Secretary of the Interior."

As the surveys of these timber reservations are to be made under the supervision of the Director of the Geological Survey, it is necessary that a determination be reached as to the meaning of the words "public lands adjacent thereto," in order to prevent conflict between such surveys and those made under the immediate supervision of the surveyors-general.

It is suggested by your office that the surveyors-general be allowed to contract for surveys in all townships which do not actually adjoin the forest reservations. This would leave one tier or range of townships or fractional townships (as the case might be, according to the order setting apart the reservations) over which any necessary surveys may be extended under the supervision of the Director of the Geological Survey as "lands adjacent thereto," while all other lands would be subject to survey under the regular appropriation and the supervision of the surveyors-general.

The suggestion seems to be a good one. The public surveys are generally made by townships, and this was known to Congress, so it may well be held that, recognizing the existing system, it was not intended that the survey of any given township should be divided, and that any township, whether fractional or entire, adjoining any such reservation constitutes "lands adjacent thereto" within the meaning of the statute.

RETRACEMENTS AND RESURVEYS.

On pages 72, 73, and 74 of the Manual of Surveying Instructions, approved June 30, 1894, are specific directions with reference to the "retracement or resurvey of township lines and linear boundaries not established in conformity with the rectangular system of surveying."

On page 224 of said Manual it is stipulated as follows:

If it becomes necessary to retrace any of the exterior lines in order to properly close their lines of survey, it must be done at the deputy's own expense as a legitimate contingent in executing the contract. If it should be found to be absolutely necessary to resurvey and retrace any portion of the exterior township lines, except such as are clearly provided for in the article on pages 72, 73, and 74, the deputy should report the facts immediately to the surveyor-general and await further instructions. The facts as reported to him will be promptly laid before the Commissioner of the General Land Office, specifying the number of miles of retracement required, and, if such resurvey is authorized, the deputy will be immediately notified. In no other case will any resurvey be paid for which is not specifically authorized by the Commissioner.

As the foregoing paragraph excepts such township lines as are clearly provided for on pages 72, 73, and 74 of the Manual, it is obvious that surveyors-general and contracting deputy surveyors were often misled by the apparent conflict of instructions.

To the end of removing misconstruction of the several paragraphs in the Manual of 1894, and to enable all parties in interest to act intelligently in the matter of retracement and resurveys, circular instructions dated June 15, 1898, were prepared and transmitted to the several surveyors-general.

The Secretary of the Interior, under date of June 15, 1898, formally approved said instructions, and authorized the Commissioner of the General Land Office to direct surveyors-general to attach a copy of the same to the special instructions accompanying all contracts to be

hereafter awarded for executing public surveys in the several surveying districts.

The text of said circular letter and departmental approval is as follows:

CIRCULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 15, 1898.

To United States Surveyors-General:

SIR: On page 224 of the 1894 Manual of Surveying Instructions it is stated a follows:

"*If it becomes necessary to retrace any of the exterior lines in order to properly close their lines of survey, it must be done at the deputy's own expense as a legitimate contingent in executing the contract.*"

The construction to be put upon this paragraph is to the effect that deputie when closing their lines upon old work should not expect and will not be allowed compensation for running over the lines previously established, when it is done for the purpose of identifying and locating corners upon which they are instructed to close or from which they are instructed to initiate their surveys.

The paragraph is not intended to disallow compensation for retracements made for the purpose of accounting for *connections and closings* upon previously surveyed lines and for the purpose of vindicating the distances and bearings of these connecting and closing lines in cases where the *absence* of such showing would be considered by this office to indicate a failure on the part of the deputy to conform his work to the requirements of the Manual.

For example, suppose the deputy is required to establish the northwest and south boundaries of section 13, the range line having been previously established and accepted, and his latitudinal lines differ in length more than the limit allowed by the Manual; it will be the duty of the deputy to retrace the east boundary of this section and note the alignment in order to explain this excess of difference.

In the same manner an excess of *closing* on this east boundary when running the latitudinal lines of said section will have to be accounted for by a *remeasurement* of the said boundary.

In cases of closing upon previous work in the interior of a township, the deputy often finds that his lines show an excess over limits of several chains in alignment and measurement on opposite sides of a section. His duty in such cases is to rerun the section boundaries adjoining his work to locate the error and reset corners if found dilapidated or insufficiently witnessed. If no error in excess of limits is discovered, payment will not be allowed for the reason that the deputy's own work will thus inferentially be shown defective. He is not required to rerun lines beyond those of the adjoining section.

In another example: Suppose the deputy in subdividing a township, the north boundary of which is already accepted, and the adjoining township on the north subdivided and accepted, finds the lengths of his closing lines in the north tier, and the distances on the north boundaries of the sections of this tier to be in excess of limits, he should retrace and remeasure the north boundary of township and report the measurements reestablishing dilapidated and defective corner monuments at the time. If the line as rerun by him prove to be within limits, he will not be paid for the resurvey, but if the line be out of limits, he is entitled to compensation therefor.

Deputies will also be instructed that in any case of finding a misclosure, in connecting new surveys with accepted surveys, the presumption is in favor of the correctness of accepted work instead of the new lines being run, provided no evidence to the contrary exists. A single trial or random line by the last deputy can not be held to discredit the connected system of work previously accepted under

a previous contract. Hence a deputy must first retrace and examine those of his own lines liable to contain the error which caused said misclosure. If he then finds his own work accurate, and is willing to abide by the result of an inspection thereof, he is required to retrace the older line in which he suspects error, and justify his own work by showing the true condition.

This principle is the basis of the first paragraph on page 53 of the manual, and is a condition precedent to the retracements treated of in this circular.

In cases where the deputy is subdividing a township, the boundaries of which are entirely or partly obliterated, and he can not in closing thereon identify or locate some of the corners, he should reestablish the line in accordance with the rules laid down in the manual, pages 72, 73, and 74. Other cases are treated of in these pages in which deputies will be governed by the directions therein given. It is not necessary to make supposititious cases of every variety of circumstances which the deputy is liable to encounter. It is sufficient to state that retracements and resurveys not specifically provided for in the deputy's special instructions, which are deemed by the deputy to be necessary to make a *consistent showing of his work* (this office to *decide* as to the necessity thereof when finally passing upon the work) and retracements and resurveys found necessary by reason of *obliteration*, will be paid for, satisfactory evidence being required in all cases that they *were* necessary.

These retracements must be corroborated by the examiner before the deputy will be allowed compensation, and retracements thus made, as well as resurveys, will be noted in the data furnished by surveyors-general to the examiners when starting for the field inspection, and the latter will be required to examine each mile or portion of a mile of such retracements in order to verify the work done by the deputy for which he asks compensation.

When the special instructions accompanying the contract specify that *certain lines* of old surveys are to be reestablished, resurveyed, or retraced if certain conditions be met with and such work is performed in compliance therewith, there will be no question as to the compensation therefor.

You are further directed to notify deputies that retracements made for the purpose of accounting for connections and closings made on lines of old surveys, and to justify the length and bearing of connection and closing lines, where the absence of such would indicate failure to conform to the requirements of the manual, will be paid for at the minimum rate per mile named in their contracts for the class of lines retraced (base lines, standard lines, and guide meridians being classed as township lines, as the manual does not require that such lines when retraced be doubly chained in any instance), provided the reestablishments, resurveys, and retracements stated in his notes are corroborated by the field examiner.

For reestablishments and resurveys (those which involve the establishment of corners) the deputies will be paid at the rates per mile named in his contract for the class and character of lines reestablished or resurveyed.

In restoring lost or obliterated corners the deputy will, when it is applicable, follow the pamphlet instructions for "Restoration of lost or obliterated corners and subdivision of sections," issued by the General Land Office October 16, 1896, a copy of which accompanies the Manual now in his possession.

Notes of reestablishments, resurveys, and retracements will be *full* notes in every particular, and they will be incorporated in a book by themselves. The title page thereof will clearly state, as usual, the surveys made, when and by whom, and under what authority. Following the index will be an affidavit by the deputy explanatory of the lines so reestablished, resurveyed, or retraced, and setting forth the absolute necessity therefor. Following this affidavit will be the usual preliminary oaths of assistants covering the retracements or resurveys. Then will follow the notes of said survey.

In all cases of retracements and resurveys the deputy will append a table of latitudes and departures, showing that the exterior lines limiting his work close within allowable limits of error.

Following the notes the usual final oath of the deputy and his assistants will be inserted. They will cover the resurveys only.

BINGER HERMANN, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *June 15, 1898.*

The foregoing instructions are hereby approved, and authority is hereby given the Commissioner of the General Land Office to direct the surveyors-general to attach the same to the special instructions to deputy surveyors accompanying each contract for the survey of public lands, the same to form a part of such special instructions.

C. N. BLISS, *Secretary.*

EXCESS LIABILITY UNDER APPROVED CONTRACTS.

By circular letter of December 29, 1893, all surveyors-general were instructed with reference to the prevailing custom of underestimating the liabilities of awarded contracts for public surveys, whereby the actual cost of the work when completed in the field and returns thereof, with the accompanying account of the contracting deputy, transmitted to this office, were found to exceed the original estimated liability of the contract from $100 to $1,000.

To obviate the many complications which arose between the accounting officers of the Treasury and this office by reason of said excess liability, surveyors-general were instructed to carefully estimate the cost of the work prior to executing the forms of contract and bond, and to make the estimate sufficient to cover all known contingencies; also that the liability of a contract as indorsed on the brief and embodied in the "agreement" should not be exceeded unless specially authorized by the surveyor-general and approved by this office.

Paragraph 4 of said circular letter provides as follows:

Fourth. Whenever the limit of a contract is approached and it is found that the completion of the survey of a township will carry the cost of the work beyond the estimated liability thereof, the deputy must make due application to the surveyor-general for authority to complete the township, stating the approximate cost and excess of liability. The surveyor-general will then submit the matter to this office with his report and recommendation.

After an experience of over four years it was found that the promulgated circular instructions tended to increase rather than diminish the evil complained of, and consequently the approval of applications for authority to complete the surveys and create an excess liability under an approved contract was discontinued, and contracting deputies are now confined to the original estimated liability of their respective contracts.

The paragraphs heretofore inserted in special instructions issued under awarded contracts authorizing applications for excess liability

and completion of contracts are no longer inserted, and deputy surveyors are held strictly to the estimated liability of the contract. While isolated cases of excess liability are occasionally authorized, the facts and circumstances are carefully investigated, and the excess allowed only in exceptional cases.

COMPETITIVE BIDS FOR EXECUTING PUBLIC SURVEYS.

The annual surveying instructions of October 10, 1895, which were in force, with some exceptions, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, provide in cases where the rates of mileage to be allowed for public surveys exceed the so-called intermediate rates ($13, $11, $7 per mile for standard and meander, township, and section and connecting lines, respectively), that it is the duty of the surveyor-general "to invite various competent and reliable surveyors and deputy surveyors to submit estimates of the rates per mile not exceeding the maximum ($18, $15, $12), and the special maximum ($25, $23, $20), allowed by law for which they will execute the work in the specific townships, said estimates to be invited by notices posted in your office and copies of the same mailed to the post-office address of such qualified surveyors as are known to you."

In pursuance of and in addition to said quoted instructions, and in view of the apparent inability of some of the surveyors-general to secure satisfactory and competent bidders, said officers were directed, in all cases where the surveys to be executed would involve the maximum or special maximum rates of mileage, to not only send copies of the notice inviting proposals to all known competent and reliable surveyors and deputy surveyors, but to request said parties to acknowledge the receipt of the surveyor-general's invitation, the latter inclosing to each party a penalty envelope, addressed to the surveyor-general, to secure the acknowledgment.

Surveyors-general were also instructed to send copies of notice of invitation for proposals to the postmaster at the county seat of the county embracing the lands to be surveyed, and the post-office nearest thereto, as also the local land office, with the request that said notices be conspicuously posted in their respective offices; also to request said officials to acknowledge receipt of the notices.

At the expiration of the usual period of inviting proposals (not to exceed thirty days), surveyors-general are required to forward to this office the original bids received from the several surveyors and deputy surveyors, together with the letters of acknowledgment from the other surveyors and deputy surveyors declining to bid and the local post and land offices; also an estimate of the cost of the proposed survey at the rates of mileage bid by the competing surveyors and deputy surveyors.

The purpose of inviting proposals in the manner stated is to secure not only competition, but the services of competent and reliable sur-

veyors, as well as proposals from United States deputy surveyors of known integrity, liability, and competency, who have heretofore executed satisfactory work.

It has been admitted by surveyors-general that in some districts where the class and character of the lands would involve the allowance of the special maximum rates of mileage, that the deputy surveyors residing within the district would enter into a combination and agree not to underbid each other, or to make a pretense of competition by reducing the mileage from 5 to 25 cents per mile, thereby securing the practical allowance of the full legal rates, preventing actual competition, and confining the awards to themselves.

Prior to the issue of the additional instructions and requirements it was ascertained that certain surveyors-general had posted the notice of invitation in their private offices and sent notices of invitation only to a favored few, thus defeating the object sought to be attained and confining the bids to a well-organized "combine."

It is proposed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, to not only carry out and possibly extend the foregoing provisions and proceedings whereby notices of invitation for proposals may be brought to the attention of all competent and reliable surveyors, but also to insert advertisements in daily and weekly newspapers published in the vicinity of the lands to be surveyed, inviting proposals generally for the execution of specified public surveys.

EVIDENCES OF SETTLEMENT ON UNSURVEYED LANDS.

The annual surveying instructions issued for the fiscal year 1895–96, which have since been in force with some exceptions to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, contained the following paragraphs relative to the survey of townships where settlers declined for any cause to make application for survey, and of townships contiguous to those for which the proper evidences of settlement were submitted:

It has been brought to the attention of this office that in certain surveying districts great difficulty has been and is experienced by surveyors-general in obtaining from the settlers on the lands the requisite papers to comply with existing surveying instructions, they being unable or unwilling, from various causes, to respond to repeated requests therefor from the surveyor-general.

In view of existing law, stated requirements, and said difficulties, and to the end that the manifest intent of Congress to have surveys extended over the agricultural portions of the public domain with promptness may be carried out, you are instructed, in cases where the known actual settlers in a township neglect to forward applications or petitions for surveys, together with their affidavits, to obtain from other reliable sources information relative to said settlements and the class and character of the lands, and to submit the same to this office for examination and further instruction.

It is further suggested that townships contiguous to those for which evidences of settlement have been submitted to your office should also receive attention in the manner stated, more particularly when said townships are situate within the range and progress of settlement, embrace agricultural lands, and are therefore liable to be occupied by actual settlers in the near future.

During the past fiscal year the policy as embodied in the quoted paragraphs has been abrogated, and to secure the survey of a township occupied in whole or in part by actual settlers the applications and accompanying affidavits of not less than three settlers on the lands in each township are required. It is held, where the settlers on the unsurveyed lands decline for any reason or cause to join in an application or petition for the survey of the lands occupied or claimed by them, that such declination precludes further action by this office in the matter, it being apparent that public surveys executed under such adverse circumstances as regards popular support and approval are not likely to remain undisturbed as respects the marks necessary to show the course of the lines on the ground.

It has been found impracticable to survey lands in advance of settlement with the expectation that the same will be occupied by actual settlers in the near future.

Where the State authorities make application, under the provisions of the act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stats., 394), for the survey of designated townships, such surveys are authorized without reference to evidence of settlement on the lands, and the surveys in each township are completed in entirety, unless natural obstacles prevent such completion, and independent of the class and character of the lands.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

There have been certified and patented under the several land grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, 1,032,534.84 acres of land, a decrease of 4,069,434.47 acres as compared with the acreage during the year ending June 30, 1897.

A detailed statement of the lands so certified and patented by companies and States will be found on page — of this report.

ADJUSTMENTS.

In pursuance of directions of the Department and in accordance with the requirements of the act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stats., 556), examinations have been made during the past year with a view to the adjustment of the grants by Congress to aid in the construction of the following railroads:

Northern Pacific	North Dakota.
Do	Montana.
Do	Idaho.
Southern Minnesota Railway Extension Company	Minnesota.
California and Oregon	California.
Chicago and Northwestern	Wisconsin.

These examinations were, with the exception of the Northern Pacific in Montana and North Dakota, readjustments, made necessary by recent legislation by Congress and by decisions of the Supreme Court made subsequent to prior adjustments and changing the previous

rulings as to the effect of claims of record at the dates of the grants and the definite locations thereunder, and of them the Northern Pacific in Montana and the Chicago and Northwestern in Wisconsin were submitted to the Secretary of the Interior.

The balance will be submitted at an early day.

The adjustments now pending before the Department are:

Name of road.	Date of submission.
Oregon Central Military Wagon Road	July 28, 1894
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River (resubmitted on motion for review)	Mar. 9, 1897
Northern Pacific in Montana	Nov. 18, 1897

The grants to aid in the construction of the following railroads and wagon roads have been examined at various times with a view to their final adjustment, have been submitted to the Department with recommendations, and have been returned with instructions chiefly with reference to the institution of suits for the recovery of title to lands found to have been erroneously certified or patented thereunder:

Name of road.	Date of return.	Name of road.	Date of return.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha	Feb. 12, 1887	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern (Missouri)	Feb. 12, 1894
Hannibal and St. Joseph	May 29, 1887	Southwest Pacific	Mar. 21, 1894
Grand Rapids and Indiana	June 30, 1887	Little Rock and Fort Smith	Oct. 10, 1894
Sioux City and St. Paul	July 27, 1887	Florida Central and Peninsular	Dec. 6, 1894
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	Aug. 2, 1887	South and North Alabama	Dec. 22, 1894
Winona and St. Peter	Dec. 26, 1889	Do	Jan. 12, 1895
Coosa and Tennessee	July 25, 1890	Burlington and Missouri River (Iowa)	July 9, 1895
Dubuque and Pacific	Apr. 9, 1891	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe	July 18, 1895
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (main line and St. Vincent extension)	June 10, 1891	Atlantic and Pacific (Missouri) or St. Louis and San Francisco (Springfield to west boundary of State)	Sept. 23, 1895
Hastings and Dakota	June 23, 1891	Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston	Feb. 21, 1896
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern (Arkansas)	Nov. 16, 1891	Chicago and Northwestern (Wisconsin)	Oct. 16, 1896
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	July 29, 1892	Wills Valley, now Alabama and Chattanooga	Mar. 15, 1897
Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific	May 18, 1892	Northeast and Southwest Alabama, now Alabama and Chattanooga	Mar. 15, 1897
Coos Bay Military Wagon Road	Sept. 1, 1892	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	Nov. 30, 1897
Bay de Noquet and Marquette	Oct. 3, 1892	Vicksburg and Meridian	July 18, 1898
Mobile and Girard	Apr. 24, 1893		
Alabama and Florida	Dec. 26, 1893		
Florida and Alabama	Dec. 26, 1893		
Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road Co	Jan. 27, 1894		

In nearly all these cases the findings and recommendations of this office have received the approval of the Department, which, in returning them, gave instructions as above stated relative to the recovery of title to erroneously certified or patented lands or of the value thereof.

Readjustments of the grants to aid in the construction of Northern Pacific Railroad in Minnesota and Washington, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad in Arkansas, the Brainerd Branch of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad, the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railroad in Minnesota, and the Oregon and California Railroad in Oregon, are in process, and, it is expected, will be completed in a short time.

The adjustment of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad grant was returned to this office, but is again before the Department on motion for rereview.

In the course of the adjustments of these grants it has been discovered that considerable quantities of lands have been erroneously certified or patented under them, and this has resulted in the institution of numerous suits for the recovery of title to such lands or the value thereof, which has entailed upon this office a large amount of work in the preparation of records, and in the examination of bills in equity and proposed stipulations between the contending parties, the latter having been submitted for that purpose.

In the case of the Southern Pacific Branch Line Road, several suits were brought against the company which resulted in the recovery of title to certain erroneously patented land and the quieting of title in the United States to certain other lands, all lying within the overlapping limits of the portion of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad grant which was declared forfeited by the act of Congress approved July 6, 1866 (24 Stat., 123), and the grants of Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and aggregating nearly a million acres.

Instructions for the restoration of these lands to entry were prepared and submitted to the Department on April 15, 1898, were approved May 3, 1898, and transmitted to the local officers at Los Angeles, Cal., May 6, 1898, with directions to give public notice thereof, and set a day for the opening. This has been done, and the lands became subject to entry on September 6, 1898. Since the publication of the notice of the restoration this office has received and is still receiving many letters of inquiry from claimants, particularly from purchasers from the railroad company, whose statements foreshadow that many complicated questions will arise in the disposal of the lands, and demonstrate the wisdom of the Department in making ample and effective provision for notice to all parties interested, and for the presentation of all claims of whatever character.

In several cases the titles of purchasers from railroad companies have been declared confirmed under the provision of the act of March 2, 1896 (29 Stat., 42), and demands have been made upon the railroad companies to which the lands were erroneously certified or patented for the price thereof; and in three cases, the Tennessee and Coosa, the Flint and Pere Marquette, and the California and Oregon Companies against the United States in the lower courts, further prosecution by appeal was recommended, the matter having been referred to this office for an opinion as to the advisability of such action.

RIGHT-OF-WAY RAILROADS.

By the act approved March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 482), Congress granted to railroads, upon certain conditions, right of way through the public lands.

Under the provisions of this act, and of special acts, 458 companies have filed articles of incorporation which have been accepted, 14 of which were accepted during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. Right of way has been approved to 376 companies, 8 of which received their first approvals during the same period. There were received during the year 245 maps of locations of railroads, 31 of which have been approved, 9 have been filed not requiring approval, 6 pending before the honorable Secretary, and 193 have been otherwise disposed of, a few of which were rejected, the rest having been returned for correction.

Instructions for making applications under this act are given in the circulars of March 21, 1892, and July 30, 1894, issued in one pamphlet.

A list of companies that have had maps approved with references to various special acts passed for the benefit of said companies is given in the detailed statement accompanying this report.

RIGHT OF WAY FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES.

Sections 18, 19, 20, and 21 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), grant right of way over the public lands and reservations of the United States, excepting Indian reservations, for the use of canals, ditches, and reservoirs for the purpose of irrigation, which have heretofore or may hereafter be constructed by corporations, individuals, or associations of individuals, upon compliance with certain requirements as to the filing of papers and maps.

Under the provisions of this act right of way has been approved to 173 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals, of which 24 such applications have been approved during the past year. One approved right of way has been relinquished by the party.

There have been received during the year 213 maps; 32 have been approved, 7 are pending before the Secretary, and 199 have been otherwise disposed of, a few of which were rejected, the rest being returned for correction.

The act of May 11, 1898 (Public No. 88), enlarges the scope of the act of 1891 by the provisions of its second section, which authorizes the occupation of such rights of way "for purposes of a public nature; and said rights of way may be used for purposes of water transportation, for domestic purposes, or for the development of power as subsidiary to the main purpose of irrigation." The full text of the act will be found in the detailed statement herewith.

Instructions for making applications under this act are given in the circular of July 8, 1898.

A list of the applicants that have had maps approved, with references to various special acts passed for the benefit of said applicants, is given in the detailed statement herewith.

STATE DESERT-LAND SEGREGATIONS.

By section 4 of the act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 372–422), provision is made for the donation to each of the States in which there may be situated desert lands of not more than 1,000,000 acres of such land as the State may cause to be irrigated, reclaimed, occupied, and cultivated by actual settlers. This act has been amended by a provision in the act of June 11, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 413–434), to the effect that a lien is authorized to be created by the State upon the lands segregated, and that when an ample supply of water is actually furnished to any tract or tracts thereof, patent shall issue to the State for the same without regard to settlement or cultivation.

During the year five lists have been filed by four States, viz, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming, all of which have been acted upon. One list filed by the State of Montana was approved during the year, the land involved amounting to 10,632.88 acres.

Instructions for the preparation of lists, etc., under this act will be found in the circular approved September 20, 1898.

RIGHT OF WAY FOR RAILROADS, TRAMROADS, AND WAGON ROADS IN ALASKA.

By the act of May 14, 1898 (Public No. 95), provision was made for the right of way for railroads, tramroads, and wagon roads in the District of Alaska.

Instructions for the preparation of applications under this act will be found in the circular of June 8, 1898.

There have been received during the year fourteen maps, but no action has been taken on them, as the circular was not printed before the end of the fiscal year.

CHIPPEWA CEDED LANDS IN MINNESOTA.

It having been shown that the estimate of pine timber on the ceded Chippewa Indian reservations in Minnesota, under the fifth section of the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 642), was erroneous, and that the Indians were in danger of being deprived of the just revenues from the same, a new estimate has been ordered. This estimate is being conducted by a corps of examiners who are experienced woodsmen, selected on that account, and nearly all from Minnesota. They began work September 1, 1897. They completed work on the Red Lake Reservation in April, 1898, having reexamined 162,472.59 acres of lands previously examined and classified partly as pine and partly as agricultural lands, and having examined the remaining portion of the surveyed lands in said reservation, amounting to 137,415.85 acres, making a grand total of 299,888.44 acres which they examined.

As a result of the work done by the examiners during the fiscal year, 61,151.57 acres of pine lands were, by circular of June 14, 1898, offered for sale at the Duluth and the Crookston land offices on

August 2 and 16, 1898, respectively, and preparations were made in this office for the restoration to settlement and entry of 107,621.55 acres temporarily withdrawn for the purpose of reexamination, and the opening of 367,694.09 acres reported as agricultural lands, but not previously opened to settlement and entry as such. The corps of estimators are now engaged in examining the timber on the Leech Lake and adjacent reservations.

Under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1897, a set of regulations for logging the dead and down timber on the ceded Chippewa Indian reservations in Minnesota were issued by this office and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

During the logging season of 1897 and 1898, fifty contracts to cut and bank timber to the amount of 71,300,000 feet, entered into between Indian loggers and certain contractors, were approved by this office, but owing to an open winter the logs cut and banked scaled only 55,211,896 feet, from the sale of which over $260,000 was realized. A considerable amount of logs left on skids in the woods have not yet been sold. The indications are that the logging operations during the ensuing winter will be quite as successful as during the past season, if not more so.

The operations are directed by a competent superintendent, under control of this office.

DIVISION G.

The following is a summary of the work performed in this division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

Number of letters and decisions written	12,157
Patents written	1,154
Original desert-land entries examined	2,763
Yearly proofs examined	2,773
Assignments of desert-land entries examined	134
Applications for amendments of entries, filings, and patents acted upon	124
Appeals from registers and receivers decided	289
Appeals transmitted to the Secretary	126
Appeals to Secretary disallowed	11
Motions for review forwarded to the Secretary	15
Applications for certiorari transmitted to Secretary	5
Entries approved for patenting:	
Preemption	374
Desert land	480
Timber culture	4,387
Commuted timber culture	69
Town site	11
Town lot	69
Total	5,390
Contests decided during the fiscal year	587
Claims patented:	
Indian claims	2,434
Private land claims	70
Claims satisfied with scrip (act June 2, 1858)	[illegible]

Small-holding claims.—This term is used to designate the class of claims provided for by sections 16, 17, and 18 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 854), as amended by the act of February 21, 1893 (27 Stat., 470). More than 3,000 of such claims have been filed with the surveyors-general of the various States and Territories to which the law is applicable, but only 188 of such claims have been established by the submission of the necessary proofs as to occupation and possession. A large proportion of these claims includes lands within the limits of private land grants, petitions for the confirmation of which have been presented to the Court of Private Land Claims. It seems probable that some of these small-holding claimants trace their title from these larger grants, and have filed their claims as a protection to them in case the court should decide adversely as to the larger grant.

By the act of Congress approved June 27, 1898 (public No. 161), the time for filing such claims with the surveyor-general has been extended to March 4, 1901.

Entries in Alaska.—One town-site entry and 15 nonmineral entries have been made in Alaska under the provisions of sections 11 to 14, act of March 3, 1891. The town-site entry (Juneau) and 1 nonmineral entry have been patented, while the others have been suspended for various reasons, such as illegal surveys, mineral character of the land involved, insufficiency of the proof submitted, etc.

The law in relation to nonmineral entries in Alaska has been modified by the provisions of section 10, act of May 14, 1898.

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, there were 3,901 entries pending in this division, 3,096 private land claims, 3,756 Indian allotments, 422 contests, and State selections embracing an area of 384,381.35 acres.

THE RECLAMATION OF DESERT LANDS.

At the present time there are 579,368,274 acres of unappropriated and unreserved public land in the United States, exclusive of Alaska. Of this area 546,549,655 acres, or more than 94 per cent, are in the thirteen so-called desert-land States and Territories. Of the vacant lands in these States and Territories it is estimated that 332,176,000 acres are of a character that may be denominated as "desert" under the law providing for the disposal of desert lands; that is, lands that do not produce native grasses in sufficient quantity to make an ordinary crop of hay in usual seasons if unfed by grazing animals, and lands which, without irrigation, do not contain sufficient moisture to produce a natural growth of trees or make an agricultural crop of any kind in amount to make the cultivation thereof reasonably remunerative.

Undoubtedly a very large percentage of these lands do at some season of the year produce grasses and herbs of value for grazing,

but with inconsiderable exceptions are valueless for other purposes without irrigation.

The following table, showing the relative area by States and Territories of the several classes of vacant lands in the desert-land States and Territories, was obtained from the report of Mr. F. H. Newell, of the United States Geological Survey, embodied in the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Survey (p. 494) for 1894–95, by preserving the same ratio between the grazing or desert lands and the total area of the now vacant lands in the several States. As stated in that report, "it is, of course, impossible to arrive at any considerable degree of accuracy in such estimates," but dealing with such vast areas, the table is sufficient as showing the probable character of the lands.

Vacant lands in desert-land States and Territories.

States.	Total area.	Desert and grazing.	Barren irreclaimable wastes.	Woodland and forest.	Estimated water supply to reclaim.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Arizona	54,369,023	29,847,000	15,000,000	9,522,023	2,000,000
California	42,503,023	19,875,000	19,000,000	3,628,023	17,000,000
Colorado	39,708,551	27,808,000	.....	11,900,551	8,000,000
Idaho	44,207,949	17,475,000	.....	26,732,949	7,000,000
Montana	71,607,616	49,068,000	.....	22,539,616	11,000,000
Nevada	61,358,609	38,506,000	20,000,000	2,852,609	2,000,000
New Mexico	56,877,835	46,883,000	.....	9,994,835	4,000,000
North Dakota	20,574,613	20,402,000	.....	172,613	500,000
Oregon	35,897,869	17,067,000	.....	18,830,869	3,000,000
South Dakota	12,982,826	12,073,000	.....	909,826	1,000,000
Utah	43,937,896	16,319,000	10,000,000	17,618,896	4,000,000
Washington	13,442,582	3,847,000	.....	9,595,582	3,000,000
Wyoming	49,081,263	33,006,000	5,000,000	11,075,263	9,000,000
Total	546,549,655	332,176,000	69,000,000	145,373,655	71,500,000

Of the three hundred and odd million acres of desert lands requiring irrigation to render them valuable farm lands, the available water supply is sufficient for but 71,500,000 acres, thus leaving an estimated area of 260,676,000 acres suitable only for grazing purposes.

While at the first glance it might appear that this vast area of 260,000,000 acres must, for want of adequate legislation, remain the property of the Government, there being no law, save grants to States, by which lands of this character can be disposed of without the entrymen showing possession of a water right sufficient to irrigate all the land entered that is susceptible of irrigation, it is to be borne in mind that there must of necessity be a very large area of these lands not susceptible of irrigation on account of altitude, which lands could be, and are on account of their value for grazing purposes, embraced in desert entries. The percentage of lands that can or will be so entered is, of course, a mere matter of conjecture, ultimately depending upon a consideration of their proximity to irrigable lands and the individual preference of the entryman. It is known, however, that the most valuable of these lands are being selected by the States under

their several grants for educational and other purposes; and while, of course, some part of the available water supply will be used in the irrigation of these State lands, by far the greater portion will remain in their natural condition and be utilized for grazing purposes.

It is, however, of the 71,500,000 acres of irrigable lands, for which there is available water, that I desire especially to call attention in this report.

Under existing laws the individual can enter these desert lands only as it is possible for him to reclaim them from their desert condition by carrying water on them. Since the passage of the original act, March 3, 1877, to June 30, 1898, a period covering more than twenty-one years, there have been reclaimed, under the desert-land laws, 2,617,159.52 acres, or less than 125,000 acres annually, at which rate it would require nearly six hundred years to dispose of all the irrigable lands. In connection with these astounding figures, it should not be overlooked that much the greater part of the lands already disposed of are those bordering on small streams, where reclamation was accomplished principally through individual efforts.

Nearly all of the waters of these smaller streams are now utilized, and the remaining lands depend for their reclamation upon the saving of all overflow waters, and the diverting of the waters of the larger streams, which can be done only by expensive construction. It is, therefore, but a fair presumption that the disposal of desert lands to individuals will annually decrease, unless Congress in its wisdom provides a means by which the annual overflow waters in the arid region may be saved and intelligently dispensed. Congress has taken several steps in this direction, notably the act of October 2, 1888 (25 Stat. L., 526), authorizing the Geological Survey to reserve suitable sites for reservoirs; the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 391), requiring that a right of way should be reserved in all patents for lands west of the one hundredth meridian for ditches and canals constructed by authority of the United States; section 18 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), granting a right of way through the public lands and reservations of the United States to canal or ditch companies, and the fourth section of the act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 422), granting to each of the desert land States lands that should be reclaimed by them to the amount of 1,000,000 acres each.

Under the last-mentioned act five States—Idaho, Montana, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming—have selected 565,229 acres, of which but 109,611 acres have been segregated by approval; but so far no proof of reclamation of any of these approved selections has been made and submitted to this office.

Each of these acts in a measure tends to the reclamation of some portion of the remaining irrigable lands and the utilization of the available waters; each is the initial step in several theories or plans prominently considered, viz: The acts of 1888 and 1890, governmental

intervention; the act of 1891, private enterprise; the act of 1894, State control.

But the means to be provided, whether ultimately left to the State or corporate interest or assumed by the National Government, must of necessity involve a plan for the storage of the flow of the streams that is lost during those months when irrigation is not in progress and of the flood occasioned by sudden freshets.

The subject of storing waters for the purpose of irrigation has been exhaustively treated for years in the reports of the United States Geological Survey, and it is only necessary for the purposes of this report to advert to one or more of the very complete investigations made by that Bureau to show what practicable results may be obtained in those localities where annually large quantities of water go to waste.

At the Buttes, in Pinal County, Ariz., 14 miles above Florence, the Gila River drains an area estimated at 13,750 square miles.

The records of rainfall of the Signal Service and Weather Bureau, taken at Fort Grant, San Carlos, and Wilcox, in the Gila Basin, from the year 1881–82 to 1895–96, show an annual mean precipitation of 12.38 inches. The discharge of the river at the Buttes has only twice been taken, first, in 1889–90, when a measurement of 366,539 acre-feet was obtained, and in 1895–96, when it reached 623,069 acre-feet.

A reservoir at this site could be built with a capacity of nearly 400,000 acre-feet, which, calculating 2 acre-feet of water as necessary to irrigate an acre of land, would be sufficient for 200,000 acres, whereas during the summer of 1896 but 6,500 acres of land were irrigated in the Gila Valley. (See report of Arthur P. Davis on "The irrigation investigation for the benefit of the Pima and other Indians on the Gila River Indian Reservation," Senate Doc. 27, Fifty-fourth Cong., second session, p. 42.)

In Idaho, about 40 miles southeast of Blackfoot, a reservoir site has been located at the head of the Blackfoot River Canyon, where a 50-foot dam would have a capacity of 545,300 acre-feet, with a drainage area of 666 square miles, thus furnishing water sufficient to irrigate 272,650 acres, or, if utilized for that purpose, more than sufficient to reclaim the entire Snake River Desert. (Eighteenth Annual Report U. S. G. S., vol. 4, p. 331.)

In Nevada we find that a reservoir on Rock Creek, one of the tributaries of the Humboldt River, will store the drainage of 750 square miles in which the annual precipitation is from 7 inches in the lower portion to over 40 inches in the higher mountain ranges. This, with the melting snows, furnishes a run-off of over 150,000 acre-feet per annum, which, with the normal summer flow of the Humboldt, would give water sufficient to irrigate 100,000 acres. (Eighteenth Annual Report U. S. G. S., vol. 4, p. 723.)

By a system of reservoirs in the Sun River Basin, in Montana, it is

estimated that water sufficient to irrigate 235,700 acres could be secured. (Thirteenth Annual Report U. S. G. S., p. 386.)

Along the Pecos River, in New Mexico, private enterprise has already constructed, by means of dams barely exceeding 50 feet in height, a series of reservoirs of enormous size, notably the Lake McMillan reservoir, with a capacity of 138,000 acre-feet, the dam of which is but 56 feet high at the lowest point in the stream channel.

In Wyoming and Colorado extensive surveys have been made and numerous sites located where it is possible to impound the annual overflow of the principal streams in those States. In fact, in every State in the arid West it has been demonstrated that by a proper conservation of water, which is practicable, large areas of desert lands may be converted into valuable farms, for, though now desert, the soil of that region is rich in all that goes to support plant life, as is shown by Prof. Milton Whitney, Chief of the Soils Division of the Department of Agriculture, in an article prepared at my request for the purposes of this report, not only to show that the vast areas of desert lands may be made productive, but also to show, what is a fact, that lands in the arid region which have been reclaimed by irrigation, in many instances on account of their texture, require but little artificial flooding, and the water now used could be better applied over a much larger area. Professor Whitney's article is as follows:

SOILS OF THE ARID REGIONS.

The soils of the arid regions are remarkable for their uniform character over large areas. They are generally light in texture and easily worked. The aridity of the climate retards the kaolinization of the minerals and there is little clay, therefore, in their composition. All arid regions have, therefore, in greater or less extent, peculiar dust soils which have a remarkable power of conserving water unknown in the compact heavy clay lands of the humid regions. The soils of the arid regions are very deep as a rule, and there is little or no difference in appearance or agricultural value between the soil proper and the subsoil. They are almost universally known as very strong soils.

The aridity of the climate has a still more important effect, however, upon the character of the soils. In the decay and disintegration of the rocks from which the soils were derived the salts forming the mineral food of plants have not been removed as in the humid regions. Investigations have shown that there are three times as much potash and soda on the average in the soils of the arid regions as there are in the humid regions, and from six to ten times as much magnesium and lime. In fact, the soils of the arid regions are nearly always strongly calcareous soils which, as a class, are recognized the world over as being among the most fertile of upland soils. The amount of humus in these soils is generally less, but the nitrogen content of the humus is about three times larger than in the humid region, so that the active nitrogen content of the soils of the arid regions is very much larger.

These characteristics, which are the direct result of the aridity of the climate, have provided a soil which is easy to work, which is generally very retentive of moisture, and which is uniformly admitted to be stored with plant food.

There is no question whatever as to the productiveness of these lands if water can be applied through judicious systems of irrigation. The experience of settlers

all over the arid regions show conclusively that under irrigation the lands become exceedingly productive.

There is no doubt that these lands need comparatively little water when irrigated. There are many large areas in California, Montana, Washington, and in most of the other arid States where soils once thoroughly moistened by the winter rains will support a crop throughout its growing period without additional rainfall. There is little loss from underdrainage, and from this fact alone it is a common experience in the semiarid regions of Kansas and Nebraska that, with 20 inches of well-distributed rainfall, the conditions are as favorable as with 40 inches of well-distributed rainfall in the East.

It is a very common experience that the usual application of water is excessive. Many large areas of land in all of the arid regions which have been under irrigation for a period of eight or ten years are suffering from overirrigation, apparent in the accumulation of seepage waters and alkali salts. In many areas the amount of water used now would better be used over two or three times the extent of surface.

On account of the large amount of soluble salts remaining in the soils, as the result of the aridity of the climate and the small loss by drainage as the soils were forming and since, there are large areas where these salts have accumulated, and there are still other areas where there is danger of the rise of alkali through injudicious methods of overirrigation.

The most destructive form of alkali is the sodium carbonate, which occurs over large areas in southern California, southern Washington, Oregon, and in most of the other arid States. Heavy applications of gypsum and a thorough cultivation of the soil is a remedy for this form of alkali. Fortunately there are large deposits of gypsum as a characteristic feature of the geology of the arid States.

There are large areas of land, especially in Utah and Nevada, in which the alkali consists mainly of sodium chloride, or common salt. This is giving little or no trouble under judicious irrigation, provided the land is naturally well drained or if it has underdrainage, as the salt is readily washed out of the soil and carried off in the drainage waters.

There are large areas in North and South Dakota, in Montana, and, in fact, in all of the arid States, where the alkali is composed mainly of sodium sulphate. This is not injurious to vegetation except where it accumulates in very large quantities. Most of the trouble which has arisen from the rise of this salt in irrigated districts could have been prevented by the use of less water, by preventing altogether the accumulation of seepage waters, and by very thorough cultivation. Where this salt is already present in excess for crop production it can be removed by thorough underdrainage and subsequent flooding, followed by a judicious system of irrigation.

There are other salts which are occasionally present in such quantities as to be injurious to vegetation, but as a rule they cover but small areas. They are all soluble salts, and can readily be removed by irrigation and underdrainage. For the most part they are not in themselves injurious to vegetation, and many of them are actually extremely valuable plant foods, when present in not too large quantities.

Seeing the development that has been wrought in the arid West, realizing that in many of the Western States the agricultural and pastoral wealth now exceeds the mineral output of their mountains, with the Government still possessing over 300,000,000 acres of most fertile, and yet for the time being arid, lands, the possibilities of the future are almost beyond the scope of imagination. Water is all that is needed, and of this precious element millions and hundreds of millions of acre-feet are annually allowed to go to waste, which if stored and intelligently used would be the means of supplying homes to millions of settlers.

Believing that the future disposal of these desert lands demands at the hands of Congress a consideration of the necessity for the utilization of all available waters of the arid region, these views are respectfully submitted.

H.—CONTEST DIVISION.

Rule I of the Rules of Practice in cases before the United States district land offices, the General Land Office, and the Department of the Interior permits any person to initiate a contest against any party to an entry, filing, or other claim under laws of Congress relating to the public lands for any sufficient cause affecting the legality or validity of the claim. By the second section of the act of May 14, 1880 (21 Stat. L., 140), a successful contestant is given a preference right of entry for thirty days, after notice of decision in his favor, to enter the land involved in the contest.

The cases that come to this division as the result of contests initiated before the various registers and receivers are classified as follows: First, cases on appeal from the decisions of the local officers on the merits thereof, called docket cases; second, cases on appeal from the decisions of local officers not on the merits, called miscellaneous appeals; third, cases in which there is no appeal from the decision of the local officers, but which must be reviewed by this office in order to determine whether the decisions therein are rendered in accordance with existing laws and regulations, called unappealed cases; fourth, applications to be permitted to contest an entry of record, or for a hearing before the local officers where the same has been denied or the local officers have no power under the rules and regulations to grant the same; fifth, motions for rehearing and review. In addition to the above, the division is charged with the duty of answering numerous letters of inquiry calling for reports from the local officers, keeping necessary dockets, other records and files, forwarding appeals to the secretary, promulgating departmental decisions, etc.

Where a final entry has been involved in a contest, this division is charged with the duty of examining the final proof with a view of either approving the entry for patent or rejecting the same. In order to secure the fullest investigation and provide every possible safeguard against mistakes, two clerks are required to examine the final proof and approve the same before the entry is passed to the patent.

Since December, 1896, the controversies disposed of in this division have been principally those arising between individuals, where rights under the homestead and timber and stone laws and locations of land scrip under various acts of Congress are involved.

Considerable important special work has been very satisfactorily disposed of within the past year, in addition to the duties the division is primarily charged with.

Last winter there were transferred to this division from Division C 93 entries, made under what was known as the credit system, inaugu-

rated by the earliest of our land laws, passed at a time when the prevailing idea seems to have been that our national domain was so vast that one could scarcely imagine a time when its broad acres would all be occupied and made productive, and the principal concern in regard to said lands seems to have been how to dispose of them on the easiest terms and as rapidly as possible.

Most of these entries were made about the year 1818 at the Opelousas, La., land office.

The local officers in many cases failed to make records of such entries, thus causing conflicts with other claims of both later and earlier dates. The lands had not been regularly surveyed. The mails were irregular and uncertain. Two wars have intervened, one of which interrupted communication with that section of our country and tended to distract the attention of public officials from such matters as these old claims. Jurisdiction over the public lands has, since these entries were made, been transferred from the Treasury Department to the Interior Department, and, because of the loss of papers, the difficulty in identifying the lands, or other causes, said entries were unadjusted until last winter, when they were transferred from Division C to this division.

After careful examination of plats, tract books, and old records, and, in some instances, correspondence with the local officers at New Orleans, La., within which district the lands now lie, action with a view to the closing of all the 93 cases has been taken. Eighty of them have been disposed of, some of them being canceled and patents having been issued on the others.

Eleven of the remaining cases are awaiting final reports from the local officers, and it is probable that all will shortly be finally adjudicated. Other work of a similar character is about to be assigned to this division for adjustment. A large number of letters, the press copies of which were becoming illegible from lapse of time, have been transcribed into permanent records during the year.

About 65 per cent of the cases which come to this division on appeal from the decisions of registers and receivers are afterwards taken to the honorable Secretary of the Interior by appeal from the Commissioner's decision. Besides, in very many cases, motions for review of the Commissioner's decision or for rehearing before the local officers are filed, and a review or modification is never granted unless two examiners, neither of whom wrote the first decision, shall conclude that the first decision was erroneous, so that in all such cases the work is increased to three examiners of the same record.

The character of the work performed in this division has been maintained at a high standard of excellence. The work of the division is practically up to date, so that no long delays vex the anxious litigants who impatiently await the decisions of this Bureau in regard

to their rights to the land which has been promised them upon the fulfillment of certain conditions.

The importance of such work as this can not well be overestimated.

Detailed statement will be found in the division report, which is attached in its proper place.

DRAFTING DIVISION.

The map of the United States for 1898, showing newly defined boundaries of the various cessions, was revised, corrected up to date, and, with the tracings of maps of Colorado and Oklahoma and newly compiled maps of Idaho and Alaska, was forwarded to the lithographers for reproduction.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, editions of the following maps have been received from The Friedenwald Company, of Baltimore, Md., under their contract with this office for the same fiscal year, viz:

Map of the United States, 1897, and maps of the States of Colorado and Idaho, and Territories of Oklahoma and Alaska (two sheets).

In addition to the annual map of the United States for 1899, it is contemplated to recompile and issue, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, the following State and Territorial maps: California, (two sheets), Kansas, Wyoming, and Indian Territory.

Two draftsmen have been employed during the fiscal year on the compilation of various State and Territorial railroad withdrawal atlases for Division F—one draftsman upon work pertaining to the preparation of field notes for binding, and another draftsman upon work pertaining to the preparation of plats of survey for binding.

Under a contract for photolithographing, worn, defaced, and needed plats for fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, 1,326 original plats were sent to the contractor, from which tracings have been made; 20 photolithographic copies of each of these plats, a total of 26,520, are now being printed.

There were made 147 drawing-paper copies of maps and diagrams for official use; 503 tracings of maps, diagrams, and plats for official use; 87 tracings of maps, diagrams, and plats for which fees were collected to the amount of $456.10; 15 State maps upon which were designated the land districts; 62 State maps upon which were designated the forest reserves; 9 State maps upon which were designated the Indian reserves; 10 State maps upon which were designated the railroad land grants; 5 United States maps upon which were designated the forest reserves; 1,269 photolithographs of plats of survey (5 certified and 1,264 uncertified) furnished for official use to various bureaus; 16 certified photolithographs of plats of survey furnished to surveyors-general and registers and receivers; 199 railroad maps, comprising duplicates of 94 maps and 11 not in duplicate, have been examined and reported upon; 7 railroad-station plats, in duplicate,

and 1 not in duplicate, have been examined and reported upon; 36 railroad maps, 33 canal sites, all in duplicate, have been prepared with land-district designations; 102 maps of canals, ditches, and reservoir sites, all in duplicate, have been examined and reported upon; 872 subdivisional plats, exteriors, and other surveys have been entered upon working diagrams and filed for reference; 107 volumes of field notes of the plats of survey have been properly indexed and sent to the bindery, all of which volumes have been returned and placed on the files; 84 volumes of plats of surveys have been arranged, indexed, bound, and placed on the files; 2,561 photolithographs of plats of surveys (442 certified and 2,119 uncertified) have been furnished to applicants, and fees collected to the amount of $750.75.

A new index diagram of the field notes of Wisconsin has been completed.

A very considerable part of the time and labor of this division during the past fiscal year has been devoted to miscellaneous work of such detailed character as to preclude classification, such as comparison of plats and explanations with reference to lines of survey.

The recent valuable discoveries in Alaska and the resultant rush of settlers to that Territory, together with demands from contemplating investors in the several industries rendered necessary thereby, have recently impelled this office to issue a land and economic map of Alaska. An edition of 3,000 copies of this map has been printed, on a scale of 48 miles to the inch, and will form a base upon which future land surveys will be indicated.

CORRECTION OF CESSION MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

After an exhaustive research made by myself and as fully set forth in my special report to the honorable Secretary of the Interior in connection therewith, it was found that the northwestern portion of the Louisiana purchase has been erroneously delineated on previous Land Office maps of the United States in that said purchase has been heretofore shown to extend to the Pacific Ocean, instead of terminating on and having its northwestern boundary line defined by the Continental divide. This error has been corrected on the forthcoming map of the United States for 1898, and the area contained between the Continental divide and the Pacific Ocean, on the east and west respectively, and the forty-second and forty-ninth degrees of north latitude has been properly indicated as having been "Acquired by discovery, 1792; exploration, 1805; Astoria settlement, 1811; and Florida treaty, 1819."

MINERAL DIVISION.

Sixteen hundred and twenty-five mineral entries were made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, thus verifying the statement, made in my last report, that the mining industry had reached its lowest point and was on the up grade.

In the following table is shown the number of mineral entries made for each fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, in which the first entry under the United States mining laws was made:

Year.	Mineral entries.	Year.	Mineral entries.	Year.	Mineral entries.	Year.	Mineral entries.
1868	27	1876	583	1884	2,000	1892	1,330
1869	52	1877	565	1885	1,588	1893	1,315
1870	104	1878	642	1886	1,323	1894	868
1871	148	1879	622	1887	1,325	1895	757
1872	264	1880	772	1888	1,314	1896	1,199
1873	546	1881	1,338	1889	1,304	1897	1,236
1874	587	1882	1,848	1890	1,314	1898	1,625
1875	509	1883	2,112	1891	1,217		

In but three years—1882, 1883, and 1884—did the number of mineral entries made exceed that of the present year, and the number of locations entered the present year far exceeds the number made during either of those years.

In the years 1882, 1883, and 1884 Colorado led with 1,024, 1,361, and 1,284 mineral entries, respectively, and in the present year, also, Colorado leads with 939.

No entries of mining claims on the Upper Yukon in Alaska have been made.

Lands classified by commissioners under act of February 26, 1895:

	Acres.
Montana:	
Bozeman	256,260.00
Helena	878,876.65
Missoula	488,800.00
Idaho:	
Cœur d'Alene	500,603.00
	2,124,539.65

The following is a report of the work performed by this division during the year:

Mineral patents issued	1,259
Lode, mill-site, and placer claims included in the above patents	2,492
Coal patents issued	43
Mineral and coal entries approved, but not yet patented	67
Current mineral and coal entries examined	1,470
Suspended mineral and coal entries examined	1,420
Mineral and coal entries canceled	11
Coal declaratory statements canceled	595
Contests decided subject to appeal	49
Contests finally closed	47
Quasi contests decided subject to appeal	138
Quasi contests finally closed	148
Agricultural cases examined and referred	162
Agricultural cases examined and suspended	123
Lists of selections examined and referred, acres	1,330,610.54
Cases referred to the Department	116
Cases referred to board of equitable adjudication	3

It was noticed in last report that under the ruling in the case of the Good Return Mining Company, reported in volume 4, Land Decisions, page 221, it was the practice to embrace a number of mining locations in a single application for patent, and it was pointed out that in this application of the law the individual mining prospectors and claimants were being discriminated against in favor of the mining capitalists.

The ruling of the Department in paragraph 53 of the Mining Regulations, approved December 15, 1897, amended by circular of March 14, 1898, reading as follows:

> The claimant at the time of filing the application for patent, or at any time within the sixty days of publication, is required to file with the register a certificate of the surveyor-general that not less than $500 worth of labor has been expended or improvements made, by the applicant or his grantors, upon each location embraced in the application, or if the application embraces several locations held in common, that an amount equal to $500 for each location has been so expended upon and for the benefit of the entire group,

will prevent the appropriation of large bodies of lands upon an expenditure of $500 only, as heretofore permitted and practiced, but it will not prevent the entering of large areas as single claims upon an expenditure of an amount equal to $500 for each location, "for the benefit of the entire group."

Entries have recently been made in this way for 1,033.49 acres in a single placer claim and fifty-four locations in a single lode claim. It is, therefore, again recommended that the law be amended so as to prohibit the including of more than one lode claim or more than 160 acres of placer ground in a single application or entry.

Section 2350, United States Revised Statutes, provides that—

> * * * and all persons claiming under section twenty-three hundred and forty-eight shall be required to prove their respective rights and pay for the lands filed upon within one year from the time prescribed for filing their respective claims; and upon failure to file the proper notice or to pay for the land within the required period, the same shall be subject to entry by any other qualified applicant.

Over 17,000 coal-land filings have been made, and under the above-quoted section more than 14,000 of the number have been canceled, a state of facts surely not contemplated by the framers of the law.

While it is possibly true that a large number of filings are made for purely speculative purposes only, that alone can not account for the very large number of cancellations made. It is believed that many bona fide declarants have been compelled to submit to the cancellation of their filings because the time—one year—given them within which to make payment for the land is not sufficient to enable them to make the necessary explorations to prove the existence of valuable coal deposits, the price for the lands—$10 and $20 per acre—being such that they do not want to make the payment until they are

satisfied beyond question that the tracts contain coal in quantities that would warrant the outlay.

It is recommended that said section 2350 of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to permit the extension of the time two years—three years in all—upon the filing with the register and receiver proper evidence showing that during the preceding year at least $100 had been expended by the declarant in actual and practical explorations for coal within the exterior boundaries of the claim.

SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION.

The work performed in this division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, is summarized as follows:

Letters and reports pending June 30, 1897	570
Letters and reports received and registered	12,960
Total	13,530
Letters and reports disposed of	13,207
Letters and reports pending June 30, 1898	323
Letters written	10,630
Pages of press-copy books	15,900

During the year 37 special agents were employed in the investigation of fraudulent land entries and otherwise protecting the public lands from illegal appropriation and timber trespass; and also in the examination of applications for permits to cut timber on public lands under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1093), the aggregate length of service being three hundred and twenty-nine months and twenty-five days, equivalent to 27 agents for the entire year and 1 agent for five months and twenty-five days.

In addition, 11 special forest agents and supervisors were employed for the examination of proposed forest reserves under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095–1103), and for the purpose of patrolling existing forest reserves and enforcing the observance of the regulations issued June 30, 1897, under the act of June 4, 1897, (30 Stat. L., 34–36), the aggregate length of service being seventy-nine months and twenty-nine days, equivalent to 6 agents and supervisors for the entire year and 1 agent for seven months and twenty-nine days.

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Eight hundred and eighty-eight cases were referred to special agents for investigation. Hearings were ordered in 120 cases, 741 cases were held for cancellation, 789 canceled, and 298 examined and passed. Final action was taken in 1,264 cases, and there are now pending (June 30, 1898) 2,051 cases.

There are now pending action in the division 77 agents' reports on land claims, 7 records of hearings, and 47 registers and receivers' reports and miscellaneous letters.

ILLEGAL AND FRAUDULENT INDIAN ALLOTMENTS.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, special agents of this office have submitted reports in some 67 allotment applications made under section 4, act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), examined during said year, in addition to submitting supplemental reports in a large number of cases previously examined and reported on.

Some 86 allotments have been finally canceled during the year, restoring some 10,000 acres of land to the public domain open to settlement and entry, but a majority of the Indian allotment applications reported upon during the last three fiscal years are suspended from action, awaiting advisory instructions and decisions from the Department, requested by office letters of November 30, 1896; April 15, June 24, July 6, and August 3, 1897, and July 4 and 5, 1898.

I again most respectfully call attention to my remarks in my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, showing that, with but few exceptions, so far as reported to this office, Indian allotment applications on public lands, made under section 4 of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), as amended by the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794), are fraudulent or illegal, and, in most cases, both fraudulent and illegal. These allotment applications have been made, and allowed, for lands not subject to allotment, by white persons and others not entitled to allotment, and in nearly every instance for and in the interest and for the use and benefit of timber and land speculators for speculative purposes, and I believe, from the cases so far investigated and reported on, it is entirely within bounds to estimate that not 5 per cent of the Indian allotment applications made under section 4 of the act of February 8, 1887, are legal and bona fide and made in good faith for the sole use and benefit of the applicant, for farming or grazing purposes, as contemplated and required by the general allotment act.

I would respectfully request that early instructions and decisions be rendered by the Department thereunder.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

I renew my recommendation of last year for needed legislation compelling the attendance of witnesses in behalf of the Government only in hearings before district land officers (or commissioners appointed by them to take testimony), ordered exclusively on the reports of special agents of the General Land Office. The greatest difficulty special agents of this office have to contend with in investigating alleged fraudulent entries is to procure the attendance of witnesses at the hearings resulting from their adverse reports. As a rule, little difficulty is experienced in obtaining information from settlers and others in relation to cases under investigation, but when the parties who furnish the information are summoned to appear at the hearings,

it is another matter. This may be attributed to three causes: (1) Intimidation by parties interested in the land in dispute; (2) unwillingness to testify openly against their neighbors, and (3) indifference resulting from the belief that when the information is given the special agent enough has been done.

As a remedy for this evil I earnestly recommend that Congress be asked to pass a law giving registers and receivers authority to issue subpœnas compelling witnesses to appear before them (or commissioners appointed by them to take testimony) to testify in hearings ordered by this office on reports of special agents involving the validity or bona fides of entries on public lands, and in cases of failure to answer the summons, that the registers and receivers certify such fact to the United States district judge, to whom authority should be given to fine such person for contempt of court in refusing to respond to the summons. If such authority were given, it would be of incalculable assistance to the Government.

THE PUBLIC FORESTS.

FOREST RESERVATIONS.

On March 1, 1898, the lands embraced in the eleven forest reservations which were suspended by the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 34-36), again became subject to the operation of the proclamations of February 22, 1897, creating them, which added an estimated amount of 19,951,360 acres to the area embraced in the reserves previously created. In addition to this, two new reserves have been created during the year—the Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake Reserve in California, embracing an area of 1,644,594 acres, and the Prescott Reserve in Arizona, embracing 10.240 acres; and the boundaries of the Pecos River Reserve in New Mexico have been changed and enlarged to include 120,000 additional acres.

There are, consequently, now 30 forest reservations (exclusive of the Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve in Alaska) created by Presidential proclamation under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), embracing an estimated area of 40,719,474 acres, as follows:

States and Territories.	Names of reservations.	Dates of proclamations creating reservations.	Estimated areas in acres.
Alaska	Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve. (Reserved under secs. 24 and 14, act Mar. 3, 1891.)	Dec. 24, 1892	Not ascertained.
Arizona	Grand Canyon Forest Reserve	Feb. 20, 1893	1,851,520
	The Prescott Forest Reserve	May 10, 1898	10,240
California	San Gabriel Timber Land Reserve	Dec. 20, 1892	555,520
	Sierra Forest Reserve	Feb. 14, 1893	4,096,000
	San Bernardino Forest Reserve	Feb. 25, 1893	737,280
	Trabuco Canyon Forest Reserve	do	49,920
	The Stanislaus Forest Reserve	Feb. 22, 1897	691,200
	The San Jacinto Forest Reserve	do	737,280
	The Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake Forest Reserve.	Mar. 2, 1898 June 29, 1898	1,644,594

Forest reservations—Continued.

States and Territories.	Names of reservations.	Dates of proclamations creating reservations.	Estimated areas in acres.
Colorado	White River Plateau Timber Land Reserve	Oct. 16, 1891	1,198,080
	Pike's Peak Timber Land Reserve	Feb. 11, 1892 Mar. 18, 1892	184,320
	Plum Creek Timber Land Reserve	June 23, 1892	179,200
	The South Platte Forest Reserve	Dec. 9, 1892	683,520
	Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve	Dec. 24, 1892	858,240
Idaho and Montana	The Bitter Root Forest Reserve	Feb. 22, 1897	4,147,200
Idaho and Washington.	The Priest River Forest Reserve	do	645,120
Montana	The Flathead Forest Reserve	do	1,382,400
	The Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve	do	2,926,080
New Mexico	The Pecos River Forest Reserve	Jan. 11, 1892 May 27, 1898	431,040
Oregon	Bull Run Timber Land Reserve	June 17, 1892	142,080
	The Cascade Range Forest Reserve	Sept. 28, 1893	4,492,800
	Ashland Forest Reserve	do	18,560
South Dakota	The Black Hills Forest Reserve	Feb. 22, 1897	967,680
Utah	The Uintah Forest Reserve	do	875,520
Washington	The Washington Forest Reserve	do	3,594,240
	The Olympic Forest Reserve	do	2,188,800
	The Mount Rainier Forest Reserve. (Includes the Pacific Forest Reserve, created Feb. 20, 1893, embracing an area of 967,680 acres.)	do	2,234,880
Wyoming	Yellowstone National Park Timber Land Reserve.	Mar. 30, 1891 Sept. 10, 1891	1,239,040
	The Big Horn Forest Reserve	Feb. 22, 1897	1,127,680
	The Teton Forest Reserve	do	829,440

The areas given are the estimated aggregate areas within the boundaries of the reservation. The lands actually reserved are, however, only the vacant public lands therein. Tracts of considerable area, which have been found to be more valuable for other purposes than forest uses, have also been relieved from reservation and restored to the public domain, under the provision for such action made in the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 34–36).

Certain temporary withdrawals of lands heretofore made with a view to the creation of additional reserves have also been revoked during the past year, examinations having shown that the lands were not suited to forest purposes.

The efforts of this office have been primarily directed during the year to putting into operation the act of June 4, 1897, providing for the administration of forest reserves, and the regulations thereunder.

The very limited force of forest officers at command has, however, so seriously cramped all efforts that it was found out of the question to attempt to inaugurate a practical scheme of administration in anywise commensurate with the needs of the reservations. The work of properly superintending and administering the present existing reserves, embracing, as shown, an area of over 40,000,000 acres and extending over large portions of thirteen States and Territories, is readily seen to be one requiring a large force of officers trained in some measure for the work.

As far as undertaken, the work has shown that it will be necessary to have the reserves constantly patrolled during several months of the year for the purpose of preventing and extinguishing forest fires and

investigating and reporting upon the origin of such fires as may be started through carelessness or willfulness; the selection and cutting of such timber as it may be thought desirable to sell will need superintendence; all cases of unlawful cutting of timber on the reservations will require investigation and report; it will be necessary to watch closely the operations of sheep men and other owners of live stock to see that they do not violate the law and regulations; the examination and classification of lands, where applications are made to have them restored to entry as agricultural lands, will also require much time; and many locations of alleged mineral lands will need investigation and report.

While to organize and maintain a force capable of efficient work in all of these directions demanded, at the start, an outlay far in excess of the means at hand, yet results have been attained sufficient to show conclusively that the benefits to be derived from such a service are infinitely greater than the outlay required, and also to justify the conclusion that the day is not far distant when the forests of this country may, under a rational system of administration, be made to yield an annual revenue to the Government far in excess of results as yet attained in foreign countries, where, so far from the forest service becoming burdensome, it has proved a source of revenue.

In India, where systematic government is of but recent growth, the forests were made to yield in one year a net revenue amounting to $3,000,000; and in Prussia, where forest administration is scientifically pursued, and the yearly expenditure in connection therewith is about $8,000,000, the annual receipts therefrom amount to about $14,000,000.

The experience in Prussia is valuable as a precedent, since it appears to indicate that successful results are in direct ratio to the liberality of expenditure for the service and degree of scientific training given its officers.

Forest fires.—The work of a year in endeavoring to patrol to some extent certain of the reservations has shown that the subject of forest fires is the foremost one demanding attention at present, fire being the one paramount danger to which the reserves are exposed, threatening not only the growing forests, but the forest lands as well, whose productiveness it retards for an indefinite period.

It is estimated that more than eleven billions of feet of public timber have been destroyed by fire within the past thirty-five years, representing in value many millions of dollars. This actual present loss in timber is, however, insignificant in comparison with the effects of the fires on the future of these forests, since to this direct loss must be added the prospective increase in value of the young and growing forest during the years since they were destroyed, and also the injury to the productiveness of the soil.

Nor do the disastrous results cease here, since the direct effect on

the flow of streams and agricultural possibilities dependent thereon must be considered.

Moreover, the loss has been one wholly without compensation. None of the timber has gone toward the development of the country, nor have local interests been benefited in anywise, as is the case, to a large extent, when the spoliation of forest lands results from cutting. No one is benefited when the destruction of forests is the work of conflagration—the loss is total.

Many of our western forests are reported to be peculiarly liable to fires—the inflammable character of the highly resinous trees in certain portions of the West and the hot, dry climate of those regions combining to make fires frequent and destructive. Under these conditions the magnitude of the task involved in protecting such forests from the conflagrations that yearly sweep through them is readily appreciated. It is clearly one that can not be accomplished without extraordinary effort, requiring a force of men in proportion to the great forested areas to be patrolled.

In view, however, of what one fire can cost in a day, in irreparable destruction wrought, the matter is clearly one demanding, from an economic standpoint, measures proportionate to the issues involved.

By proper patrol of the reserves during the dry summer months fires can be to a large extent controlled and in most instances prevented. Already, during the past year, this has been demonstrated by the very small force at command for the work. Many fires were prevented, others extinguished, and much valuable property saved by their efforts.

To emphasize all that has been said, it will serve the purpose sufficiently to mention but one of the cases of fires which are reported to have raged during the past year. In regard to the Big Horn Mountains of Wyoming, which are partly included in a forest reservation, it is reported as follows:

> This region is believed by residents to contain mineral deposits of great value. These deposits must be developed by the aid of local timber or not at all, on account of the steepness and isolation of the range and the difficulties of transportation. During the past summer (1897) fires burned over about 70,000 acres, an area capable of yielding at one time, with entire safety to the forests, an amount of timber sufficient to meet local needs, at the present rate of consumption, for more than seventy years.

Sheep grazing.—Next to fires, sheep grazing constitutes the most serious difficulty to be considered in administering certain of the reserves. Present regulations allow the pasturing of live stock on the public lands in reservations so long as it appears that injury is not being done to the forest growth, and the rights of others are not thereby jeopardized. It has been found necessary, however, to prohibit, for the present, the pasturing of sheep in all of the reserves except those in the States of Oregon and Washington, for the reason

that sheep grazing has been found injurious to the forest cover, and therefore of serious consequence in regions where the rainfall is limited. Appreciating, however, that these great bodies of reserved land should not be entirely withdrawn from all occupation and use in connection with so large and important an industry as sheep raising, special efforts have been directed toward ascertaining the particular regions in which the conditions are such as to demand the exclusion of sheep, and toward acquiring the information necessary to a determination as to the nature of the restrictions required to regulate sheep grazing in other regions.

Although, here again, hampered by an insufficient force for the work, sufficient data has been obtained to show that in certain of the reservations the Government needs to take the matter of nomadic sheep ranging vigorously in hand. To such an extent has this business of ranging sheep in public forests been carried that in some localities the forest growth on great areas is in danger of extermination.

In conducting research on this subject great benefit has been derived from a report made during the year by the botanist of the Department of Agriculture, who, while engaged in an extended botanical exploration of the Pacific coast region during the summer of 1897, incidentally made observations regarding the effect of sheep grazing on forest growth in the Cascade Range Forest Reserve. As the result of these observations, the work of this office in devising a scheme of operation to regulate the matter of grazing has been materially furthered, and with the increased appropriation now available it is hoped that during the coming season the practical work of regulating pasturing of all kinds within the reserves may be actively entered upon.

Sales of timber.—Public opinion is reported to have undergone of late a material change in favor of reservations, owing to a better understanding of the object of same. It is fast becoming more generally appreciated that it is not intended to withhold these great areas from the general use of the public and practically lock up their resources; but that the purpose is to maintain and utilize their forest products in a state of the highest continued production for the direct benefit of the people. In other words, the public mind begins to distinguish between a forest reservation and a national park or an Indian reservation. And, with this clearer comprehension as to the purposes to be served by forest reserves, opposition thereto is subsiding.

Efficient protection from the scourge of fire and the regulation of sheep grazing, in connection with adopting a system of timber cutting, with a view to the satisfaction of local demands for forest products, will, doubtless, serve to rapidly settle the question of further opposition from citizens having the public welfare at heart.

So far, it has not been possible to practically enter upon the work of conducting sales of timber, as provided for in the act of June 4,

1897. The subject demands, however, immediate attention as a leading feature of forest administration, and as such is now receiving careful consideration in this office, with a view to inaugurating a rational system of timber cutting which, while keeping in view the improvement of the forests, will supply local demands for forest products, and at the same time yield a fair return in money to the Government. The work is clearly one which will require, to a certain extent, experience and training on the part of forest officers; since, otherwise, the forests may suffer seriously as the result of the operations.

Present legislation.—I am pleased to be able to state that the law of June 4, 1897, under which the reserves are administered and the regulations thereunder have thus far practically met every requirement and demand that has been made upon this office from every source and interest, with the three exceptions that the provision therein for the relinquishment of private holdings within reservations and the selection of unreserved lands in lieu thereof requires to be modified somewhat; no provision appears to be made in the law for the entry of coal lands within reserves where claims have not been initiated prior to the creation of the reserves; and neither is there provision therein for the leasing or renting of lands within the reserves for sanitarium or other purposes in connection with mineral or other springs.

Lieu selections for relinquished tracts in forest reserves.—The act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 36), provides:

> That in cases in which a tract covered by an unperfected bona fide claim or by a patent is included within the limits of a public forest reservation, the settler or owner thereof may, if he desires to do so, relinquish the tract to the Government, and may select in lieu thereof a tract of vacant land open to settlement not exceeding in area the tract covered by his claim or patent.

It is my opinion that this provision was intended to apply only to those individuals who are settlers or owners of agricultural lands, who feel that in the inclusion of their holdings within the limits of a forest reserve they are deprived of the natural settling up of the country and the association of neighbors which led to farming communities, the building of roads, and the establishment of schools and churches, and, in consequence, would naturally wish to exchange their lands for tracts outside of the forest reserve.

It is apparent, however, from applications for lieu selections thus far received, that this provision of law is being taken advantage of in a speculative way by the holders of tracts acquired by purchase from the States, railroad corporations, and other sources; that the lands relinquished have little or no value as timber or agricultural lands; and that tracts that once contained valuable bodies of timber, having been denuded of their value, are now offered to the Government in exchange for valuable lands elsewhere; so that if all private holdings in forest reservations, acquired in any manner, may be utilized as the

bases for lieu selections, it may be possible for the owners to select compact bodies of fine agricultural or timbered lands outside the reserves, and compel the acceptance by the Government in lieu thereof of denuded and worthless scattered tracts in the reserves.

The possibilities offered for lieu selections under the law as it now stands will lead to many propositions for the creation of reserves with the sole view of interested parties to acquire the right of lieu selection.

In view of what is here stated, I recommend a modification of the law by adding a proviso at the end of the clause above quoted, as follows:

Provided, That the tract relinquished is agricultural land and that its natural state has not been changed, except to such extent as may have been necessary in clearing the land for actual cultivation.

Entry of coal lands in forest reserves.—In regard to the above-mentioned apparent lack of provision in the act for the entry of coal lands within reservations, your attention is invited to the fact that, while coal lands are, in the general sense of the term, mineral lands, they have never been held subject to entry under the existing mining laws, but have always, since a date long prior to the passage of the mining act of 1866, been disposed of under special statutes at private cash entry. (2 L. D., 827.) Consequently, as the act of June 4, 1897, limits the disposition of mineral lands in the reserves to lands subject to entry under existing mining laws and regulations, and as coal lands are not subject to entry under said laws and regulations, it does not appear that the coal-land laws are applicable.

It is important that provision should be made for entry of lands within forest reservations which are found to be more valuable for coal than for forest uses, and I accordingly respectfully recommend early legislation to that end.

Leasing of lands within forest reserves.—The need for authority to lease or rent lands within forest reserves for various purposes was enlarged upon in my letter to the Department under date of February 28, 1898, making report upon H. R. No. 8162, and transmitting draft of a proposed substitute therefor. Said report and draft of proposed bill are as follows:

I am in receipt, by your reference, for report thereon, of a letter from Hon. John P. Lacey, chairman of the House Committee on the Public Lands, transmitting, for any suggestions or information in relation thereto that you may deem proper, House bill 8162, "To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to rent or lease certain portions of forest reserves."

The provisions of the bill authorize the Secretary of the Interior, under suitable rules and regulations to be made by him, to rent or lease ground within forest reservations for sanitarium, hotel, or other purposes, in connection with the use for health or pleasure of mineral, medicinal, or other springs.

I have the honor to report that action in a line with this bill meets with my hearty approval, since the need for such licenses has already arisen in several cases, and, in the absence of legislative authority therefor, the Department has

been compelled to deny the applications (see instructions to this office of December 9, 1897) in the case of application by Edwin Stone and C. Sullivan for lease of certain hot-springs land within the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon.

I am, however, of the opinion that the provisions of this bill should be expanded to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of his discretion, to rent or lease, under rules and regulations to be made by him, lands within forest reservations for grazing or any other purposes not incompatible with the purposes for which such reservations are created.

I also deem it advisable that provision should be made for covering into the Treasury of the United States all funds arising from privileges granted under the provisions of this act, as a special fund to be expended in the care of public forest reservations.

I have accordingly prepared and inclose herewith, as a substitute for the bill under consideration, a draft of a bill expanding the scope of the same as suggested, and also amending slightly the title thereof, and I respectfully recommend that the bill as amended become a law.

I return herewith Mr. Lacey's letter and the inclosed bill.

A BILL to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to rent or lease, for various purposes, lands included within forest reservations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized, under suitable rules and regulations to be made by him, to rent or lease, to responsible persons or corporations, ground within public forest reservations for sanitarium, hotel, or other purposes, in connection with the use, for health or pleasure, of mineral, medicinal, or other springs, or for grazing or any other purposes not incompatible with the purposes for which such reservations are created. And the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to prescribe the terms and duration of, and the compensation to be paid for, the privileges granted under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. It is further provided that all funds arising from the privileges granted hereunder shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, as a special fund to be expended in the care of public forest reservations.

In conclusion, I may state that it is a matter of gratification to record that, while the matter of public timber has been the subject of extensive legislation, extending over the larger part of the past century, greater strides have been made toward a rational administration of our public forests during the eighteen months of the present Administration than in all the century preceding.

INCREASED FOREST SERVICE UNDER THE NEW APPROPRIATIONS.

Since the close of the fiscal year, of which the above is a summary of the work performed, the increased appropriations, which became available on the 1st of July, 1898, have admitted of a considerable expansion of the service, enabling this office to place a graded force of officers in control of the reserves. The reservations have been grouped into eleven districts, under as many forest superintendents, each of these officers having under his supervision and direction several forest supervisors in immediate charge of the respective reservations assigned them, each of whom has, in turn, under his personal direction, a number of forest rangers, whose primary duty is to

patrol the reserves, to prevent forest fires and trespasses from all sources, and to see to the proper cutting and removing of the timber designated by the supervisors in cases in which sales are ordered.

For the first time the Government finds itself equipped with not only legislation to regulate the control of the reserves but the necessary machinery to put the legislation into effect; and the placing of this force in charge of the reservations will enable this office to overcome many of the difficulties heretofore encountered.

Forest fires checked.—While it is too early to have received any very detailed or extended reports showing results from this recently organized service, yet reports from various quarters already indicate that the first six weeks of its operation resulted in an enormous saving to the Government in the checking of forest fires.

Fires in California.—Early in August Forest Supt. B. F. Allen, of Los Angeles, Cal., submitted a report in relation to a conflagration which occurred on the last of July within the San Gabriel Forest Reserve, which shows what can be accomplished by taking such fires in hand in time. It is stated that if it had not been for the prompt and vigorous manner in which this fire was handled, under the direction of the forest officers, the injury to property, both public and private, would have been impossible to estimate, and much loss of life would also, doubtless, have resulted, as the fire threatened to sweep down upon a tourists' inn full of guests whom it would have been difficult to have removed to a place of safety.

Since the fire headed toward the heaviest timbered portion of the reserve and its watershed, which is one of the most important in southern California, the damage to public interests that would have resulted, had it not been extinguished in time, is simply incalculable; not only would the present forest growth and water supply of that region have suffered, but equally serious injury would have been done to the forest cover, which is essential as a water conservative.

All of this was saved with the comparatively insignificant outlay of about $800, as the cost of extinguishing the fire.

The action of the forest officers in taking in hand and successfully coping with this conflagration has demonstrated, thus early in the history of our forestry service, the imperative need for and value of such a service.

The report is of great interest, and is in full, as follows:

Late Thursday night, July 27, smoke was seen ascending from a distant point back in the Sierra Madre Mountains, on the San Gabriel forest reservation. Early Friday morning a small force of men was sent up the Arroyo Seco to locate and, if possible, extinguish the fire.

After going for 15 miles the fire was discovered in Big Bear Canyon; it had gained considerable headway and was burning east and south, being then close to the top of the divide separating Big Bear from Little Bear and the head of Millard Canyon, going in the direction of Mount Lowe and San Gabriel Peak. As the fire could not be fought from the Arroyo Seco, and was also burning the

other way, the men returned to Pasadena, and, reinforced by about twenty more armed with brush hooks and shovels, went over the Echo Mountain incline and Mount Lowe Electric Road to Alpine Tavern. The fire was then distant some 2½ miles. Despite the efforts of these men, the fire could not be controlled, and continued to spread rapidly; so on Saturday, July 30, an additional force of eighty men were sent to the front. After fighting with this help all day and until midnight, the progress of the fire in a southerly direction was checked, but not until it had reached the very summit of Mount Lowe. The fire in the meantime had burned east to the top of the divide separating Bear Canyon from Eatons Canyon and the west fork of the San Gabriel Canyon.

The men were sent out to head it off, which was very successfully done, and by Sunday evening, July 31, the fire was under control all along the line. Hard and persistent fighting was necessary at three different points:

First, at the summit of Mount Lowe the men were put in the midst of the fire, and only after a hard and determined fight was it subdued, the men themselves being in great danger from the flames and smoke. This was necessary, for if the fire had been allowed to cross the summit it would have swept down the other side, and a great loss of valuable property, and perhaps of life, would have resulted, for only a mile below was Alpine Tavern, filled with guests, whom it would have been almost impossible to have removed to a place of safety. The improvements at this place represent thousands of dollars, and it was only by heroic work that it and the valuable timber were saved.

The second place of danger was on the ridge between Mount Markham and San Gabriel Peak, where a successful effort was made to keep the fire out of the San Gabriel and Eatons canyons. If the fire had once gained headway in these canyons it would have taken hundreds of men perhaps several weeks to extinguish it, and the damage done to timber and the watershed would have been incalculable.

The third fight was made on the ridge separating Bear Canyon from Millard Canyon, and was also successful, and so confined to the burnt district, principally to Bear Canyon and the region bounded by the mountain ridges above mentioned. If it had not been for the prompt and vigorous manner with which the fire was handled, it would have been impossible to estimate the damage which would have been done, for in the direction it was going is the heaviest-timbered portion of the San Gabriel Reservation and its watershed, one of the most important in southern California. As it is, the fire was confined to the canyon in which it originated, an area of from 12 to 15 square miles being burned over, the commercial value of the timber destroyed being only nominal, principally of brush and chaparral, only a little of the oak and pine timber being destroyed.

Owing to the drought of last winter the timber and brush were extremely dry and burned like tinder, and to delay setting men at work would have been dangerous. So men were immediately sent to the canyon, and no more were sent than was absolutely necessary. As no tools were available, I was compelled to purchase, and did purchase, only what were really needed.

As men soon became exhausted and overcome by the terrific heat and smoke, it was necessary for them to be provided with canteens for carrying water. If it had not been that the Mount Lowe Electric Road ran to a point only 2½ miles distant from the fire, it would have been almost impossible to have transported men and provisions to where we did. As it was, the facilities of the road were placed at my disposal, and special trains carried the men through promptly. No charge was made by Mr. Torrance, the receiver, for transportation either way over their lines. Food and water were carried on pack animals from Alpine Tavern, and the charges made for same I consider very moderate and reasonable, and at least 100 per cent cheaper than we could have transported them from Los Angeles or Pasadena, the nearest points for supply. As soon as the necessary details were attended to, I went to the scene of the fire and personally directed the campaign.

I placed experienced and competent men as foremen over small squads of men, and the fire was fought in a systematic manner.

I remained until the fire was entirely under control. I then detailed men to patrol until all danger of the further spread of the fire was over.

If these fires are not handled promptly damage is done which it would take two decades of uninterrupted growth of underbrush and timber to undo, and even then the conditions for retaining the rains are not as favorable as before. The mountains, before being burned over, are covered with a dense growth of chaparral, and the ground is covered with a foot or more of fallen leaves and humus, which absorbs the rain as it falls, and as it slowly percolates through is in turn absorbed in the ground; very little runs off, and thus an abundant and continuous supply of water is assured, feeding the springs and streams.

But a fire destroys these conditions; the brush and fallen débris is burned off and the first rain sweeps it off and leaves the hills bare; every ensuing rain makes matters worse and the water escapes in floods. The effect is immediately felt; the streams dry up and there is a marked diminution in the supply of water obtained through tunneling and wells.

To show the damage caused by a mountain fire which burns unchecked, take the large fire of two years ago. It started somewhere back in the range near the Tuhunga and burned for several weeks. At last it reached the Arroyo Seco and devastated miles of territory. As that country was the watershed which supplies the city of Pasadena and a portion of the San Gabriel Valley with water, the several water companies of Pasadena and the supervisors of Los Angeles County sent out a large force of men to try and stop its further progress. It took over two weeks and the expenditure of about $5,000 before it was finally checked.

It had burned off about 200 square miles of timber and underbrush. When the first rains came it washed down the ashes and, mingling with the water, it formed a strong lye, making the water unfit for use and killing all the fish in the streams. For three months the water could not be used, and a territory inhabited by over 12,000 people was compelled to depend upon its supply of water drawn from tunnels and wells, causing thereby no inconsiderable expense and a great deal of inconvenience.

The water supply of this territory has since that time hardly equaled the demand, causing a loss to orchardists by a lack of water necessary for irrigating purposes.

A telegram on August 23, 1898, from Forest Supt. C. S. Newhall advised this office of his checking an extensive conflagration on the San Gabriel Reserve, which had attained such proportions as to necessitate a force of 90 men to cope with it. I regret to state that considerable damage was done and a large extent of country injured by this fire before it could be gotten under control.

Superintendent Newhall also reports twelve spreading fires extinguished by the rangers in the San Bernardino Reserve.

Supervisor Grant I. Taggart reports that during the latter part of August several fires were started in different parts of the San Jacinto Reserve, in California, in regard to which he states:

Through the vigilance of the Rangers and getting to them in their incipiency they were put out without there being material damage done. * * * I find the Rangers vigilant, quick to act, and with a knowledge how to execute in a time of emergency. With the means at their command I think in several cases they did remarkable work.

Fires in Oregon.—Reports from Supt. S. B. Ormsby and the forest officers under him in charge of the Oregon reserves show a number of fires extinguished by the force during the months of July and August, and that the patrolling of the reserves by the Rangers had not only in that short time prevented destructive fires from gaining headway, but had lessened the number of fires this season to a marked degree.

Efficiency of service demonstrated.—In proof of its efficacy, the Morning Oregonian, under date of September 12, 1898, says:

An inspection by Supt. S. B. Ormsby, of the Oregon forest reserves, of the range districts in his jurisdiction that have in former years been swept by heavy fires, proves the efficacy of this system of surveillance inaugurated for the protection of our forest area. The district reported upon is in southern and southwestern Oregon, where usually from the first of July to the middle of September the air has been heavy with smoke and cinders and the destruction of timber great. As a result of the vigilance of the range patrol, the valleys of the Umpqua and Rogue rivers are now free from smoke, no fires being in progress in that section. This is an indorsement of the forest-patrol system that can not fail to be gratifying not only to Commissioner Hermann but to the public generally.

Exhortations to hunters and campers to extinguish their fires are well enough. Laws making the neglect to do this, or carelessness in starting fires for purposes of clearing the land, a misdemeanor, properly punishable, are well enough as attesting the anxiety of thoughtful and responsible citizens for the public welfare, but it must be acknowledged that such mild means have failed to accomplish the object sought. Carelessness will not be cajoled into painstaking, and the virtues of law are only brought out through alert, vigorous application to the matter in hand. What is everybody's business is, literally speaking, nobody's business. The efficacy of the new system of forest patrol lies in the fact that it delegates to certain men a specific duty, and sends them into the forest charged with its performance. The absence of forest fires in the mountains of southern and southwestern Oregon, as the result of this system, for the first time in many years, may be held to have proven its efficacy under vigilant supervision.

Fires in Utah.—Supervisor Bucher reports several fires in the Uintah Reserve, which, by early discovery and prompt action, were extinguished with little damage to the timber.

Fires in Idaho.—Advices from Supt. James Glendinning show enormous fires in and near the Bitter Root Reserve in Idaho, burning for weeks. One alone, which at the date of writing (August 29) was reported as gaining headway every hour, had devastated a territory 50 square miles in extent, and was preying upon the best watersheds of Camas Prairie. Superintendent Glendinning reports:

Information given me by ranchmen, hunters, trappers, and miners located in the reserve, confirms me in the belief that every fire now devastating that section, also two fires that have been extinguished, were started by unknown parties during the latter part of July and before any forest rangers were detailed for duty. * * * These fires in the first place are little insignificant things that could be extinguished without difficulty if someone could be there at the right moment, but in a day or two it is a roaring, sweeping, indefatigable element beyond human control. * * * I know and believe that the forest-reserve system now being organized will be able to do much toward preventing these fires in the future.

Fires in Montana.—On September 20 Supt. J. B. Collins reported:

I am informed by J. B. Weber, superintendent of the Bitter Root Forest Reserve. that extensive fires are raging in the Idaho side of this reserve. A number of fires have started on the mountain side, but the presence of our rangers extinguished them before damage was done. The good work of our rangers is being constantly manifest.

The same is attested by statements from Supervisor Gust Moser, in charge of the Lewis and Clarke Reserve in Montana, who reported on August 21 that the largest fire in that reserve for the past two years, which destroyed fifteen millions of feet of timber, smoldered for nearly two weeks before it got a good start, and could have been readily put out; and adds, in a report under date of August 31, as follows:

I have been over the greater portion of the reservation, and am pleased to state that the settlers throughout the State are in hearty accord with the Government in its efforts to protect the forests. Heretofore, while they all felt that forest fires should be looked after, yet no one man would take the responsibility upon himself to look after a fire in its incipient state, when it could have been put out with little effort, and the consequence has been that millions of feet of timber have been lost to the Government.

Thus far we have had no fires in the reservation, and I account for it in a great measure to the vigilance of the Rangers in notifying camping parties, hunting parties, and the people traveling over and in the neighborhood of the reserve.

The value of timely action is further shown in a report made September 19 by Supervisor W. J. Brennen in relation to a fire in the Lewis and Clarke Reserve, which, although it had burned over about 100 acres of brush, grass, and undergrowth before his arrival, he succeeded in preventing from extending any further by throwing back from the side lines of the fire all loose and dry material and shoveling off all grass, etc. This was accomplished with the comparatively trifling outlay of $8 for the services of an assistant.

The above is a brief summary of the initial reports received up to the last of September concerning forest fires, which demonstrates the wisdom of Congress in providing increased appropriations for the protection of public timber.

Untility of service—Timely action.—Inasmuch as the service was not in full operation until the latter part of August, the reports thus far clearly demonstrate the great utility of this service, showing what great good can be accomplished when fires are taken in time and the enormous values that can be saved. Many of the fires that originated early in the summer before the rangers were in the field could undoubtedly have been checked or extinguished in their incipiency and thereby have saved much timber. More important reports of operations during the latter part of August and the month of September are expected.

Scope of forest service.—Forest fires form but one of the important features of forest reservation administration. Full and specific

instructions have been given forest superintendents and supervisors concerning preparing detailed reports on fires, the subject of sheep-grazing, proposed sales of public timber, the examination of forested areas of proposed reservations, exclusion of timber trespassers and other intruders, and methods of patrolling the reserves; making, in all, a very large amount of work placed in the hands of these men, upon which intelligent reports will afford the Government much valuable information.

As above stated, a better understanding of the purposes of forest reservation has led the people in the localities directly affected to take a deep and approving interest in the matter, and with this hearty cooperation forest administration will prove successful.

Instructions to forest officers.—As the specific instructions to the forest officers may prove of interest to the general public, who, it is important, should be well advised as to the nature and scope of the work proposed in administering the reserves, I add here a summary of the instructions on forest fires, forest patrolling, and sheep grazing.

Instructions on forest fires.—In regard to forest fires, the forest superintendents have been directed as follows:

Fire being the paramount danger to which the public forests are exposed, in comparison with which damage from all other sources is insignificant, it is desired that you will see to it that the utmost vigilance and energy are exercised by your forest force to prevent the starting and spread of fires in the reservations under your care.

Each officer should be charged to make the matter of fires in his district the subject of close and careful study, with a view to ascertaining and reporting the the chief causes of fires in the different localities and devising means to prevent the same.

They should specially keep a constant watch to prevent fires occurring through the following sources:

1. Hunters, trappers, and other camping parties; more especially those made up of inexperienced persons from towns, who are known to be a fertile source of forest fires.
2. Sheep men, who set out fires to increase pasturage.
3. Prospectors, who frequently set fires to uncover the rock.
4. Parties constructing railroads or making other roadways through the forests.
5. Lumbermen, who should be required to clear the ground of all lops, tops, and other débris resulting from their operations.

The localities specially exposed by reason of settlement, railway construction, lumbering operations, sheep grazing, mining operations, or other causes, should be closely watched, and prompt action taken not only to prevent and extinguish fires, but to bring to justice all parties responsible for fires originating from either carelessness or malicious intent.

Forest officers, more especially rangers, should not wait to have information of fires reach them through dilatory and, more or less, uncertain channels, but should exercise due diligence to keep in communication, by correspondence and otherwise, with persons throughout their districts who may be depended upon to furnish them immediate and reliable information of fires.

A forest officer, upon receiving information that a fire is in progress which needs his attention, should repair promptly to the locality and use all reasonable means to extinguish the same.

In *emergent* cases, where immediate assistance is required to beat out and otherwise prevent the spread of the fire, forest officers, including rangers, are authorized to employ such assistance as may be *absolutely necessary* to control the conflagration. In doing so, however, they must exercise a sound discretion, and observe the utmost care in incurring expenses, which must be kept at the lowest figure possible.

Each supervisor should make *immediate* report to you of all fires of any consequence occurring in his district, with evidence in regard thereto, as far as obtainable, which shall form a sound basis for criminal action under the provisions of the forest fire-act of February 24, 1897 (29 Stat. L., 594), in every case in which there has been a violation of the same, in order that no delay may attend your laying the evidence before the proper United States attorney for prompt proceedings against the offenders.

You will render the United States attorney all the assistance in your power in the prosecution of such cases, and endeavor by all possible means to secure the conviction of the guilty parties with the least possible delay. After placing a case in the hands of the United States attorney, you will report to this office, from time to time, the status of the proceedings therein.

It is thought that convictions under this act will go far toward serving as a deterrent from further violations of its provisions. It is, accordingly, desired that you will take immediate measures, before the present season for forest fires is over, to work up the required evidence in cases in each of your reservations in which fires have occurred, and submit the evidence without delay to the proper United States attorney for action under said act.

To secure the evidence needed in cases of forest fires, you will direct the supervisors to instruct their rangers to report promptly to them, in all cases, the dates of the fires; the names and addresses of the parties responsible for their starting or spread, with the names and addresses of reliable witnesses; the origin of the fires, showing clearly whether they resulted from carelessness, or were started with malicious intent; the localities burned over, stating the probable area of same in acres; the nature of the damage done (that is, whether undergrowth only was burned, or whether there was partial or complete destruction of the standing timber); an estimate of the value of the timber destroyed (stumpage and probable market values); the effect upon the water supply; and all other information of value in relation to the subject.

You will direct all the officers under your charge to endeavor to enlist public sentiment in favor of the Government's efforts to protect the public forests from fires and to secure their cordial cooperation in bringing offenders to justice.

You will observe that the fire act provides that the fines collected thereunder shall be paid into the public-school fund of the county in which the lands where the offense is committed are situated, which provision should act as an incentive to citizens having the welfare of their public schools at heart to secure the conviction of parties guilty of violating this act.

It is desired that you will call upon your officers to report the result of their observation as to whether it would be advisable to allow informants a portion of the fines collected in cases in which evidence of a nature to convict is furnished by them, as an added inducement to vigilance on the part of the community at large in respect to furnishing early and reliable information of fires. In reporting upon this point the probable advantages and disadvantages of such a system should be fully presented.

In order that no time may be lost in reaching fires, the officers should thoroughly familiarize themselves with the topography of the districts to which they are assigned, and with all roads and trails leading through them. Where necessary, the rangers should blaze trails from point to point, and construct bridges

and also cabins for shelter, in order that every facility may be provided for traversing the reserves with all due speed. To establish a sufficient network of trails across the reserves should be one of the first duties of the rangers.

To further facilitate travel, you will also direct your officers to prepare accurate maps and descriptions of the timber and of lines of transportation in respect to each of your reserves.

It is important that they should also make careful report as to the best methods and required tools for fighting fires.

You will impress upon them the importance of posting a sufficient number of fire notices throughout their districts, at frequent intervals along all the roads that enter or cross the reserves and at as many camping places as possible, or other places peculiarly liable to fire, being careful to renew the notices whenever they are removed or destroyed. They should also request the postmasters and other Government employees and persons interested in the protection of the forests to post the notices in suitable places.

Instructions on forest patrolling.—In addition to the instructions on patrolling involved in the subject of fires the superintendents have been directed to further report on advisable measures to adopt in devising the most practicable system of patrolling the reservations, covering the following points:

In respect to each reservation, you will show the dangers to which it is peculiarly liable and the particular measures necessitated by the varying conditions in the different localities.

You will make this matter the subject of careful study, and submit a report which shall enable this office to determine upon a working plan for each of the several reservations.

It is specially desired that you will submit an expression of opinion upon the extent to which it would be feasible to adopt in your reserve any or all of the following measures:

1. Establishment of a patrol in central distributing stations, each station so located as to be accessible to the largest possible forest area.
2. Establishment of various signal stations to cover as extended an area as possible.
3. Mapping, in duplicate, the area under each signal station and dividing the area into numbered districts, one map to be at the signal station and the other at the patrol headquarters.
4. Connection of signal stations by telephone lines with patrol stations, stating probable expense of such connection.

Instructions on sheep grazing.—As to sheep grazing, the superintendents are to inquire into and report upon the following points:

The probable number of sheep and number of flocks that seek the different reservations; duration of the grazing season; character and location of the grazing lands; extent and general course of ranging; nature of the trees, undergrowth, and vegetation in general in the reserves, and effect of sheep grazing on same; the damage done, if any; the methods pursued by the herders, and whether they are in the habit of setting out fires to increase the pasturage of the next season; whether grazing tends to increase or to lessen the damage by fires; relation of grazing to the water supply—whether the water supply is either lessened or seriously polluted thereby; importance of the sheep industry in those regions; the effect of exclusion of sheep from the reserves upon the trade relations and commercial welfare of the State or Territory in which the respective reserves are situated; whether the public interests will be best served by the regulation of

pasturage within the reserves or by its prohibition. If pasturage should be permitted, state whether there are any particular portions of the reserves specially liable to injury, and from which it would be advisable to exclude sheep; and if so, suggest limits of such closed areas; whether advisable to grant the grazing privilege to sheep owners without charge therefor in return for the protection of the reserves from forest fires, overgrazing, or other evils; or whether advisable, in connection with requiring such protection, to make a charge per acre for the privilege of grazing; and if so, what would be a reasonable charge per acre in the several localities. Suggest any further restrictions and limitations that may be advisable; whether advisable to prohibit grazing upon the higher ranges until the summer is well advanced; the advantages and disadvantages to the Government and to the sheep owners to be considered in determining the question whether sheep grazing shall be allowed within the several reserves; and all other points material to a clear understanding of all the local interests more or less involved in this matter.

You will confer freely with sheep owners and others interested in the subject and endeavor to obtain their cordial cooperation. Also ascertain what assurances can be had in the way of preserving and increasing the pasturage by the sowing of grass seeds by sheep owners and herders.

TIMBER ON UNRESERVED LANDS.

The work of protecting and regulating the use of timber on the unreserved public lands has comprised three branches, viz:

The issuing of permits to cut timber free of cost;

Sales of timber; and

The prevention of depredations upon timber.

Timber permits.—The number of applications received during the year for permits to cut public timber, under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1093), amounted to 36, including 13 applications for renewal of privilege, being a decrease of 60 applications from the preceding year. During the year 12 permits were issued and 79 applications were rejected.

The decrease in applications for permits to cut public timber resulted from a change of policy in the administration of said act of March 3, 1891, which went into effect on the 1st of April last, whereby the practice of issuing permits to cut public timber free of cost for purposes of sale and traffic was abolished.

As pointed out in my last annual report, the practical operation of the act, as heretofore administered, had fully demonstrated the want of wisdom in placing public timber, in large quantities, at the disposal of mill men and others, without providing adequate compensation to the Government therefor. Further careful consideration of the act led to the conclusion that it would be well to adopt a policy thereunder directly in a line with the policy which has been recently adopted by Congress in the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 34–36), providing for the use of timber within forest reservations. The rules and regulations under the act of March 3, 1891, were accordingly revised to restrict the taking of timber thereunder, free of charge, to use by settlers and others on their own claims or farms, and limit-

ing the quantity to an amount not to exceed $100 worth in any one year; and to meet all legitimate needs of trade, further provision was made for securing timber thereunder, to a reasonable extent, for purposes of traffic and sale, upon payment for same, upon a basis of competition after appraisement by this office. (See 26 L. D., pp. 399, 404.)

Since by this action the regulations governing the use of timber on unreserved lands under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1093), have been brought into line with the policy recently defined by Congress governing the use of timber on lands embraced in reservations created under an act approved on the same date, there appears to be no room to doubt that said revised regulations are in a line with the spirit and intent of Congress.

In this connection it is pertinent to observe that in recent legislation respecting timber on public (unreserved) lands in Alaska, Congress has again followed this line of policy. (Act of May 14, 1898, Public No. 95).

Sales of timber.—In putting these revised regulations into operation, however, it is apprehended that there will not be many applications for sales of timber, so long as all forested lands are not withdrawn from disposal and provided with proper protection; since, clearly, the unprotected condition of the unreserved lands at present admits of the free taking of timber therefrom irrespective of law or regulations.

Efforts to control the use of timber by these regulations are further rendered unavailing by the fact that the act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat. L., 88), authorizing the taking of timber, in certain States and Territories, from lands subject to entry under the mineral laws, operates, practically, as a donation to the public at large of all the timber on unreserved lands in those States and Territories; while the additional act approved on the same date (20 Stat. L., 89), as extended by the act of August 4, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 348), affords a ready cover for the acquirement of the most valuable timber on the unreserved lands throughout all the public-land States by payment for the land at the mere nominal rate of $2.50 per acre. Both of these acts should be repealed forthwith.

As matters stand, it is impossible to properly regulate the use of timber on the unreserved lands. I am, accordingly, of opinion that all public lands which are of more value for forest uses than for other purposes should be withdrawn from entry or other disposal as rapidly as it is practicable to make the necessary examinations, and be set apart as forest reservations. I am fully in accord with the opinion expressed in a report recently received in this office to the effect that "no good reason can be given for the maintenance of the present reserves which does not also demand the withdrawal and protection of all similar lands now held by the Government."

Until this is accomplished this office is greatly handicapped in its efforts to prevent the spoliation of these lands.

Opinions on this subject by men most interested in the preservation of western forests have been loudly voiced during the past year, unmistakably favoring the withdrawal and protection of these lands. The National Irrigation Congress, held at Lincoln, Nebr., September 30, 1897, passed unanimously a resolution advocating the withdrawal from sale or entry of all lands now in the possession of the Government which are of more value for their timber than for agriculture or for minerals, and on December 8, 1897, the American Forestry Association emphatically reiterated the conclusion embodied in this resolution. There appears to be, in fact, a significant unanimity of opinion upon this point on the part of those who are most competent to judge and who have the welfare of the public at heart.

Need for amended legislation.—In regard to the timber on such of the public lands as are better adapted to other purposes than forest reservation uses, and which will, consequently, remain unreserved, it is of urgent importance that a general law should be passed at an early date which shall repeal the numerous conflicting and undesirable public-timber laws which at present cumber the statute books, and in their stead make adequate provision for the protection and rational use of timber on such lands upon lines similar to those governing the use of timber within reservations.

The imperative need existing for such action was elaborated upon in my last annual report, in which the manifold evils growing out of the present mass of legislation on this subject were set forth in detail, in connection with inviting attention to the fact that the repeal of certain of the most obnoxious of these statutes had been the subject of urgent recommendation on the part of this office for twenty years.

I again respectfully urge the need for a law which shall accomplish the desired ends, with the hope that the matter may receive the attention of Congress at an early date.

DEPREDATIONS UPON PUBLIC TIMBER.

Unlawful appropriation of public timber has been by no means confined to unreserved lands; large cases of depredations have also been reported upon lands included within forest reservations. During the year 355 cases of trespasses have been reported, involving public timber and the products therefrom to the value of $626,182.41 recoverable to the Government.

A comparison of the amounts involved in accepted offers of compromise and propositions of settlement, and authorized sales of timber, and in fines and judgments rendered, as of record, during each of the two fiscal years 1897 and 1898, on account of depredations on the public timber, is as follows:

Year.	Compromises, settlements, and sales.	Fines and judgments.	Total.
1897	$37,990.81	$73,548.98	$111,539.79
1898	23,481.77	120,762.73	144,244.50

This is a total for the two fiscal years of $255,784.29, or $75,784.29 in excess of the total appropriations for said two years for the entire force of special agents, including those employed in investigating fraudulent land entries and swamp lands.

It will be noticed that the gross amount involved in the above items during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, is $32,704.71 in excess of the gross amount for the preceding fiscal year, and $54,244.50 in excess of the appropriation for 1898.

During the months of July, August, and September, 1898, sales of timber have been authorized, and offers of compromise and propositions of settlement in cases pending on June 30, 1898, have been accepted, for an aggregate sum of $86,833.49, of which amount $76,543.62 have been actually paid into the Treasury and will be accounted for in the annual report of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

On the 30th day of June, 1898, there were pending in the United States courts 140 civil suits for the recovery of a total amount of $3,224,327.36 for the value of timber alleged to have been unlawfully cut from public lands, and 412 criminal prosecutions for the act of cutting and removing timber in violation of law.

The two serious difficulties with which this office has had to contend, during the last year, in its efforts to prevent depredations upon public timber have been, as in the past, the want of proper legislation on the subject and the need of a sufficient force of special agents. When it is considered that large portions of the West are in course of development, the difficulty of restraining and regulating the use of timber on public lands is evident.

Under existing conditions, to satisfactorily control the public timber operations of sawmills and great lumbering plants is each year proved to be difficult. While much has, undoubtedly, been accomplished in this direction, yet the best efforts of this office to wholly check such operations have been unavailing. In many quarters depredations are not being suppressed, but are, to a large extent, keeping pace with the development of the country. This will continue to be the case so long as the laws regarding timber on the unreserved lands remain unchanged. The efforts of the present force of special agents to prevent depredations disclose the rapidity with which such lands are being swept of their timber, and abundantly testify to the need for amended legislation in regard thereto, as above recommended, and to the further need for a largely increased force of special agents to properly protect these lands.

EXTENSION OF THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK RECOMMENDED.

I have the honor to recommend that legislation be enacted extending the limits of the Yellowstone National Park, as recommended in report made January 12, 1898, by Col. S. B. M. Young, of the Third

United States Cavalry, as acting superintendent of the park, submitting the draft of a bill for the extension of the boundaries of said park.

The boundaries as suggested in said bill, which are indicated on a map accompanying the same, would extend the limits of the Yellowstone National Park so as to embrace the Yellowstone Timber-Land Reserve, created by proclamations of March 30 and September 10, 1891, which lies on the east and south boundaries of the National Park, and comprises about 1,914 square miles; all that portion of the Teton Forest Reserve lying east of the summit of the Teton Range and comprising about 1,050 square miles, which reserve was created by proclamation of February 22, 1897, and adjoins the Yellowstone Timber-Land Reserve on the south, together with an unreserved area of about 30 square miles at the southwest corner of the park, in Idaho, and an unreserved area of about 260 square miles at the northwest corner, in Montana.

In the forest reserves are fine bodies of timber which it is important should be preserved from fires because of its value as timber, as well as the protection to watersheds and against fires running into the park.

It is reported that during the winter months the large game from the National Park herd to a very considerable extent in the areas now under consideration, and they should have all protection possible from destruction by marauders, who are constantly on the watch for game as it roams out of the park limits. The State game laws are applicable to the forest reserves, and for this reason it is impracticable to prevent the killing of game in the reserves in the same manner and to the same extent as it is prohibited in the park.

The superior discipline of regular troops makes a more effective patrol than the civil forest officers, and cavalry can cover a greater extent of territory with more expedition and is better able to cope with trespassers than are forest rangers.

In view of the importance of protecting this country, which has an international reputation on account of its scenic beauties, and to throw additional safeguards about the big game whose natural home is the National Park, and to protect more effectually the timber embraced in the forest reserves adjoining the park, I think it a wise policy that the areas I have herein described be embraced in and placed under the laws and management relating to the Yellowstone National Park.

HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF EXAMINATION OF CHIPPEWA CEDED LANDS IN MINNESOTA.

Since the preparation of the tabulated statements showing the business of this office for the past fiscal year it may be proper to make a further reference to matters connected with the execution since then of the act of January 14, 1889, and of the logging regula-

tions under the act of June 7, 1897, and especially will this be pertinent at this time in view of the recent outbreak among the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, and the same is given to October 11, 1898.

The first offering of lands under the act of 1889 was in July, 1896. At that time 115,342.78 acres of pine land, containing 225,977,000 feet, valued at $686,333, were offered, and 65,038.33 acres were sold, containing 118,224,000 feet, valued at $369,282.34. The remaining quantity unsold was, under the act of January, 1889, subject to private cash entry at the appraised price, and was 50,304.45 acres, containing 107,753,000 feet, valued at $319,040.66. Owing to complications, hereafter referred to, of the amount last mentioned, on August 3, 1897, there was ordered to be reexamined 41,843.44 acres, containing 95,620,000 feet, valued at $286,860, leaving a remainder open to entry at the appraised price of 8,460.01 acres, containing 12,133,000 feet, valued at $36,399. There was also opened under the act of 1889, in May, 1896, 1,038,888.64 acres of agricultural land. Of this amount 116,461.90 acres was ordered reexamined August 3, 1897, for reasons that will hereafter appear, leaving the remainder subject to homestead entry 922,426.74, which, at the price fixed by the act of 1889, will amount to $1,153,033.42.

On October 20 and 31, 1896, complaint having been made to the then Acting Secretary of the Interior of incompetency and mismanagement on the part of the then existing board of Chippewa examiners, under the act of 1889, United States Indian Inspector J. George Wright was instructed to proceed to the ground, and make an examination and report of the examination made by said corps of examiners and their competency. On December 31, 1896, he submitted his report to the Department. The report is an exhaustive paper, and shows that he examined, with the corps of experts selected by himself, 85 tracts, and found 8,000,000 feet more pine than was reported by the examiners, and he reported inexperience and carelessness on the part of said corps.

I find from the register of this Department of 1894 a list of 28 examiners, 13 of whom were from Minnesota and 14 of whom were from other States, some of which States, for instance Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Arizona, Nebraska, Ohio, South Carolina, and North Carolina, are not understood to have timber of the character to be examined. Many of these men testified, when examined by Special Agent Wright, that they had had no previous experience in the business of estimating timber and admitted their incompetency.

In consequence of said report of Inspector Wright, on January 4, 1897, the honorable Secretary ordered that all unsold pine lands be withdrawn from entry and sale, and in further consequence of said report, on August 3, 1897, reexaminations of the areas of pine and agricultural lands, above referred to, were ordered by the Department and a board of examiners was appointed. Special care was taken to

select competent men—men who were not upon the previous boards, and who were from a timber region and versed in estimating timber, and accustomed to the climate to be found in the vicinity of this land. This board, as now constituted and selected, consists of 23 men, 17 of whom are from Minnesota and especially versed in the business of examining timber and acquainted with the country and conditions of this timber; the remainder were individually recommended to this office as being well versed in the examination of timber, and they come from States in which timber is understood to exist in large quantities and of similar character to that to be examined.

With this corps of examiners a reestimation of the pine on the Red Lake Reservation was undertaken, and considerably more timber has been found on the land reestimated than was found by the previous corps. Of the agricultural lands so reestimated, 4,706.17 acres were found to contain enough timber to be classed as pine lands, and they were raised to such class, their valuation thereby being considerably enhanced. In August, 1898, of the amount so reexamined and of the orginal examination by this board, 61,151.57 acres, containing 129,379,000 feet, of the value of $391,975.86, were offered at public sale, and of this amount about 21,507.15 acres were sold for $173,969.37, so that there remains subject to cash entry at the appraised price about 39,644.42 acres. Of about 38,960 acres reexamined, present corps found 106,993,000 feet of pine, against 92,353,000 feet by the Douglas corps, giving an amount saved and recovered to the Indians of $43,920.

There were also opened to entry on October 5, 1898, 367,964.09 acres of agricultural lands on said Red Lake Reservation, which, at the price fixed by the act of 1889, will amount to $456,617.61.

The total amount received for the sale of both pine and agricultural lands to September 30, 1898, is about $659,913.41. Of this amount only $349.07 was for agricultural lands, 320,634.01 acres of such lands being embraced in homestead entries, on which there are due $400,543.44, and still a large amount being vacant.

No complaint has been made to this office of undervaluation by the present corps. They have performed their work more expeditiously than the former board did, and they have found more timber. They concluded their examination of the lands in Red Lake Reservation in April, 1898, and have since been examining fourteen townships on the Leech Lake, Winnibigoshish, and Cass Lake reservations, which townships lay on each side of a line of newly constructed railroad; and it was thought desirable that the examination thereof should be pushed, and it is the intention to put the same on the market as soon as possible in order to avoid loss by destruction consequent upon the influx of people occasioned by the construction of the railroad. There are about thirty other townships in these reservations which will be examined as fast as may be, and the examiners will then go to Fond du Lac, or one of the other smaller reservations, and will then return

to the Red Lake and examine lands which have been or may have been surveyed since their departure from that reservation. This survey is being pushed with all possible speed consistent with an exact and proper execution of the same.

Chief Examiner Seeley, who is a resident of Minnesota, is well versed in all that pertains to pine timber, is a practical cruiser of many years' experience, and goes into the woods among his men and tests their knowledge, care, and diligence in every way possible. It is believed that the Indians' interests are as carefully guarded under this selected crew of examiners, and under the system of inspection and comparison of their work, as it is possible for the business to be, and the work is being as rapidly completed as good administration allows.

Logging of dead and down timber.—Congress did not in any manner modify or repeal the act of 1889, but on June 7, 1897, did authorize the Secretary of the Interior to authorize the Indians on the reservation to fell, cut, remove, or otherwise dispose of all the dead and down timber thereon, and in consequence of such authority an examination was made by a special agent of this office as to the existence and amount of such dead and down timber, of the willingness of the Indians to perform the work, and of the existence of a market for the timber when cut. In consequence of such examination and in execution of the humane purpose of the act of Congress to provide work during the cold and idle season of the year for the Indians, and to realize for them a value for such timber, rapidly going to decay and waste, a set of logging rules was provided by which 50 contracts were let for logging such dead and down timber, and under these contracts over 55,000,000 feet were cut and banked, the price ranging from $4.25 to $5.75 per 1,000 feet, and the total amount realized therefrom being about $263,000.

Of the lands embraced in these contracts 30 sections were located on the White Earth Reservation, divided into contracts; 39 sections were on the Red Lake Reservation; 260 sections were on the Leech Lake, Winnibigoshish, and Cass Lake reservations. All such contracts were let to Indians, pursuant to act of Congress.

In a letter dated August 2, 1898, at White Earth, Minn., from Chief White Cloud and Chief Mash-ege-shig, which was concurred in by Kay-que-ge-ga-bows, Henry Selkirk, Robert Fairbanks, sr., John Leecy, R. P. Fairbanks, and B. L. Fairbanks, it was stated that the Indians on the White Earth Reservation were anxious to log the coming season, and, if not permitted to do so, will very likely starve, and said letter earnestly requests and prays that they be allowed to log.

In many cases a number of sections were included in the contract. The prime objects of this office were to obtain the highest price for the Indians and to have as much of the work done as possible, so that a larger number of Indians might be furnished employment. If a

party offered a better price for dead and down timber on a number of sections than a number of parties did for the same timber, the office considered itself compelled to award the contract to the party so offering the highest bid, if a responsible bond was furnished as the regulations required, and this was done in every instance. The Indian agent approved every contract and saw that only Indians were allowed to contract. No person or class of persons was given a preference.

The superintendent was specially directed, November 11, 1897, that an application by a party to contract did not reserve the timber in any locality, and that another contract would be entertained at any time before the approval of the highest contract and bond offered by this office. Such is now the rule. No contracts have been approved for this year, and if any party is willing to bid more than any other party has bid and offers a contract with a responsible bond, as provided in the regulations, such party will be afforded an opportunity to log. Every precaution has been had and is being had to protect the green timber. Not only is a special report called for, but the superintendent and his three assistants are kept constantly in the woods, going from camp to camp, and exercising a strict surveillance over the operations, with positive orders to seize the tools and stop the operations in any camp upon the discovery that green timber is being cut. Such discovery was made in only one instance during the past season, and that was upon Leech Lake Reservation, when the tools were seized, all operations stopped, and the parties compelled to pay for the green timber cut at the Government price. The amount, however, was small, being only $50.

Notice was publicly given last year that no timber that was burned last year would be logged this season. This was done to deter designing persons from setting fire to the timber in the hopes of deriving some profit under logging operations. As evidence of the wisdom of this action, on August 2, 1898, Chief White Cloud wrote this office from White Earth, Minn., that there had been no fires on his reservation during the spring and summer of this year, and that he had visited Red Lake and been told by all the Red Lake Indians that they had had no fires. There were some fires upon the Leech Lake Reservation, but it was proven that they were entirely accidental, and no charge was ever made to this office that they were started by designing persons, and therefore logging operations will be authorized during the present year. The regulations have been amended slightly wherever defect was found. The amount to be deducted for the Indian fund from proceeds of sale has been materially increased, and the payment to the Indian laborer also made absolutely certain. It is believed that a greater success will be made this season than last.

Almost all of the large amount of money realized from this timber last year was spent in the payment of Indian labor or in the purchas-

ing of logging outfits by Indian loggers, in addition to the amount deducted for the benefit of the Indian fund, which was about $39,750. Any excess was the profit of the Indian loggers, though in some instances their entire profit consisted of logging outfits, which they now possess. There are some instances in which the Indian logger made no profit, which was occasioned by an unpropitious season. In the beginning of the logging season 70 per cent of the labor employed was Indian labor. This was decreased during the season because the Indians quit work and others could not be employed, but it was again increased before the end of the season.

Taking the operations all in all, they were not only profitable to the Indian and provided him with a source of livelihood, but enabled him to acquire experience as well as much valuable personal property in the form of oxen, wagons, and other paraphernalia of the lumber industry, and fully justified the wisdom and humanity of Congress in the enactment of the law authorizing the sale of dead and down timber.

In confirmation of the above statements, a prominent man—a Chippewa Indian and an authorized representative of said nation—states, in a letter dated September 26, 1898, from White Earth, Minn., that "the Chippewa Indians on this reservation are unanimous in their belief that, for the first time in the history of their lumber affairs, the same is being conducted fairly and squarely and for their sole interest."

The next annual report will contain a fuller statement of this work, and at that time more exact figures may be given as to the sale of the agricultural lands of said reservation.

DISPATCH OF OFFICE BUSINESS.

Heretofore it has been the practice to make response to official communications in due order of their receipt, and as a consequence, in many communications which should have received immediate attention, responses were delayed for considerable periods, resulting in complaints against the supposed tardy dispatch of business, and a hardship was sometimes imposed upon the applicants, whose interests suffered by the delay. This practice has been corrected, and under the present administration every communication is acknowledged within forty-eight hours of the time of its receipt. The desired information is supplied or the applicant is informed of the cause why delay is necessary.

The result has commended itself to the entire public transacting business with this office, and all grounds for complaint of non-acknowledgment and delay in responding to communications on official business have been obviated.

This course of action has imposed much additional labor upon the

clerical force; has augmented very materially the volume of correspondence received, and has been accomplished with a decreased force of clerks. The increase in the number of letters received during the last fiscal year was 2,028 over that of the previous fiscal year, and an increase is shown of 10,000 letters received since June 30, 1898, over the same four months in the preceding year.

ISSUANCE OF PATENTS.

The work of issuing patents, where there are no discrepancies in the papers or caveats filed against the entry, is practically up to date.

Experience has demonstrated that the interests of both the Government and the individual are best served by delaying the issuance of the patent until ninety days after the issuance of the final receipt, and the office rules prescribe this period, during which interested parties may be heard and if necessary file exceptions to the action of the local land office. At the expiration of this period the entries are promptly approved and patents issued in all cases where there are no contests or discrepancies.

INCREASED SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

As will be discovered by an examination of the tabulated statements in preceding pages herein, actual settlements upon and sales of public lands have greatly increased during the year.

The total area of public lands, not including Indian lands, entered *by individuals* (i. e., exclusive of selections by corporations) during the year beginning July 1, 1897, and ending June 30, 1898, was 11,328,-037.34 acres. This is in excess of the area so disposed of by the Government during the previous year by 2,607,893.96 acres (over 28 per cent increase), and greater than the year beginning July 1, 1895, by 2,182,418.31 acres. The total area disposed of in the last-mentioned year, however, was over 17,000,000 acres, 7,848,420 acres of which were selections of railroads and other corporations, nearly 50 per cent of all disposals.

The latter class of disposals has been reduced to the minimum under the present administration, the year ending June 30, 1898, showing but 1,549,376.5 acres so selected under Congressional enactments.

The number of individual entries of Government land during the year ending June 30, 1898, was 89,674, as against 71,581 the previous year, showing a net increase in the business of over 25 per cent.

The cash receipts from such individual entries show a still greater increase, viz, $2,125,218.60 received during the last fiscal year, as against $1,570,243.49 during the previous year—a gain of over half a million dollars, or 35 per cent increase in cash receipts. Expenses were not materially increased.

INCREASED MINERAL ENTRIES.

My report shows an increase, both in the work received and work done, over the last fiscal year. The items appear in the following table:

Fiscal year.	Entries made.	Patents issued.	Claims patented.	Current entries examined.
1897	1,236	1,085	2,026	1,194
1898	1,625	1,259	2,492	1,470

The increase in mineral entries made is found principally in the Cripple Creek mining district (Pueblo land district); in Clear Creek, Gilpin, and Boulder counties (Denver land district); in Lake, Summit, and Park counties (Leadville land district), all in Colorado; in the Whitewood mining district, Lawrence County, S. Dak.; in Tooele, Juab, Salt Lake, and Summit counties, Utah; in the Colville Indian Reservation, Wash., and in Lincoln and Esmeralda counties, Nev., the increase in these sections being 382, out of a total increase of 389; the Pueblo land district, in which Cripple Creek is situated, leading with an increase of 138.

This increase of entries made indicates a marked revival of the mining industry, which had fallen to its lowest ebb in 1895 when but 757 entries were made, being less than one-half the number made in 1898, and the lowest since 1879. Notwithstanding this increase in the amount of such work it has all been disposed of and a very material increase made in the work accomplished over that of the previous year, there having been an increase of 389 entries made, 174 patents issued, 466 claims patented, and 276 entries examined—all with a less number of clerks than for the preceding year.

From Colorado there was mined during the calendar year 1897 $19,104,200 in gold, and 21,636,400 ounces of silver, exceeding that of any other State in the Union.

The next State in order wherein much gold mining has been done was California, where $14,618,300 was mined; Montana being second in the production of silver, with 15,667,900 ounces.

The third State in order in gold mining was South Dakota, where $5,694,900 was mined; Utah being third in the production of silver, with 6,265,600 ounces.

The fourth State in order in gold mining was Montana, where $4,373,400 was mined; Idaho being fourth in the production of silver, with 4,901,200 ounces.

The four States leading in gold and silver production for the past

two years are the following, with their respective amounts in both metals:

GOLD.

	Calendar year 1896.	Calendar year 1897.
Colorado	$14,911,000	$19,104,200
California	15,235,900	14,618,300
South Dakota	4,969,800	5,694,900
Montana	4,324,700	4,373,400

SILVER.

	Ounces.	*Ounces.*
Colorado	22,573,000	21,636,400
Montana	16,737,500	15,667,900
Utah	8,827,600	6,285,600
Idaho	5,149,900	4,901,200

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Attention is requested to recommendations mentioned in the foregoing, viz:

1. Recommendation renewed of an enactment for the compulsory attendance of witnesses at hearings in contested land cases before the local land officers, page 83.

2. Recommendation of modification of law respecting lieu selections for tracts relinquished in forest reserves, page 89.

3. Recommendation of legislation for disposing of coal lands in forest reservations, page 90.

4. Recommendation of legislation for renting or leasing by the Secretary of the Interior of grounds within forest reservations for sanitarium, hotel, or other purposes, in connection with the use for health or pleasure, of mineral, medicinal, or other springs; also for grazing or any other purposes not incompatible with the purposes for which such reservations are created, the funds arising therefrom to be covered into the Treasury as a special fund to be expended in the care of public forest reservations, page 90.

5. Of repeal of timber-land laws of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat. L., 88 and 89), and August 4, 1892, page 101.

6. Of withdrawal of lands chiefly valuable for timber for forest reservations, page 101.

7. Of general law for the protection and use of timber on unreserved lands, page 102.

8. Of increased force of special agents to protect the public timber, page 103.

9. Recommending extension of the Yellowstone National Park, page 103.

Respectfully submitted.

BINGER HERMANN,
Commissioner.

Hon. C. N. BLISS,
Secretary of the Interior.

DETAILED STATEMENT

OF THE

BUSINESS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

BY DIVISIONS AND IN SURVEYING DISTRICTS,

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30. 1898.

DETAILED STATEMENT.

A detailed statement of the work performed in the General Land Office and surveying districts during the year is given under the following head:

1. A. Chief clerk.
2. B. Recorder's division.
3. C. Public lands division.
4. E. Surveying division.
5. F. Railroad division.
6. G. Preemption division.
7. H. Contest division.
8. K. Swamp-land division.
9. L. Drafting division.
10. M. Accounts division.
11. N. Mineral division.
12. P. Special service division.
13. Report of the surveyor-general of Alaska.
14. Report of the surveyor-general of Arizona.
15. Report of the surveyor-general of California.
16. Report of the surveyor-general of Colorado.
17. Report of the surveyor-general of Florida.
18. Report of the surveyor-general of Idaho.
19. Report of the surveyor-general of Louisiana.
20. Report of the surveyor-general of Minnesota.
21. Report of the surveyor-general of Montana.
22. Report of the surveyor-general of Nevada.
23. Report of the surveyor-general of New Mexico.
24. Report of the surveyor-general of North Dakota.
25. Report of the surveyor-general of Oregon.
26. Report of the surveyor-general of South Dakota.
27. Report of the surveyor-general of Utah.
28. Report of the surveyor-general of Washington.
29. Report of the surveyor-general of Wyoming.

DIVISION A—CHIEF CLERK.

Statement of the amount of work performed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

In the registering room and by receiving clerk:	
Letters received and referred to the various divisions	127,262
Letters referred to Division A	8,619
Letters written	11,326
Postal cards sent	7,525
Circulars sent	70,000
United States maps sent	3,000
Reports sent	600
Maps of States and Territories sent	6,000
Bonds of registers and receivers and surveyors-general prepared and examined	421
Commissions sent	220
Money received for certified copies and accounted for or returned	$12,777.59
Pages of typewriting	12,734
Pages of press copying	11,623
Bills reported upon	642
Reports to the Department	150
Applications for leaves of absence considered	1,150
Officials and employees under supervision of, on June 30, 1897 (not including surveyors-generals' offices):	
General Land Office (in Washington)	372
District land offices	381

B.—RECORDER'S DIVISION.

This division has charge of the records of patents issued and the certificates, proofs, and other muniments of title on which the patents are founded, prepares certified copies of these records and papers, and answers all communications relating to the same. The division also keeps a record of the number of unsatisfied military bounty-land warrants.

The act of July 4, 1836, reorganizing the General Land Office requires the recorder, after the Commissioner has approved the issuance of a patent, to attend to its correct engrossing, recording, and transmission, and to affix the seal of the General Land Office to the same, and he is further required, by the act of March 3, 1841, to countersign all patents.

Under the above and other statutory enactments and official regulations the following work was performed in the recorder's division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

Work performed in Division B during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Letters pending July 1, 1897	89	
Letters received during the year	12,611	
		12,700
Letters disposed of:		
By answer	8,006	
By reference to other divisions	359	
By examination, noting, and no answer required	4,266	
		12,631
Letters pending June 30, 1898		69
Letters written		12,134
Letters recorded		11,482
Pages of recording		7,081
Circulars sent out		1,509
Attorneys' cards received and answered		5,824
Certified copies furnished from patent records		4,308
Fees for certified copies		$6,249.24

AGRICULTURAL PATENTS.

Cases approved and awaiting patent July 1, 1897	357
Cases received during the year for patenting	30,578
Total	30,935
Cases patented as follows:	
Cash patents	5,315
Homestead patents	20,390
Timber-culture patents	4,465
Military bounty-land patents	56
Agricultural college scrip patents	7
Supreme Court scrip patents	4
Surveyor-general's scrip patents	25
Sioux half-breed scrip patents	28
Choctaw scrip patents	1
Arredonda scrip patents	1
Special act of Congress patents	1
Total	30,293
Approximating 4,846,880 acres of land patented. Cases approved and awaiting patent June 30, 1898 (approximating 102,720 acres)	642
Patents transmitted	28,918

REVOLUTIONARY BOUNTY-LAND SCRIP.

[Acts of August 31, 1852, and June 22, 1860, founded on Virginia military land warrants granted for services in the war of the Revolution.]

There were 9,959 of these warrants issued, aggregating 9,227,185 acres; 5,735,577 acres were located in Kentucky and Ohio. Scrip has been issued for 1,064,796 acres, leaving still outstanding and unsatisfied warrants for 2,426,812 acres.

The number of such claims for scrip now pending before the office for want of additional evidence is 310, aggregating 99,429$\frac{35}{36}$ acres.

WAR OF 1812 WARRANTS.

[Act of July 27, 1842.]

One hundred and thirteen warrants of this class, issued for 18,560 acres, are still outstanding.

PORTERFIELD WARRANTS.

[Act of April 11, 1860.]

The original number of warrants issued under this act and aggregating 6,133 acres, was subdivided into 153 warrants.

One hundred and twenty-one of said warrants have been patented, leaving 32 outstanding and unsatisfied, each calling for 40 acres.

Condition of bounty-land business under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, showing the issues and locations from the commencement of operations under said acts to June 30, 1898.

Grade of warrants.	Warrants issued.		Warrants located.		Warrants outstanding.	
	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.	Number.	Acres.
Act of 1847:						
160 acres	80,683	12,909,280	79,145	12,663,200	1,538	246,080
40 acres	7,584	303,360	7,088	283,520	496	19,840
Total	88,267	13,212,640	86,233	12,946,720	2,034	265,920
Act of 1850:						
160 acres	27,445	4,391,200	26,881	4,300,960	564	90,240
80 acres	57,716	4,617,280	56,383	4,510,640	1,333	106,640
40 acres	103,978	4,159,120	100,824	4,032,960	3,154	126,280
Total	189,139	13,167,600	184,088	12,844,560	5,051	323,160
Act of 1852:						
160 acres	1,222	195,520	1,195	191,200	27	4,320
80 acres	1,699	135,920	1,666	133,280	33	2,640
40 acres	9,070	362,800	8,887	355,480	183	7,320
Total	11,991	694,240	11,748	679,960	243	14,280
Act of 1855:						
160 acres	115,523	18,483,680	110,432	17,669,120	5,091	814,560
120 acres	97,052	11,646,240	91,032	10,923,840	6,020	722,400
100 acres	6	600	5	500	1	100
80 acres	49,472	3,957,760	48,263	3,861,040	1,209	96,720
60 acres	359	21,540	316	18,960	43	2,580
40 acres	541	21,640	466	18,640	75	3,000
10 acres	5	50	3	30	2	20
Total	262,958	34,131,510	250,517	32,492,130	12,441	1,639,380

SUMMARY.

Act of 1847	88,267	13,212,640	86,233	12,946,720	2,034	265,920
Act of 1850	189,139	13,167,600	184,088	12,844,560	5,051	323,160
Act of 1852	11,991	694,240	11,748	679,960	243	14,280
Act of 1855	262,958	34,131,510	250,517	32,492,130	12,441	1,639,380
Total	552,355	61,205,990	532,586	58,963,370	19,769	2,242,740

BOUNTY-LAND BUSINESS.

The following is a statement of the number of acres represented by military bounty-land warrants located in the several land States and Territories for the year ending June 30, 1898, or not heretofore reported, which warrants were issued under the acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855. The aggregate number of acres is computed at the rate of $1.25 per acre. It does not show the exact area of the lands located with the warrants:

	Acres.		Acres.
Arizona	160	Montana	160
California	160	North Dakota	120
Colorado	1,900	South Dakota	160
Idaho	320	Utah	920
Michigan	480	Washington	360
Minnesota	5,440		
Missouri	440	Total	10,620

SUMMARY OF WARRANTS.

Denomination of warrants.	40 acres.	60 acres.	80 acres.	120 acres.	160 acres.	Total.
Act of 1847					5	800
Act of 1850	5		2			360
Act of 1852	1					40
Act of 1855		1	12	14	42	9,420
Total	6	1	14	14	47	10,620

REARRANGING AND INDEXING RECORDS AND FILES.

[Act July 19, 1897, vol. 30, p. 126, sec. 1.]

There were 453 series of patent records in different parts of the office, each series commencing with volume 1. These have been classified, rearranged by States, and renumbered accordingly, without destroying the identity of the old serial numbers.

All patents issued since January 1, 1898, have been given the new volume number, while patents issued prior to that date were given the old volume number.

The final certificates and other muniments of title which have become torn and mutilated with constant handling are being repaired and preserved by mounting on tracing cloth.

It was the practice of the office, prior to about twelve years ago, to file the proofs and other papers separate from the final certificates. These papers, together with old undelivered patents that have been returned to this office, are being filed with the final certificates, so that all the papers relating to a case shall be in one place instead of in different parts of the office.

There have been purchased, with the special appropriation for that purpose, 560,000 index record cards, of the same size and character as those in use by the Record and Pension Division of the War Department, together with the necessary cases and file boxes for holding the same. The work of writing these index cards was commenced November 22, and 256,883 have been written to date.

The above work has been performed, in addition to the regular work of the office, without any increase in the clerical force.

C.—PUBLIC LANDS DIVISION.

This division has charge of the permanent tract books, in which space is allowed for the posting of each legal subdivision, established by surveys and shown by the official plats, which has heretofore been or is now a part of the public domain. In these books are noted descriptions of all entries, filings, selections, grants, reservations, and cancellations thereof, either by relinquishment or by action of this office, and all restorations to the public domain. Therefore all claims to public lands must be recorded in these books, as well as every contest, conflict, and anything affecting the status of any tract, to the end that the status of any particular tract, entry, filing, selection, grant, or reservation may be known upon reference to these records.

It devolves upon this division to examine the greater portion of all entries made with regard to the regularity of the entry papers, the qualifications of the entrymen, and the final papers as to the sufficiency of the proofs submitted, and to furnish the status showing any apparent conflicts at the date of posting of all entries, selections, filings, and applications which are referred to other divisions for final action. All final and commuted homestead, soldiers' additional homestead, timber-land cash, private cash, graduation cash, and various other classes of entries, including scrip locations and Indian homesteads, are, if uncontested, finally adjudicated and disposed of by this division.

There is also allotted to this division a great deal of important miscellaneous work, such as the making of reports and recommendations relative to legislation affecting public lands and work incidental to the disposal of great areas of ceded Indian lands and lands restored to the public domain from a state of reservation imposed by railroad grants, reservoir sites, abandoned military reservations, etc., in which numerous complicated questions are constantly arising as to the legal rights accruing under the special laws providing for the disposal thereof and the instructions in regard thereto, requiring decisions and new rulings covering nice points of law.

The report of work performed, herewith submitted, shows an increase in some items of current work and a decrease in others. The work is practically up to date.

Work performed in the division during the year ended June 30, 1898.

Letters pending June 30, 1897		961
Letters received during the year		27,795
		28,756
Letters disposed of:		
By answer	13,819	
By reference	2,085	
By filing (no answer required)	11,765	
Balance pending June 30, 1898	1,087	
		28,756
Miscellaneous letters written		17,627
Decisions written		8,572
Appeals transmitted to Secretary		87
Secretary's decisions promulgated		74
Certified copies made		118

Fees received for certified copies	$179.83
Pages of copying	5,445
Pages of recording	5,376
Pages of typewriting	50,591
Pages of press copying	35,394
Repayments noted	811
Cancellations and relinquishments noted	25,180
Entries, filings, and selections posted	118,217

Original entries.

Pending June 30, 1897	217,136	
Received during the year	41,512	
		258,648
Cancellations	15,476	
Disposed of by final entry	22,346	
Sent to other divisions	4,927	
	42,749	
Balance pending June 30, 1898	215,899	
		258,648

Final entries.

Pending June 30, 1897	10,721	
Received during the year	33,369	
		44,090
Disposed of by cancellation	277	
Posted and sent to other divisions for action	9,029	
Approved for patent	24,285	
	33,591	
Pending June 30, 1898	10,499	
		44,090
Examined and approved for patent	22,092	
Examined and suspended	4,814	
Total examined		26,906
Examined and approved for patent	22,092	
Amended, relieved from suspension, and approved for patent	2,193	
Total approved for patent		24,285

Classification of pending final entries.

Homestead	5,112
Coal cash	9
Commuted homestead	1,073
Soldiers' additional homestead	18
Timber culture	440
Commuted timber culture	6
Desert land	118
Timber and stone	95
Warrant and scrip	217
Private cash	1,298
Graduation cash	1,565
Act of March 3, 1887	11
Act of June 15, 1880	3
Public sale	68
Indian homestead	11
Indian cash	251
Indian allotments	45
Town site	23
Act of September 29, 1890	105
Miscellaneous	31
Total	10,499

Entries and locations, by classes, received for record during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

Class of entry.	Number of entries.	Estimated number of acres.
ORIGINAL ENTRIES.		
Homestead	39,688	5,159,440
Desert land	1,823	291,680
Timber culture	1	160
Total	41,512	5,451,280
FINAL ENTRIES.		
Homestead	20,909	2,927,260
Coal cash	55	5,500
Commuted homestead	2,445	317,850
Soldiers' additional homestead	41	3,280
Timber culture	5,719	857,850
Commuted timber culture	85	12,750
Desert land	836	150,480
Timber and stone	556	66,720
Warrant and scrip	122	12,200
Private cash	183	12,810
Act of March 3, 1887	44	4,840
Act of June 15, 1880	5	600
Public sale	391	23,460
Indian homestead	3	480
Indian cash	217	17,360
Indian allotment	259	31,080
Preemption cash	240	33,600
Act of September 29, 1890	41	6,970
Town site	94	13,160
Mineral	937	28,110
Miscellaneous	187	26,180
Total	33,369	4,552,540

FINAL HOMESTEADS.

Statement of the number and area of final homestead entries made from the passage of the homestead act (May 20, 1862) to June 30, 1898.

Fiscal year ending June 30—	Number.	Acres.	Fiscal year ending June 30—	Number.	Acres.
1881	177,314	21,193,368.82	1891	27,686	3,954,587.77
1882	17,174	2,219,427.10	1892	22,822	3,259,897.07
1883	18,998	2,504,414.51	1893	24,204	3,477,231.63
1884	21,843	2,945,574.73	1894	20,544	2,929,947.41
1885	22,066	3,032,679.11	1895	20,922	2,980,809.30
1886	19,356	2,663,531.83	1896	20,099	2,790,242.55
1887	19,866	2,749,037.48	1897	20,115	2,778,404.20
1888	22,413	3,175,400.64	1898	22,281	3,095,017.75
1889	25,549	3,681,708.80			
1890	28,080	4,060,592.77	Total	551,332	73,491,873.47

SYLLABI OF IMPORTANT RULINGS AND DECISIONS MADE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

AMENDMENT.

1. Where an amendment of a homestead entry has been allowed after commutation proof and the issuance of cash papers, and the entryman can not be found, the land having been transferred, the transferee may republish notice of intention to make proof, properly describing the land settled upon, and thereafter the register may correct homestead application and other papers. The entry will then be submitted to board of equitable adjudication. (*Commissioner Hermann to register and receiver, Hailey, Idaho, May 26, 1898.*)

BOARD OF EQUITABLE ADJUDICATION.

2. Under the present practice, which dates from August 9, 1889 (9 L. D., 230), governing the submission of cases to the board of equitable adjudication for confirmation, the final papers must have issued and the entries so far completed that

when the defects upon which submitted are cured by the board's favorable action the cases pass at once to patent; but formerly it was the practice, sanctioned by the Secretary (1 L. D., 99), to submit cases in some instances upon the proofs offered, leaving the entries to be completed through further action by the General Land Office after the defects upon which submitted have been cured. In such cases the board by its favorable action only cured, and intended only to cure, the defects for which the cases were submitted. Payment of the final commissions prerequisite to the issuance of final papers is a material statutory requirement which the board has no authority to waive. (*Commissioner Hermann to register and receiver, Jackson, Miss., April 26, 1898.*)

COLVILLE INDIAN RESERVATION, WASH.

3. No entries or disposals of any of the nonmineral lands in the Colville Indian Reservation, Wash., can be effected until after the lands are surveyed and the President's proclamation, by which they will be opened to entry as provided by the act of July 1, 1892 (27 Stat., 62), is issued, and therefore under existing conditions lands in said reservation can not be entered under the timber and stone law. (*Commissioner Hermann to Hon. W. C. Jones, House of Representatives, December 28, 1897.*)

CROW INDIAN RESERVATION LANDS, MONTANA.

4. Rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors, as defined and described in sections 2304 and 2305, Revised Statutes, are not abridged by section 34, act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1043), except as to the amount to be paid for the land entered under the homestead law. (*Assistant Commissioner Mondell to L. Whitney, Joliet, Mont., January 27, 1898.*)

HOMESTEAD ENTRY.

5. Where a married woman has in compliance with law perfected title to a homestead claim initiated before her marriage, her husband may exercise his homestead right if he is otherwise qualified to do so. (*Assistant Commissioner Mondell to M. C. Franklin, Medical Lake, Wash., April 13, 1898.*)

6. Where a homestead settler on unsurveyed land dies prior to the filing of the plat of survey in the local land office, his widow who resides outside of the State in which the land is situated, and who is unable by reason of distance and poverty to go to the land district to make entry and proof, may execute her affidavits and submit her testimony where she resides, provided the testimony of the witnesses is taken in the county in which the land is situated, or before the register or receiver of the district land office. The case will thereafter be sent to the board of equitable adjudication for consideration. (*Commissioner Hermann to register and receiver, Miles City, Mont., April 11, 1898.*)

7. Minor children by a duly authorized guardian allowed to make homestead entry as agent of their father, who settled on unsurveyed land and was convicted and sent to the penitentiary prior to survey. (*Commissioner Hermann to register and receiver, Blackfoot, Idaho, April 11, 1898.*)

8. The law does not permit a widow, as such, to transmute the unexpired preemption filing of her deceased husband into a homestead entry, but she may, as one of his heirs, transmute the filing and perfect the entry, and the patent will issue to the heirs of the deceased preemptor. (*Assistant Commissioner Best to register and receiver, Walla Walla, Wash., July 7, 1897.*)

9. Where a homesteader initiates his claim in good faith and thereafter meets the requirements of the law, the mere fact that he exploits a water right on the land embraced in his entry, or elsewhere, would not jeopardize his right to perfect his claim. The appropriation of water rights is made under State laws, and they are subject to State control. (*Commissioner Hermann to Mr. C. W. Esterly, acting auditor for the State and other Departments, Treasury Department, September 25, 1897.*)

HOMESTEAD PROOF.

10. The requirement of a final affidavit may be waived and the entry submitted to the board of equitable adjudication where the entryman, who dies without meeting the requirement, stated in his proof that he had not sold the land covered by his entry, nor agreed to do so, and it is shown by a certified copy of the deed, by which the land was conveyed by him to another, that the land was alienated subsequent to the issuance of final certificate upon his entry. (*Acting Commissioner Mondell to register and receiver, Sacramento, Cal., March 12, 1898.*)

11. Where a party in making homestead entry and final proof neglects to add his surname to his given names, the defect may be cured by affidavit from the persons who testified, establishing his identity as the party to the entry, and republication of notice of intention to make proof, showing his full name. (*Commissioner Hermann to register and receiver, Susanville, Cal., April 21, 1898.*)

12. Where an entryman claiming citizenship by virtue of his father's naturalization is unable, after due efforts, to furnish any further evidence of court records than a certified copy of his father's declaration of intention, the final naturalization of the father may be presumed and the son given the benefit of such presumption if it satisfactorily appears that both for many years exercised the rights and duties of citizens. (*Commissioner Hermann to register and receiver, Visalia, Cal., April 21, 1898.*)

13. When the notice of intention to make final proof is published in a daily newspaper, it must appear in at least 30 *consecutive issues.* (*Commissioner Hermann to register and receiver, Roseburg, Oreg., June 2, 1898.*)

14. There is no authority of law under which a divorced woman can submit proof on her former husband's entry, but if she secures the cancellation of his entry by contest or otherwise she can then make entry in her own right and receive credit for residence from date of her settlement on the land. (*Assistant Commissioner Best to register and receiver, Vancouver, Wash., October 16, 1897.*)

15. Commutation proof which should have been rejected by register and receiver because of the failure of entryman to tender amount due, but which was only suspended by them, may be accepted upon proper payment being made and the party furnishing a nonalienation affidavit to cover period of suspension. (*Commissioner Hermann to register and receiver, Lewiston, Idaho, February 11, 1898.*)

HOMESTEAD RESIDENCE.

16. A homesteader can not receive credit for residence maintained on his claim during his minority. (*Commissioner Hermann to register and receiver, The Dalles, Oreg., April 12, 1898.*)

17. Section 2305, Revised Statutes, which provides that the time which the homestead settler has served in the Army or Navy shall be deducted from the time theretofore required to perfect title to a homestead entry, has reference only to the five years' residence and cultivation required under section 2291, Revised Statutes, and is not applicable to commuted homestead cases. (*Assistant Commissioner Mondell to Mr. A. H. Lanphear, Kansas City, Mo., April 18, 1898.*)

18. Where a homesteader fails to establish residence on the land within six months from date of his entry thereof, he is not entitled to credit for constructive residence for the period intervening between the date of entry and the establishment of residence. (*Commissioner Hermann to register and receiver, San Francisco, Cal., April 26, 1898.*)

ISOLATED TRACTS.

19. A tract of land may be treated as isolated within the meaning of section 2455, Revised Statutes, if it has been at any time subject to homestead entry for three consecutive years after all the surrounding lands, except such tracts as are separated from it by a properly meandered stream, had been appropriated, notwithstanding the tract so isolated may have been subsequently entered and the entry vacated. (*Commissioner Hermann to register and receiver, Olympia, Wash., December 3, 1897.*)

20. Tracts of land chiefly valuable for timber and subject to entry under act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat., 89), will not be offered at public sale under section 2455, Revised Statutes. (*Commissioner Hermann to register and receiver, Duluth, Minn., February 10, 1898.*)

21. A tract of land can not be regarded as having been subject to homestead entry for three years since the surrounding tracts were disposed of, and therefore isolated as contemplated by section 2455, Revised Statutes, where the three years' appropriation of one of the adjoining tracts results from two entries, though the later entry was made on the same day the former was relinquished. (*Commissioner Hermann to register and receiver, Waterville, Wash., April 7, 1898.*)

PATENT.

22. Where it appears that an entrywoman who was single at date of her homestead entry subsequently marries and is deserted by her husband prior to submission of final proof, patent may, upon her request, issue in her maiden name. (*Commissioner Hermann to register and receiver, Vancouver, Wash., February 15, 1898.*)

23. An application for a change of entry being otherwise satisfactory, reconveyance of the land which was by mistake included in the entry and patent need not be insisted upon where such land had been previously patented to another party, the second patent being in itself void. (*Commissioner Hermann to register and receiver, Susanville, Cal., March 15, 1898.*)

24. Where, by reason of an error in the certificate of entry, and in contravention of the record, a patent issues for a tract the title to which had by patent previously passed from the Government, the second patent being void, the error will be corrected and a new patent issued correctly describing the land entered, though the holder of the void patent refuses to surrender the same. (*Commissioner Hermann to register and receiver, Ironton, Mo., February 7, 1898.*)

25. It being held that where the widow submits final proof on the homestead entry of her deceased husband the patent should issue in her name, a patent which issued in the name of the deceased husband in such a case may be surrendered by the widow, and upon proper evidence that the land has not been conveyed or encumbered it will be canceled, the final certificate corrected so as to be in her name, and a new patent issued accordingly. (*Commissioner Hermann to F. I. Dunbar, Astoria, Oreg., October 12, 1897.*)

PRIVATE ENTRIES IN STATE OF MISSOURI.

26. The practice established by paragraph 9, circular of January 1, 1836 (volume 2, Laws, Instructions, and Opinions, p. 515), of requiring formal notice of restoration to private entry before accepting applications for such entry for tracts that were once offered, subsequently withdrawn from market for any reason, and afterwards released from reservation, abolished by section 2, act May 18, 1898, and instructions thereunder dated June 10, 1898. (*Commissioner Hermann to register and receiver, Ironton, Mo., June 20, 1898.*)

INSTRUCTIONS AND LAWS.

CHIPPEWA CEDED LANDS, MINNESOTA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 3, 1897.

To the Examiners of the Chippewa Ceded Lands, Minnesota.

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is called to the fourth section of the act of Congress approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 643), entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," which is as follows:

SEC. 4. That as soon as the cession and relinquishment of said Indian title has been obtained and approved as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to cause the lands so ceded to the United States to be surveyed in the manner provided by law for the survey of public lands, and as soon as practicable after such survey has been made, and the report, field notes, and plats thereof filed in the General Land Office, and duly approved by the Commissioner thereof, the said Secretary of the Interior, upon notice of the completion of such surveys, shall appoint a sufficient number of competent and experienced examiners, in order that the work may be done within a reasonable time, who shall go upon said lands thus surveyed and personally make a careful, complete, and thorough examination of the same by forty-acre lots, for the purpose of ascertaining on which lots or tracts there is standing or growing pine timber, which tracts on which pine timber is standing or growing for the purposes of this act shall be termed "pine lands," the minutes of such examination to be at the time entered in books provided for that purpose, showing with particularity the amount and quality of all pine timber standing or growing on any lot or tract, the amount of such pine timber to be estimated by feet in the manner usual in estimating such timber, which estimates and reports of all such examinations shall be filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office as a part of the permanent records thereof, and thereupon that officer shall cause to be made a list of all such pine lands describing each forty-acre lot or tract thereof separately, and opposite each such description he shall place the actual cash value of the same, according to his best judgment and information, but such valuation shall not be at a rate of less than three dollars per thousand feet board measure of the pine timber thereon, and thereupon such lists of lands so appraised shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval, modification, or rejection, as he may deem proper. If the appraisals are rejected as a whole, then the Secretary of the Interior shall substitute a new appraisal, and the same or original list as approved or modified shall be filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office as the appraisal of said lands, and as constituting the minimum price for which said lands may be sold, as hereinafter provided, but in no event shall said pine lands be appraised at a rate of less than three dollars per thousand feet board measure of the pine timber thereon. Duplicate lists of said lands as appraised, together with copies of the field notes, surveys, and minutes of examinations shall be filed and kept in the office of the register of the land office of the district within which said lands may be situated, and copies of said lists with the appraisals shall be furnished to any person desiring the same, upon application to the Commissioner of the General Land Office or to the register of said local land office.

The compensation of the examiners so provided for in this section shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, but in no event shall exceed the sum of six dollars per day for each person so employed, including all expenses

All other lands acquired from the said Indians on said reservations other than pine lands are for the purposes of this act termed "agricultural lands."

The corps of examiners shall be under the direction and control of an examiner, who, for the purpose of these instructions, is styled chief examiner.

One of the examiners will also be designated as assistant chief examiner, and he will assist the chief and control the work in the absence of the chief examiner. He will have such supervision of the work in the field as may be directed by the chief examiner, and is expected to keep fully informed as to the progress of the work, the character and quantity of the work performed by each examiner, and the ability, efficiency, and habits of the examiners.

You will be advised, in a separate communication, as to who has been designated as chief examiner, and at what point you are to report to him, and you will proceed to such point as early as practicable after the receipt of such information. Each of you will make a complete and thorough examination of each tract of land assigned to you, in order to ascertain upon which of said tracts there is standing or growing pine timber, and the amount and quality of said timber on each lot or tract. Each tract will be examined by three examiners, but their examinations will be made *at different times*. In no case will a report be made for two subdivisions combined, but a separate report must be made for each subdivision shown on the plats of survey, without regard to the smallness of the area. Where "standing or growing pine timber" is found on any subdivision, the quantity thereof, however small, must be reported.

The chief examiner is authorized to superintend, direct, and control the others as a corps, in its operations in the field, subject to these instructions, but without interference as to the judgment of any examiner as to anything pertaining to the timber on any part of the lands; and he may assign each examiner to any particular portion of the work, and transfer him from one portion to another as often as in his judgment may be necessary.

The chief examiner may divide the corps of examiners into parties of three, and each one of the three must, at different times, examine and report upon each of the 40-acre tracts assigned to that party, the primary and great object of these instructions and this proceeding being to obtain the separate, unbiased, and uninfluenced judgment of each examiner as to the amount of standing or growing pine timber on the lands to be examined and the amount and quality of said timber on each lot or tract.

In the books which will be furnished you (Form A) you will enter each lot or forty-acre tract, as indicated therein, designating lands upon which timber is growing as "pine lands," and noting therein, under the appropriate headings, the amount and quality of such timber and any other information that may enable this office to decide in relation to the value of the same. As provision is made in the act of June 7, 1897 (Public No. 3), for the special disposal of dead and down timber on the ceded Chippewa reservations, you will not include such pine timber in your estimates, but you will, wherever such timber is found on any subdivision, make a report in the column headed "Remarks" in your field books as to the quantity and condition of such dead and down timber. You will also note in your field books, where any subdivision embraces any cedar or tamarack swamp lands, opposite the description of the tract, the approximate area of such swamp lands and any other information that will be serviceable in determining the value thereof. You will note in your field books, opposite the description of each tract which is found to contain no pine timber, that such tract is "agricultural." Every entry in the field books must be *dated and signed* by the person making the examination. As these books are intended to contain the original entries of the result of the examination upon which the subsequent reports are based, the entries therein must be made *in the field at the time of the examination*.

The examiners will report weekly to the Commissioner of the General Land Office upon blanks which will be furnished you (Form B), but these reports shall be transmitted first to the chief examiner for his inspection, and he is directed to consolidate the contents of these several reports into a report to be sent to the Secretary of the Interior by him (Form C). They will also make a weekly report, *in duplicate*, as to the services performed during the week (Form E), which must agree with the field books and weekly reports (Form B) as to the time when each tract is examined. Any discrepancies found between the several reports (Forms A, B, and E) will cause a delay in the adjustment of the accounts of the chief examiner until such discrepancies are explained.

The weekly reports of the several examiners shall be transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office by the chief examiner without alteration in

any particular, and promptness in forwarding the same is particularly urged, as any delay in their reception will cause a delay in the adjustment of the accounts. Should it be found impracticable at any time to forward the weekly reports at the end of the week covered thereby, the chief examiner will report by letter to this office the reason for the delay.

Permanent records (Form D) will be furnished in which the chief examiner will cause to be entered the separate estimates of the individual examiners, and add thereto, in the appropriate column, the average estimate, and, if the estimates differ to any considerable amount, his personal estimate, with any remarks deemed necessary. He will also enter therein the reports of the examiners as to dead and down timber and cedar and tamarack swamp lands, and, in addition, the reports of the examiners under the head of "Distance to haul" in their field books. The last item may be placed in a column in the book (Form D) to be ruled in the space headed "Remarks," and sufficient space still left for the report as to the quality of the pine examined, which should always be stated in the permanent record. The entries in this book should commence with section 1 of some township and proceed in regular order to section 36 thereof, and when a township is completed the book should be transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Where the entire reports for two or more fractional townships can be entered in one book of the permanent records (Form D) they should be so entered, but in no case will the report for one township, whether entire or fractional, be carried forward from one book to another.

In some cases the township plats with which you will be furnished will cover lands not ceded as well as ceded lands. In such cases you will examine and report upon the ceded lands only.

All of the ceded lands are to be examined without regard as to whether the plats of survey show a township to be barren of timber or not. Where any township contains no pine timber, no permanent record (Form D) need be forwarded for such township, but a report will be made by letter by the chief examiner that such township is "agricultural" in character.

In order that there may be no doubt as to the character of the land examined, in every case where one or more of the examiners report a tract as containing no timber, while the other or others report timber thereon, the chief examiner will submit, after investigation, his personal estimate in regard to said tract in the appropriate column of the permanent record (Form D), with such remarks as shall be sufficient to indicate that he has given the matter his special attention.

The plats of surveys with which you are furnished should be returned to this office upon the completion of the examination of each township, and they must not be mutilated by cutting off the margins or otherwise.

All complaints or difficulties shall be first transmitted to the chief examiner, and if they are not adjusted by him, he shall send the same forward to the Secretary of the Interior, through the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

All reports or other papers forwarded to this office or the Department should be accompanied by an appropriate letter of transmittal.

The chief examiner will act as disbursing officer for the corps, and to him shall be transmitted the accounts of the several examiners, verified under oath, and through him shall their payments be made.

You are individually urged to proceed with the work with which you are charged with all diligence. A strict examination of the work will be made in this office, as each report is received, and you are advised that it is the determination of this office to have the examination proceed as speedily as is consistent with thoroughness.

The chief examiner is particularly charged to state, in the letters accompanying his weekly reports, his opinion of the ability, habits, industry, and capacity of each member of the force, and call attention to any lack of either in any of them.

The chief examiner will be advised by this office, from time to time, as to the order in which the examinations shall be made. He will advise this office promptly, when his supply of blanks is nearly exhausted, as to the character and quantity of the same which he desires forwarded to him, in order that time may be allowed for having the same printed, in case the supply on hand is not sufficient to honor his requisition.

Very respectfully,

BINGER HERMANN, *Commissioner.*

Approved:

THOS. RYAN, *Acting Secretary.*

FORT RANDALL, NEBR., ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington D. C., August 5, 1897.

Register and Receiver, O'Neill, Nebraska.

GENTLEMEN: The appraisal of that portion of the lands in the Fort Randall abandoned military reservation in Nebraska has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 555), provides that the State of Nebraska may select as school indemnity, within one year from the filing of the plats of survey of the reservation in the local office, the odd-numbered sections in that portion of the Fort Randall Reservation lying within said State; and that the even-numbered sections, and all of the odd-numbered sections not selected by the State, in said reservation, shall be opened to settlement under the homestead law only, after the lands so to be opened have been appraised by a commission of three disinterested citizens of the United States, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and that "persons who may take such lands under the homestead laws shall pay for such lands in three equal installments, at times to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, and they shall also comply with all provisions of the homestead laws of the United States."

According to your letter of November 27, 1896, the triplicate plats of survey of the lands in question were filed in your office on that date. Hence, the period within which the State of Nebraska may make selection of the odd-numbered sections, under the law referred to, will not expire prior to November 27, 1897.

Under the terms of said act of March 3, 1893, the even-numbered sections on this portion of said reservation, and such of the odd-numbered sections as may not be selected by the State within the time prescribed, were opened to settlement under the homestead law only. As said lands have been surveyed and appraised and the appraisal approved, you are hereby directed to allow homestead entries to go to record for lands in the said even-numbered sections, but you will, *under no circumstances, allow entries to go to record for any of the lands in the odd-numbered sections on this reservation until further orders.*

In allowing entries for the lands in this reservation, under said law, you will in each case indorse on the application "Fort Randall Reservation, act of March 3, 1893," and make the same notation on your abstract of homestead entries.

Under the provision of the homestead law an entryman has the right either to commute his entry after fourteen months from the date of settlement, or offer final proof under section 2291, Revised Statutes.

The said act of March 3, 1893, permits payment for the land entered to be made in three equal installments, but does not prohibit full payment in cash for said land after compliance with all requirements of the homestead law. Therefore, in entries under said act the entryman may, at his option, commute after fourteen months with full payment in cash, or, after submitting ordinary five-year final proof and after its acceptance he may pay for the land the full amount of the appraised value thereof, or he may make payment in three equal annual installments, the first payment to be made at the time of the acceptance of his final proof, and the subsequent payments annually thereafter, without interest, the said law making no provision for the payment of interest.

In case the full amount is paid after fourteen months from date of settlement you will, if the proof is satisfactory, issue cash certificate and receipt; and, in the event that regular final proof is made, and the full amount then paid, you will issue final certificate and receipt; but when partial payments are made the receiver will issue a receipt only for the amount paid, reporting the same in a special column of the abstract of homestead receipts, and at the time last payment is made you will issue the final papers as in ordinary homestead entries.

In issuing final papers you will make the proper annotations thereon, as well as on the abstracts, as before directed, to show that the entry covers lands in Fort Randall Reservation.

You are further advised that the same rule as to the allowance of credit for residence prior to entry and for military service applies to entries made under said act of March 3, 1893, as to other homestead entries.

Where, upon submitting final proof, the entryman may elect to make payment for the lands entered in three annual installments, you are authorized to make the usual charges for reducing the testimony to writing; but as the final certificates and receipts can not be issued until the last payment is made, you can not charge the final commissions until said final certificates and receipts are issued.

Where the entrymen submit final proof and elect to pay for the lands in installments, you will examine said proofs and, if they are acceptable to you, make

proper notes on your records showing that satisfactory proofs have been made and the dates upon which the partial payments must be made, and then transmit said proofs to this office, in special letters, and not in your monthly returns, for filing with the original entries, without issuing the final certificates, as such certificates can only be issued after all payments shall have been made.

There are no guarantees to be taken in order to secure payment of the installments; but if, when each installment is due, any entryman fails to pay the same, you will report the matter to this office, when proper action will be taken in the case.

By letter G of March 3, 1897, addressed to Hon. J. V. Wolfe, commissioner of public lands and buildings for the State of Nebraska, it was held "that sections 16 and 36 in the township in the former Fort Randall Reservation do not inure to the State for the benefit of the public schools, but that the State must select other lands as indemnity therefor."

You will acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Very respectfully,

E. F. BEST, *Assistant Commissioner.*

Approved:

THOS. RYAN, *Acting Secretary.*

Approved on August 18, 1897.

The one-year limit provided by the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 555), having expired, the district officers were advised by letter G, of January 28, 1898, that no further school indemnity selections could be made by the State, and that the unselected lands in the odd sections were subject to homestead entry, as provided by said act.

ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATION—FORT MAGINNIS.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Acting Commissioner Best to Register and Receiver, Lewistown, Mont., September 11, 1897.

The appraisers have appraised the lands in the Fort Maginnis abandoned military reservation at from $1 to $2 per acre.

The Secretary of the Interior has approved the appraisal of the lands appraised at more than $1.25 per acre, and for lands appraised at less than $1.25 per acre he has, under the law, fixed the minimum price of such lands at $1.25 per acre. Therefore, no tract of land in this reservation can be disposed of at less than $1.25 per acre, although you will be governed by the appraisal in disposing of those lands appraised at more than $1.25 per acre.

All of the agricultural lands in this reservation are subject to settlement, under the public-land laws of the United States, under the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat., 491), which, among other things, provides:

> That persons who enter under the homestead law shall pay for such lands at not less than the value theretofore or hereafter determined by appraisement, *nor less than the price of the land at the time of the entry*, and such payment may, at the option of the purchaser, be made in five equal installments, at times and rates of interest to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

On April 9, 1895 (20 L. D., 303), the Secretary of the Interior directed this office to issue instructions under said act of August 23, 1894, as follows:

> That the homesteader be given the option, in making payment upon his entry of these lands, of making his payments in five equal payments, to date from the time of the acceptance of his proof tendered on his entry, and that the rate of interest upon deferred payments be charged at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

In allowing entries for lands in this reservation under said law you will, in each case, indorse on the application "Fort Maginnis Reservation, act August 23, 1894," and make the same notation on your abstract of homestead entries.

Under the provisions of the homestead law an entryman has the right either to commute his entry after fourteen months from the date of settlement or offer final proof under section 2291, Revised Statutes. In entries under said act of August 23, 1894, he may, at his option, commute after fourteen months with full payment in cash, or, after submitting ordinary five years' final proof and after its acceptance, he may pay for the land the full amount of the appraised value thereof, without interest, or he may make payment in five equal installments, the first

payment to be made one year after the acceptance of his final proof and the subsequent payments to be made annually thereafter, interest to be charged at the rate of 4 per cent per annum from the date of the acceptance of final proof until all payments are made.

In case the full amount is paid after fourteen months from date of settlement, you will, if the proof is satisfactory, issue cash certificate and receipt; and in the event that regular final proof is made, and the full amount then paid, you will issue final certificate and receipt, but when partial payments are made the receiver will issue a receipt only for the amount of the principal and the interest paid, reporting the same in a special column of the abstract of homestead receipts, and at the time last payment is made you will issue the final papers as in ordinary homestead entries.

In issuing final papers you will make the proper annotations thereon, as well as on the applications and abstracts, as before directed, to show that the entry covers land in Fort Maginnis Reservation.

You are further advised that the same rule as to the allowance of credit for residence prior to entry and for military service applies to entries under said act of August 23, 1894, as to other homestead entries.

Where, upon submitting final proofs, the entrymen elect to make payment for the lands entered in five annual installments, you are authorized to make the usual charges for reducing the testimony to writing; but as the final certificate and receipt can not be issued until the last payment is made, you can not charge the final commissions until said certificate and receipt are issued. Therefore, if the proofs submitted are acceptable, you will make proper notes on your records showing that satisfactory proofs have been made and the dates upon which the partial payments must be made, and then transmit said proofs to this office, in special letters, and not in your monthly returns, for filing with the original entries.

There are no guarantees to be taken in order to secure the payment of the installments; but if, when each installment is due, any entryman fails to pay the same, you will report the matter to this office, when proper action will be taken in the case. The act of August 23, 1894, did not repeal the act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat., 103), hence parties qualified to make entry under the second section of the latter act will be exempt from the payment required by the said act of August 23, 1894.

Sections 16 and 36 of this reservation are reserved for school purposes.

Since the lists were made up in this office for the use of the appraisers the N. ½ SW. ¼, SW. ¼ SW. ¼, sec. 8, and NW. ¼ NW. ¼ sec. 17, T. 16 N., R. 21 E., embraced in homestead entry No. 336, made by Rezin Anderson, have been patented, and hence, although said tracts have been appraised and are entered on said lists, they are not subject to payment under this appraisal.

According to the appraisers' lists the alleged town site of Gilt Edge is situated upon the SW. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 21 and NW. ¼ NW. ¼ sec. 28, T. 16 N., R. 20 E.

However, a contest was brought against homestead entry No. 789, made by Louis Beaupre, February 2, 1895, on the ground of abandonment, and the entry canceled by letter G of July 14, 1897. One of the allegations against said entry was that the land was covered by the town of Gilt Edge, for which formal entry had not yet been made.

In response to their inquiry the appraisers were directed by telegram of July 23, 1897, to make no appraisal of Gilt Edge town lots until further orders.

The NW. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 21 was appraised, but the SW. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 21 and NW. ¼ NW. ¼ sec. 28, T. 16 N., R. 20 E., were not. As this town-site question has not been finally settled, these three subdivisions are not to be disposed of until further orders.

The E. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 20 and E. ½ NE. ¼ sec. 29, T. 16 N., R. 20 E., are embraced in homestead entry No. 820, made April 26, 1895, by Robert A. Ammon. These tracts are also involved in a contest now pending in the mineral division. Hence payment for them is not to be accepted until further orders.

Finally, tracts known to you to contain minerals are not to be disposed of under this appraisal which was made for agricultural lands.

You will acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Approved September 22, 1897.

WEBSTER DAVIS, *Acting Secretary.*

LOGGING REGULATIONS TO GOVERN LOGGING BY INDIANS ON THE CEDED CHIPPEWA RESERVATIONS, MINN., UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JUNE 7, 1897 (PUBLIC NO. 3).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
September 28, 1897.

First. The Indians on the ceded Chippewa Reservations, Minn., shall be authorized to enter into a contract or contracts with any responsible person or persons to cut and bank any specified quantity of dead timber standing or fallen on said reservations, at a given price per thousand feet, such responsible person or persons being required to give bond in a sufficient penalty stipulating for the faithful performance of the obligations of such contract, the careful observance of the intercourse laws, etc.

Second. There shall be designated from the corps of Chippewa examiners appointed under the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642), for the effectual carrying out of these regulations, a superintendent and as many assistant superintendents as the Commissioner of the General Land Office may select. The superintendent designated for the purpose of directing logging operations shall, with the assistance of the Indian agent at White Earth Agency, require each Indian desiring to cut and bank saw-logs to make a selection of the dead timber standing or fallen, and thereafter make application to be allowed to contract for the cutting and banking of such timber, describing by section, township, and range the land on which the dead timber is standing or fallen.

As the dead and down timber is logged from each subdivision of land on which it may be found, said designated examiners shall make the examination thereof under the direction of the chief examiner and the regulations governing them, for the purpose of ascertaining on which of said lots or tracts there is standing or growing pine timber, and shall make their minutes, notes, and reports as heretofore.

Third. Before any timber shall be cut under the foregoing authority, a contract shall be entered into between the Indian applicant or applicants and some responsible person or persons as provided in paragraph 1, and in such form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which contract, however, shall not be of force until the same is approved by the Indian agent and superintendent and confirmed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which approval and confirmation shall operate as a permit for the cutting and banking of the timber applied for by the Indian or Indians.

Fourth. It shall be the duty of the superintendent and assistant superintendents to go into the woods with the loggers and direct their labors, to the end that no green or growing timber may be cut and that no live trees may be damaged in any manner so as to cause them to die, and also to inspect the scaling of the logs.

Fifth. The superintendent shall receive, in addition to his compensation as examiner of Chippewa lands, $1.50 per day for such time as his services may be actually necessary in logging operations hereunder, and his actual and necessary traveling expenses, and the assistant superintendents shall receive, in addition to their salaries as examiners of Chippewa lands, their actual and necessary traveling expenses; and such additional compensation and traveling expenses shall be paid from the proceeds of the sale of logs. Such additional compensation and expenses are in consideration of the added duties of said persons. The assistant superintendents shall oversee and direct such portions of the work as the superintendent may direct.

Sixth. With the exception of the superintendent, assistant superintendents, and scaler, and in cases where persons of sufficient knowledge and skill for foreman, blacksmiths, filers, teamsters, clerks, and cooks can not be found among the Indians, no white labor shall be employed in performing this work.

Seventh. One-half of the cost of scaling shall be paid by the Indian loggers, and one-half by the purchaser of the logs. After the scaling is completed the sale of the logs shall not be valid until the same is approved by the Indian agent and superintendent and confirmed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Eighth. The Indian agent will assume control of the proceeds of the sale, 15 per cent of which shall be deducted by him for the benefit of the Indians and to pay all expenses of the sale, such as advertising, telegraphing, additional compensation of superintendent, and traveling expenses of superintendent and assistant superintendents; provided that, in any case where the logs are sold for an amount exceeding $5 per thousand feet, the per cent or amount to be deducted for the benefit of the Indians, as above stated, shall be proportionately increased in the discretion of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The net proceeds remaining shall be divided and paid as follows:

(1.) He shall pay, from the sales of the logs under each contract, the party or parties furnishing the advances under the contract, authorized in section 9, to the logger who delivered said logs.
(2.) He shall pay the scaler or scalers of such logs the amount due on the part of the Indian logger.
(3.) He shall pay the foreman, blacksmiths, teamsters, filers, clerks, and cooks of the logger any balance that may be due them under their contracts with the logger.
(4.) He shall pay the laborers of the logger any unpaid balance which may be due them under their contract for labor performed in the cutting or delivery or banking of such logs.
(5.) He shall pay the logger or contractor who banked such logs any part remaining of the amount to be paid under his contract.

Ninth. Any logging Indian, on a proper showing of his inability to furnish his logging outfit, or to sustain himself or his family during the logging operations, may receive advances of goods or cash from any party with whom he may contract, which contract shall first be approved by the Indian agent to such limit as the Indian agent may fix, and such advances shall be paid by the Indian agent to the party making the same from the amount to which such Indian is entitled for his logging work.

Tenth. The Commissioner of the General Land Office shall have power to prescribe such rules and regulations not inconsistent with these regulations as he may deem proper from time to time, for the more efficient prosecution of the logging operations, and to thoroughly protect the interests of the Indians and the Government in the premises.

BINGER HERMANN, *Commissioner.*

Approved:
C. N. BLISS, *Secretary.*

With reference to the above regulations the Honorable Secretary, under date of December 4, 1897, held (26 L. D., 86) that permission to place portable sawmills in vicinity of dead and down timber, cut under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1897, for the purpose of manufacturing such timber into lumber, may be granted, if the applicant enters into a contract in the prescribed form and submits proof of the present impracticability of marketing the timber.

RULES 7 AND 8, CIRCULAR JULY 17, 1889 (9 L. D., 123), APPLY TO HOMESTEAD PROOF OF FIVE YEARS' RESIDENCE AND CULTIVATION, AS WELL AS OTHER CASES.

C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 20, 1897.

Registers and Receivers.

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is called to rules 7 and 8 of the circular of July 17, 1889 (9 L. D., 123). Hereafter in the application of these rules to cases before you, when the final certificate does not bear the date of the proof, if the latter is made before you, or, if made elsewhere, is not issued within fifteen days of the date of proof (which is considered a reasonable time for the transmission of the papers from the place where made to your office), you are directed to forward with the record in such cases an explanation of the delay in the issuance of the certificate.

In order to facilitate the business of this office, you are required, when final proof is not made before you, to indorse thereon the date of its receipt in your office and, in addition, to note on the final proof in all cases, the date of the receipt of the final commissions or purchase money, as the case may be.

The rules above referred to apply as well to homestead proof of five years' residence and cultivation, as to other cases, but the rules in such cases have not in the past been enforced by you as good practice requires.

In the future a careful compliance with the above instructions will be expected.

Very respectfully,

E. F. BEST, *Assistant Commissioner.*

CONFIRMATION OF GRADUATION ENTRIES.

[Public—No. 5.]

AN ACT to confirm certain cash entries of public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all entries of the public lands made under the provisions of the Act entitled "An act to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators," approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, which are illegal and invalid because of the failure of the registers and receivers to previously collect from the settler the full price of the lands covered thereby, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, if, upon examination by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the same are found to be otherwise regular and in compliance with said act and the acts supplemental thereto.

Approved, January 18, 1898.

COMMUTATIONS OF KICKAPOO LANDS, OKLAHOMA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 26, 1898.

Registers and receivers, Guthrie and Oklahoma, Okla.

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is called to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved April 11, 1898 (Public—No. 60), entitled "An act extending the right of commutation to certain homestead settlers on lands in Oklahoma Territory, opened to settlement under the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to ratify and confirm the agreement with the Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma Territory, and to make appropriations for carrying the same into effect.'"

Persons desiring to perfect their entries prior to the expiration of five years from date of their entries under the provisions of the above act, will be required to give notice of their intention so to do, the same as in five-year cases; and, also, at time of making proof, file their applications to purchase (Form 4-001). Such applications the register will retain in his office. See section 2355, Revised Statutes.

A cash certificate and receipt (Forms 4-189 and 4-131, respectively), will be issued, if the proof is satisfactory, and the same will be reported on the regular monthly abstracts of lands sold. The proofs and final affidavits in such cases will be made on the regular homestead blanks, modified as the circumstances require, and in each case an affidavit (Form 4-102c), changed so as to refer to the above act, must be furnished.

BINGER HERMANN, *Commissioner.*

Approved:
C. N. BLISS, *Secretary.*

[Public—No. 60.]

AN ACT extending the right of commutation to certain homestead settlers on lands in Oklahoma Territory, opened to settlement under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to ratify and confirm the agreement with the Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma Territory, and to make appropriations for carrying the same into effect."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of commutation is hereby extended to all bona fide homestead settlers on the lands in Oklahoma Territory, opened to settlement under the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma Territory, and to make appropriations for carrying the same into effect," approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and the President's proclamation thereon, after fourteen months from the date of settlement, upon full payment for the lands at the price provided in said act.

Approved, April 11, 1898.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING HOMESTEADS IN ALASKA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 8, 1898.

The following instructions, issued under the act of Congress approved May 14, 1898 (Public No. 95), entitled "An act extending the homestead laws and providing for right of way for railroads in the District of Alaska, and for other purposes," are for the guidance of the local officers in their administration of the law and for the information of those concerned in its provisions.

Section 1 relates to homestead rights in Alaska, and provides:

SECTION 1. That the homestead land laws of the United States and the rights incident thereto, including the right to enter surveyed or unsurveyed lands under provisions of law relating to the acquisition of title through soldiers' additional homestead rights, are hereby extended to the District of Alaska, subject to such regulations as may be made by the Secretary of the Interior; and no indemnity, deficiency, or lieu lands pertaining to any land grant whatsoever originating outside of said District of Alaska shall be located within or taken from lands in said District: *Provided*, That no entry shall be allowed extending more than eighty rods along the shore of any navigable water, and along such shore a space of at least eighty rods shall be reserved from entry between all such claims, and that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize entries to be made, or title to be acquired, to the shore of any navigable waters within said District: *And it is further provided*, That no homestead shall exceed eighty acres in extent.

1. This section may be summarized as—

First. Extending the homestead laws and the rights incident thereto to the District of Alaska;

Second. Extending to such District the right to enter surveyed lands under provisions of law relating to the acquisition of title through soldiers' additional homestead rights;

Third. Granting the right to enter unsurveyed lands in said District under provisions of law relating to the acquisition of title through soldiers' additional homestead rights;

Fourth. Prohibiting the location in said District of any indemnity, deficiency, or lieu lands pertaining to any land grant whatsoever originating outside of said District;

Fifth. Limiting each entry under this section to 80 rods along the shore of any navigable water, and reserving along such shore a space of at least 80 rods between all such claims, and prohibiting the entry or disposal of the shore (meaning land lying between high and low water mark) of any navigable waters within said District; and

Sixth. Limiting each homestead in said District, whether soldiers' additional or otherwise, to 80 acres in extent.

2. Full instructions with reference to the general homestead law and soldiers' additional homestead rights will be found in the general circular of October 30, 1895, and will, so far as applicable, govern the making of entries under this section.

3. Existing homestead laws, while recognizing settlement upon unsurveyed public lands, do not authorize the entry or the patenting thereof until the public surveys have been regularly extended over them. This section, however, in terms authorizes the entry of unsurveyed lands in Alaska through the exercise of soldiers' additional homestead rights; but this does not apply to the general homestead right.

4. The act makes no direct provision for the surveying of lands sought to be entered as soldiers' additional homestead claims, and therefore special surveys must be made of such lands in the manner provided for in section 10 of this act, at the expense of the applicant.

5. A claim under this section, which extends to the shore line on any navigable stream, inlet, gulf, bay, or seashore, will be subject to the servitude provided for in that portion of section 10, which reads: "and a roadway sixty feet in width, parallel to the shore line as near as may be practicable, shall be reserved for the use of the public as a highway," and the lands subject to such servitude will be computed as a part of the area entered.

6. That part of section 10 relating to the execution of affidavits, testimony, proofs, and other papers, anywhere in the United States before any court, judge, or other officer authorized to administer an oath, applies equally to this section.

* * * * * * *

BINGER HERMANN, *Commissioner.*

Approved:
C. N. BLISS, *Secretary.*

DISTINCTION BETWEEN OFFERED AND UNOFFERED LANDS ABOLISHED.

C.] DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 10, 1898.

Registers and Receivers, United States Land Offices.

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is called to the provisions of section 1 of the act of Congress approved May 18, 1898 (Public No. 102), entitled "An act to abolish the distinction between offered and unoffered lands, and for other purposes," which read as follows:

> That in cases arising from and after the passage of this act the distinction now obtaining in the statutes between offered and unoffered lands shall no longer be made in passing upon subsisting preemption claims, in disposing of the public lands under the homestead laws, and under the timber and stone law of June third, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, as extended by the act of August fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, but in all such cases hereafter arising the land in question shall be treated as unoffered, without regard to whether it may have actually been at some time offered or not.

The instructions on pages 222 to 227 of the circular of October 30, 1895, which pertain to unoffered lands will be a sufficient guide for preemption cases arising under this section of the act.

No change in the instructions already in force under the homestead law seems to be necessary, further than to state that under said act all lands will be regarded as unoffered in computing the time within which homestead settlers are required to put their claims of record by entry at the proper district land office.

The instructions on pages 44 to 46, circular of October 30, 1895, will be followed in cases arising from and after the passage of this act under the timber and stone law of June 3, 1878 (20 Stat., 89), and the act of August 4, 1892 (27 Stat., 348), except as modified by the provisions of said section one.

Very respectfully,

BINGER HERMANN, *Commissioner.*

Approved:
C. N. BLISS, *Secretary.*

C.] DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 10, 1898.

Registers and Receivers, United States Land Offices, Missouri.

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is called to the provisions of section 2 of the act of Congress approved May 18, 1898 (Public No. 102), entitled "An act to abolish the distinction between offered and unoffered lands, and for other purposes," which read as follows:

> That all public lands within the State of Missouri shall hereafter be subject to disposal at private sale in the manner now provided by law for the sale of lands which have been publicly offered for sale, whether such lands have ever been offered at public sale or not: *Provided*, That the actual settlers shall have a preference right, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

In all applications to purchase land at private sale made after the passage of this act, the applicant must furnish a duly corroborated affidavit showing that there is no one other than himself claiming said land as an actual settler. In other respects you will take action under existing regulations, treating all public lands as unoffered.

Very respectfully,

BINGER HERMANN, *Commissioner.*

Approved:
C. N. BLISS, *Secretary.*

MILLE LAC INDIAN RESERVATION LANDS, MINNESOTA.

C.] DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 11, 1898.

Register and Receiver, St. Cloud, Minn.

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is invited to the joint resolution of May 27, 1898 (Public Resolution No. 36), entitled "Joint resolution declaring the lands within the former Mille Lac Indian Reservation, in Minnesota, to be subject to entry under the land laws of the United States."

You will therefore allow entries for any of the vacant lands in said reservation by parties qualified under the terms of said resolution, except on the lots therein mentioned as being reserved for a burial place for the Indians.

Very respectfully,

BINGER HERMANN, *Commissioner.*

(Public Resolution No. 36.)

JOINT RESOLUTION declaring the lands within the former Mille Lac Indian Reservation, in Minnesota, to be subject to entry under the land laws of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all public lands formerly within the Mille Lac Indian Reservation, in the State of Minnesota, be, and the same are hereby, declared to be subject to entry by any bona fide qualified settler under the public-land laws of the United States; and all preemption filings heretofore made prior to the repeal of the preemption law by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and all homestead entries or applications to make entry under the homestead laws, shall be received and treated in all respects as if made upon any of the public lands of the United States subject to preemption or homestead entry: *Provided*, That lot four in section twenty-eight, and lots one and two in section thirty-three, township forty-three north, of range twenty-seven west of the fourth principal meridian, be, and the same are hereby, perpetually reserved as a burial place for the Mille Lac Indians, with the right to remove and reinter thereon the bodies of those buried on other portions of said former reservation.

Approved, May 27, 1898.

[Public—No. 140.]

AN ACT for the protection of homestead settlers who enter the military or naval service of the United States in time of war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in every case in which a settler on the public land of the United States under the homestead laws enlists or is actually engaged in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States as private soldier, officer, seaman, or marine, during the existing war with Spain, or during any other war in which the United States may be engaged, his services therein shall, in the administration of the homestead laws, be construed to be equivalent to all intents and purposes to residence and cultivation for the same length of time upon the tract entered or settled upon; and hereafter no contest shall be initiated on the ground of abandonment, nor allegation of abandonment sustained against any such settler, unless it shall be alleged in the preliminary affidavit or affidavits of contest, and proved at the hearing in cases hereafter initiated, that the settler's alleged absence from the land was not due to his employment in such service: *Provided*, That if such settler shall be discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the required length of residence without reference to the time of actual service: *Provided further*, That no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvements.

Approved, June 16, 1898.

CHIPPEWA CEDED LANDS, MINNESOTA.

In the annual report for the year ending June 30, 1897 (see pages 104, 105), it was stated that the question as to reexamination of 50,357.39 acres of pine land on the Red Lake Reservation, Minn., then remaining unsold, and also of certain tracts theretofore reported as agricultural, as well as the lands examined between July and November, 1896, which latter had not been opened to entry or offered for sale, was then under consideration.

On August 3, 1897, the Department rendered a decision (unreported) by which the order withdrawing from sale 7,769.63 acres of pine lands was vacated and their disposal under the act of January 14, 1889, (25 Stat., 642), ordered; the former appraisement of 744.32 acres of pine lands revoked, and a new appraisement thereof, based on the estimates of Special Agent Wright, ordered, the said amount of land to be thereafter restored to market under the law (which was done under departmental order of August 28, 1897, by which the new appraisement was accepted and the sale of the land at private sale ordered); the former appraisement of 41,843.44 acres of pine lands revoked, and a reexamination and reappraisement thereof preliminary to their being again offered for sale ordered; the temporary

withdrawal of 116,461.91 acres of agricultural lands which had been previously opened to settlement and entry was directed, their former reclassification revoked and a reexamination thereof directed, except as to such lands as were embraced in valid claims existing at the date of the withdrawal; claims which had been established to 10,724.47 acres were recognized as having been made in good faith; the disposal of 289,962.74 acres previously opened to settlement and entry ordered continued; the former classsfication of 627,791.23 acres as agricultural accepted and their disposal under the law directed to be continued; of the lands examined between July and November, 1896, the reexamination of 4,167.24 acres reported as containing more than 10,000 feet of pine timber per 40 acre tract, but which had not been opened to entry or offered for sale was ordered, and 225,478.22 acres accepted as agricultural and their incorporation in the next advertisement of the notice of the opening of Chippewa lands directed.

The examination of the lands in the Red Lake Reservation was resumed in September, 1897. The amount of land above mentioned as ordered to be reexamined was reexamined and in addition thereto the remaining portion of the surveyed lands in said reservation, amounting to 137,415.85 acres was examined, the entire work being completed in April, 1898, in which month the examination of the lands in the Leech Lake, Cass Lake, Winnibigoshish, Mississippi, Chippewa, and White Oak Point reservations was commenced. This work is now in progress.

The preparation of a comparative statement of the result of the reexamination and the former examination would require considerable clerical labor and such a statement is deemed unnecessary for this report, it being sufficient to say that the result fully justified the order for the reexamination.

As a result of the work done by the examiners on the Red Lake Reservation during the fiscal year a schedule of the pine lands, covering 61,151.57 acres, with instructions as to their disposal, minutes of their examinations, and appraisements, was issued in circular form June 14, 1898, the dates of the sale thereof being advertised for the lands in the Duluth land district to commence at Duluth on August 2, 1898, and for those in the Crookston land district at Crookston on August 16, 1898.

The schedule of the lands reported as agricultural has not yet been made up.

The Indian appropriation act, approved June 7, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 90), provides—

> * * * The Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, from year to year, under such regulations as he may prescribe, authorize the Indians residing on any Indian reservation in the State of Minnesota, whether the same has been allotted in severalty or is still unallotted, to fell, cut, remove, sell, or otherwise dispose of the dead timber, standing or fallen, on such reservation or any part thereof, for the sole benefit of such Indians; and he may also in like manner authorize the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota who have any interest or right in the proceeds derived from the sales of ceded Indian lands or the timber growing thereon, whereof the fee is still in the United States, to fell, cut, remove, sell, or otherwise dispose of the dead timber, standing or fallen, on such ceded land. But whenever there is reason to believe that such dead timber in either case has been killed, burned, girdled, or otherwise injured for the purpose of securing its sale under this act, then in that case such authority shall not be granted. * * *

The Department approved regulations September 28, 1897, under which the Indians were authorized to enter into a contract or contracts with any responsible person or persons to cut and bank any

specified amount of dead timber, standing or fallen, on the ceded lands of the reservations, such responsible person or persons being required to give bond in a sufficient penalty stipulating for the faithful performance of the obligations of such contracts, the careful observance of the intercourse laws, etc.

Contracts to cut and bank timber to the amount of 71,300,000 feet, entered into between Indian loggers and certain contractors, were approved by this office during the logging season of 1897 and 1898, but, owing to the unfavorable conditions of the season, the winter being extremely open, the logs cut and banked scaled only 55,211,896 feet, from the sale of which about $260,000 was realized. A considerable amount of logs was left on skids in the woods.

The said Indian appropriation act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 67), also contains the following provisions:

* * * For completing the necessary surveys within the Chippewa Indian Reservation in Minnesota, including expenses of examining and appraising pine lands, under the provisions of the act approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, to be reimbursed to the United States out of proceeds of the sale of their lands, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That all lands acquired and sold by the United States under the "Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, shall be subject to the right of the United States to construct and maintain dams for the purpose of creating reservoirs in aid of navigation, and no claim or right of compensation shall accrue from the overflowing of said lands on account of the construction and maintenance of such dams or reservoirs. And the Secretary of War shall furnish the Commissioner of the General Land Office a list of such lands, with the particular tracts appropriately described, and in the disposal of each and every one of said tracts, whether by sale, by allotment in severalty to individual Indians or otherwise under said act, the provisions of this paragraph shall enter into and form a part of the contract of purchase or transfer of title. * * *

Under date of June 10, 1898, the Secretary of War forwarded to the Department a letter from the Chief of Engineers, dated June 8, 1898, together with a list of Indian lands in Minnesota subject to overflow by the construction of reservoirs at the head waters of the Mississippi River, recommending that, in view of the unreliability of the surveys, the sale of lands in the Leech Lake, Cass Lake, and Winnibigoshish reservations be postponed until Congress could provide funds for an accurate survey, or, if that should be impracticable, that, in the disposition of any parcel of the land, the right of the United States to overflow it in the interest of the reservoir system be expressly reserved in accordance with the law relating to the subject.

A report was made by this office to the Department to the effect that an examination of the lands in these reservations was then being made; that the pine lands had been greatly damaged by fires in the past, and that such fires were liable to recur at any time, destroying a vast amount of timber; and the opinion was expressed that the examination should not be delayed, as the surveys were deemed sufficiently accurate to allow of the disposal of the lands in regular legal subdivisions. The recommendation was then made that the examination be allowed to proceed, and that after its completion, the pine lands be sold and the agricultural lands opened to settlement under the provisions of said act of January 14, 1889, the patents issued for all lands in said reservations to contain a clause reserving to the United States the right to overflow the land in the interest of the reservoir system, thus protecting the Government and not in any manner injuring the purchaser; for, if not needed for reservoir purposes, or not overflowed by the construction and maintenance of such dams or

reservoirs, the reservation contained in the patents would be inoperative. The Department has not yet taken action on these recommendations.

An examination of the ceded portion of the White Earth Reservation was made in 1895, but the disposal thereof has since been held in abeyance awaiting a determination of the claim of the State of Minnesota to the swamp and overflowed lands under the grant to the State.

No examination has yet been made of any of the other Chippewa reservations which are subject to disposal under said act of January 14, 1889.

ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

Under the act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 103), providing for the disposal of abandoned military reservations or portions thereof on the public domain, certain lands have at various times been relinquished by the War Department and placed under the control of the Interior Department for disposal in accordance with said act, or as provided for in acts of Congress subsequent thereto.

By the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491), special provision was made for the disposal of abandoned military reservations theretofore placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition under the act of July 5, 1884, the disposal of which had not been provided for by a subsequent act of Congress, *where the area exceeds five thousand acres;* and by the act of February 15, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 664), the provisions of said act of August 23, 1894, were extended to all abandoned military reservations which were placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior under any law in force prior to July 5, 1884.

Lists of the abandoned military reservations which have been transferred to the Interior Department under the provisions of said act of July 5, 1884, are herewith presented.

Statement A shows the date of relinquishment, area, improvements, if any, and value, if appraised.

Statement B shows the facts relative to location, survey, appraisal, and sale, or status of each reservation on June 30, 1898, and date of any special act governing the manner of disposal of same; also the status of reservations relinquished under special acts where further action is required for their disposal.

STATEMENT A.

List of military reservations or parts thereof relinquished by the War Department to the Interior Department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 103). (For list of existing military reservations, see pp. 217.)

Name.	Date of relinquishment.	Area.	Improvements transferred.
Alabama:		*Acres.*	
Petit Bois Blanc Island (partly in Mississippi).	Oct. 25, 1895	1,008.84	None.
Arizona:			
Camp Bowie	Nov. 5, 1894	a 23,040.00	Do.
Camp Crittenden	July 22, 1884	3,313.46	Do.
Camp Goodwin	do	3,575.74	Do.
Camp Grant	do	2,010.72	Do.
Camp McDowell	Feb. 14, 1891	25,628.00	30 buildings and other improvements.
Fort Lowell	Feb. 24, 1891	a 51,631.36	34 buildings

a Estimated.

List of military reservations or parts thereof relinquished, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Date of relinquishment.	Area.	Improvements transferred.
Arizona—Continued.		*Acres.*	
Fort Thomas	Nov. 22, 1892	11,042.09	None.
Fort Verde (garden tract)	do	2,995.82	Do.
Fort Verde (post)	Oct. 2, 1890	10,029.80	23 buildings.
Whipple Barracks (timber reserve)	July 22, 1884	720.00	None.
Arkansas:			
Little Rock Barracks	Oct. 3, 1890	36.01	32 buildings, fences, etc.
Block 94 (Hot Springs military reserve)	Aug. 15, 1890	6.76	None.
California:			
Camp Cady	July 22, 1884	a 1,562.00	12 structures, quarters, etc., were reported in 1870.
Camp Independence (post reserve)	do	120.20	None.
Camp Independence (hay reserve)	do	2,530.18	Do.
Camp Independence (wood reserve)	do	2,560.00	Do.
Fort Yuma	Oct. 2, 1890	5,265.66	Do.
Colorado:			
Camp on White River	do	40,960.00	Do.
Cantonment on Uncompahgre (part of).	do	2,797.22	Do.
Fort Crawford (formerly cantonment on Uncompahgre).	Dec. 22, 1890	5,496.03	33 buildings, sold June 5, 1894.
Fort Lewis (part)	Feb. 12, 1895	a 24,960.00	None.
Fort Lyon (old)	July 22, 1884	38,000.00	Do.
Fort Lyon (new)	Nov. 25, 1889	5,918.90	46 buildings.
Pagosa Springs (formerly old Fort Lewis).	July 22, 1884	2,240.00	None.
Pikes Peak Signal Station	Jan. 12, 1889	8,192.00	Do.
Fort Sedgwick (partly in Nebraska)	July 22, 1884	40,960.00	Do.
Florida:			
Dragoon Barracks, L. H	Nov. 18, 1886	1.15	Do.
Fort Clinch (portion)	Mar. 3, 1897	Unknown.	Do.
Fort St. Marks	Sept. 21, 1892	50.00	Do
Old Powder House Lot	Mar. 18, 1886	10.29	Do.
Idaho:			
Camp Three Forks, Owyhee	July 22, 1884	a 4,800.00	Do.
Fort Cœur d'Alene (winter pasturage)	Apr. 27, 1886	640.00	Do.
Indian Territory:			
Fort Gibson	Feb. 17, 1891	a 5,534.10	Unknown.
Kansas:			
Fort Dodge (remainder)	Jan. 12, 1885	14,661.00	41 structures in all, sold to State.
Fort Hays	Oct. 22, 1889	7,600.00	40 structures in all; 1 bridge.
Fort Wallace	July 22, 1884	8,926.00	Barracks, quarters, etc., for 1 company.
Louisiana:			
Baton Rouge Barracks	Sept. 6, 1884	44.17	Unknown.
Fort Macomb (portion of), formerly Fort Wood.	June 20, 1896	Unknown.	None.
Ten reservations on the Gulf coast, as follows—			
Reservation near the eastern mouth of Bayou Lafourche.	Sept. 23, 1886	a 720.00	Do.
Reservation near the western mouth of Bayou Lafourche.	do	a 700.00	Do.
Reservation on Bayou Plat	do	100.00	Do.
Reservation near the western entrance to Caminada Bay.	do	437.93	Do.
Reservation near the Pass, at the eastern end of Grand Terre Island.	do	324.00	Do.
Reservation near the mouth of Quatre Bayou Pass.	Sept. 23, 1886	347.46	Do.
Reservation at Bastian Bay	do	392.46	Do.
Reservation near Bastian Bay, comprising part of secs. 22, 23, and 26 and all of secs. 27 and 35, T. 21 S., R. 28 E.	do	1,217.35	Do.
Reservation near Bastian Bay, comprising part of secs. 4 and 5 and all of secs. 6, 7, and 8, T. 22 S., R. 29 E.	do	1,601.82	Do.
Reservation near Bastian Bay, comprising part of secs. 14 and 15 and all of secs. 22, 23, and 24, T. 21 S., R. 27 E.	do	329.77	Do.
Maine:			
Fort Sullivan	July 22, 1884	12.50	Do.
Michigan:			
Bois Blanc Island	do	9,729.18	Do.
Fort Brady	Nov. 28, 1894	3.50	Do.
Fort Wilkins	do	148.35	17 structures.

a Estimated.

List of military reservations or parts thereof relinquished, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Date of relinquishment.	Area.	Improvements transferred.
Mississippi:		*Acres.*	
Cat Island	Oct. 25, 1895	1,238.00	None.
Greenwood Island	Dec. 18, 1890	100.00	Do.
Horn Island	Oct. 25, 1895	1,891.66	Do.
Petit Bois Blanc Island (partly in Alabama).	do	1,000.84	Do.
Round Island	do	109.79	Do.
Missouri:			
Island in Missouri River, in secs. 28 and 33, T. 50 N., R. 33 W., 5th P. M.	July 22, 1884	54.70	None.
Montana:			
Fort Assinniboine (portion)	Oct. 9, 1891	a400,160.00	Do.
Fort Buford. (*See* North Dakota.)			
Fort Ellis	July 26, 1886	33,234.66	24 structures in all.
Fort Maginnis	Aug. 6, 1890	30,909.49	48 buildings.
Nebraska:			
Camp Sheridan	July 22, 1884	18,225.00	None.
Fort Hartstiff	do	3,251.41	Do.
Fort McPherson	Jan. 5, 1887	15,865.15	Do.
Fort Niobrara (portion of)	May 7, 1896	720.00	Do.
Fort Randall. (*See* South Dakota.)			
Fort Robinson (portion)	Sept. 19, 1896	Unknown.	Do.
Fort Sedgwick. (*See* Colorado.)			
Fort Sidney (post, wood, and timber reserves).	Nov. 5, 1894	3,835.35	53 buildings.
Nevada:			
Carlin	Mar. 2, 1888	920.00	None.
Fort Halleck (post, hay, and timber reserves).	Oct. 11, 1886	10,829.72	20 structures in all.
Fort McDermit (post reserve)	July 17, 1889	3,921.38	Last report (1879) shows 25 structures in all.
Fort McDermit (hay reserve), partly in Oregon.	Dec. 1, 1886	4,570.17	None.
New Mexico:			
Fort Butler	July 22, 1884	a 11,520.00	Do.
Fort Craig	Mar. 3, 1885	24,895.00	22 structures in all; sold.
Fort Cummings	Oct. 7, 1891	23,150.66	1 old fort, 2 sets quarters, condition ruinous.
Fort McRae	July 22, 1884	2,560.00	None.
Fort Marcy	June 15, 1895	a 17.77	Unknown.
Fort Selden	Mar. 17, 1892	9,290.30	17 buildings.
Fort Stanton	Dec. 30, 1895	10,240.00	None.
North Dakota:			
Fort Abraham Lincoln	Sept. 10, 1891	13,027.59	41 buildings.
Fort Buford (portion)	July 20, 1891	a 3,640.00	
Fort Buford (remainder), partly in Montana.	Oct. 25, 1895	568,720.00	65 buildings.
Fort Pembina	Nov. 27, 1895	1,899.08	36 buildings.
Fort Rice	July 22, 1884	112,362.87	None.
Fort Stevenson	Feb. 2, 1895	a 48,000.00	5 buildings.
Oklahoma:			
Council Grove	Jan. 14, 1895	5,760.00	None.
Fort Supply	Nov. 5, 1894	39,356.63	92 buildings.
Oklahoma Station	Sept. 23, 1892	160.00	None.
Oregon:			
Fort Klamath (post reserve)	May 4, 1886	1,200.00	25 structures in all.
Fort Klamath (hay reserve)	do	2,135.68	None.
Fort McDermit. (*See* Nevada.)			
South Dakota:			
Fort Randall (part east of Missouri River).	July 22, 1884	24,502.21	Do.
Fort Randall (part west of Missouri River), partly in Nebraska	Oct. 20, 1893	100,317.83	50 buildings; sold Oct. 13, 1896.
Fort Sisseton (formerly Fort Wadsworth).	Apr. 22, 1889	79,400.00	8 brick, 6 stone, 5 frame, and 3 log buildings.
Fort Sully	Nov. 5, 1894	a 28,800.00	61 buildings.
Texas:			
"Block 108" (located in the city of Houston).	Jan. 16, 1891	1.35	None.
Fort Elliott	Oct. 2, 1890	2,560.00	38 buildings; value, $32,320
Fort Hancock	Oct. 25, 1895	469.20	38 buildings.
Utah:			
Fort Cameron	July 2, 1885	22,820.74	None.
Fort Crittenden (formerly Camp Floyd).	July 22, 1884	173,664.68	Do.
Fort Thornburg	do	a 21,851.00	9 structures in all.
Rush Lake Valley	do	5,131.47	None.
Washington:			
Fort Colville	Feb. 26, 1887	1,070.00	Quarters for 5 officers and 4 companies; 1 hospital and 2 storehouses.

a Estimated.

List of military reservations or parts thereof relinquished, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Date of relinquishment.	Area.	Improvements transferred.
Washington—Continued.		*Acres.*	
Steilacoom	July 22, 1884	289.00	None.
Sucia Island	Dec. 12, 1896	Unknown.	Unknown.
Four reservations on Puget Sound, as follows—			
Reservation on west side of Narrows of Puget Sound, at south side of entrance to Gig Harbor, sec. 8, T. 21 N., R. 2 E.	Oct. 18, 1894	582.10	Do.
Reservation on west side of Narrows of Puget Sound, secs. 21 and 28, T. 21 N., R. 2 E.	Oct. 18, 1894	637.40	Do.
Reservation on west side of Narrows of Puget Sound, south of Point Evans, in secs. 31, 32, and 33, T. 21 N., R. 2 E., and secs. 5 and 6, T. 20 N., R. 2 E.	do	635.00	Do.
Reservation on north side of Gig Harbor, at Narrows of Puget Sound, in secs. 4, 5, and 8, T. 21 N., R. 2 E., and sec. 32, T. 22 N., R. 2 E.	do	633.33	Do.
Wyoming:			
Fort Bridger (remainder)	Oct. 2, 1890	10,941.06	51 structures.
Fort Bridger (coal reserve)	July 22, 1884	99.17	None.
Fort Fetterman (hay reserve)	do	2,620.91	Do.
Fort Fetterman (post reserve)	do	36,495.65	A double set officers' quarters, with outhouses, stables, etc.
Fort Fetterman (new wood reserve)	July 22, 1894	1,262.76	None.
Fort Fetterman (old wood reserve)	July 22, 1884	4,685.39	Do.
Fort Fred Steele (post reserve)	Aug. 9, 1886	22,269.62	42 structures in all; sold.
Fort Fred Steele (wood reserve)	do	b 1,283.64	None.
Fort McKinney (portion)	Jan. 10, 1889	680.30	Do.
Fort McKinney (remainder)	Nov. 5, 1894	25,600.00	66 buildings.
Depot McKinney	Dec. 5, 1894	640.00	None.
Fort Laramie (post)	May 28, 1890	33,415.00	1 set quarters, 2 wagon bridges, 1 footbridge, flagstaff; condition serviceable.
Fort Laramie (wood and timber)	Oct. 29, 1897	39,680.00	None.
Fort Sanders	Sept. 6, 1884	19,428.03	Do.

a Estimated. b Area of part surveyed.

There has been but one reservation, or part thereof, relinquished by the War Department to the Department of the Interior under any act subsequent to the act of July 5, 1884, viz:

Name.	Date of relinquishment.	Area.	Improvements transferred.
		Acres.	
Fort Douglas, Utah (portion)	Apr. 17, 1885	151.81	None.

Said portion of this reservation was relinquished under the act of January 21, 1885 (23 Stat. L., 284), which allowed Charles Popper ninety days in which to make entry of the tract relinquished. Popper made entry for the tract June 17, 1885, which entry was patented January 20, 1886.

The tract referred to is described as the NW. ¼ of the SE. ¼, and the NE. ¼ of the SW. ¼, and the NW. fractional ¼ of the SW. fractional ¼, and the N. ½ of the SE. ¼ of the SW. fractional ¼, and the N. fractional ½ of the SW. fractional ¼ of the SW. fractional ¼ of sec. 33, T. 1 N., R. 1 E. of the Salt Lake meridian.

List of reservations in Florida, or parts thereof, relinquished by the War Department to the Interior Department under the provisions of the act of August 18, 1856 (11 Stat. L., 87).

Name.	Date of relinquishment.	Area.	Improvements transferred.
		Acres.	
Cayo Costa Island (portion)	May 18, 1878	963.28	None.
Fort Brooke	Jan. 4, 1883	148.11	Do.
Fort Jupiter	Mar. 16, 1880	9,088.38	Do.
Palmetto Key	May 18, 1878	84.42	Do.
St. Augustine (hospital lot)	Oct. 15, 1883	.1619	Do.
St. Augustine (blacksmith-shop lot)	do	.12786	Do.
Unnamed island east of Cayo Costa Island	May 18, 1878	112.66	Do.

STATEMENT B.

Status of each of the reservations named in Statement A, and status of reservations relinquished under special acts, where further action is required for their disposal.

ALABAMA.

Petit Bois Blanc Island. (See Mississippi.)

ARIZONA.

Camp Bowie, situated in Cochise County, Ts. 14 and 15 S., Rs. 29 and 30 E., Gila and Salt River meridian. Established by Executive order of March 30, 1870; enlarged by Executive order of November 27, 1877. Relinquished November 5, 1894, without improvements. Not surveyed.

Camp Crittenden, situated in Pima County, in T. 20 S., R. 16 E. Established by Executive order of August 20, 1867. Relinquished July 22, 1884, with two buildings, one valued at $150; value of the other not known. Surveyed. Area, 3,313.46 acres. Appraised. Offered for sale December 7, 1896, and entire reservation sold.

Camp Goodwin, situated in Graham County, in Ts. 4 and 5 S., Rs. 22 and 23 E. Established by Executive order of August 20, 1867. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 3,575.74 acres. Appraised. Offered for sale October 27, 1896, and 54.41 acres sold. Remainder subject to reoffering.

Camp McDowell, situated in Maricopa County, Ts. 3, 4, and 5 N., Rs. 6 and 7 E. Established by Executive order of April 12, 1887. Relinquished February 14, 1891. On September 16, 1890, the War Department reported that there were 30 buildings and other improvements on the reservation. Not surveyed. Subject to disposal under act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491). Buildings offered for sale September 22, 1896, and 12 sold. Unsold buildings subject to private sale.

Fort Lowell, situated in Pima County, in Ts. 13 and 14 S., Rs. 14, 15, and 16 E. Established by Executive order of October 26, 1875. Enlarged May 15, 1886, to embrace secs. 9 and 10 and those portions of secs. 15 and 16, T. 13 S., R. 15 E., not heretofore reserved. Relinquished February 24, 1891. Partly surveyed. Subject to disposal under act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491). Appraised. Buildings and two subdivisions (80 acres) sold November 18, 1896.

Fort Thomas, situated in Graham County, in Ts. 4 and 5 S., Rs. 22 and 23 E. Established by Executive order of May 18, 1877. Relinquished November 22, 1892, for disposal under act of July 5, 1884, "or as may be otherwise provided by law." Surveyed. Area, 11,042.09 acres. Subject to disposal under act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491). Appraised.

Fort Verde (garden tract), situated in Yavapai County, in T. 14 N., R. 5 E. Established by Executive order of October 24, 1871. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 2,995.82 acres. Appraised.

Fort Verde (post), situated in Yavapai County, in Ts. 13 and 14 N., Rs. 4, 5, and 6 E. Established by Executive orders of March 30, 1870, and August 17, 1876. Relinquished October 2, 1890. Surveyed. Area, 10,029.80 acres. The local officers were instructed November 3, 1893, to allow homestead entries, under the act of July 5, 1884, on the post reserve and garden tract. Subject to disposal under the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491). Appraised.

Old Camp Grant, situated in Pinal County, in Ts. 6 and 7 S., R. 16 E. Established by Executive order of March 30, 1870. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without

improvements. Surveyed. Area, 2,010.72 acres, of which 415.98 acres have been entered under the provisions of the act of July 5, 1884. Appraised. Offered for sale October 13, 1896, and 63.54 acres sold. Remainder subject to reoffering.

Whipple Barracks (timber reserve), situated in Yavapai County, in T. 13 N., R. 2 W. Established by Executive order of June 30, 1873. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 720 acres. Appraised. Offered for sale November 5, 1896, but not sold for want of bidders. Subject to reoffering.

ARKANSAS.

Little Rock Barracks, or Arsenal, situated in the city of Little Rock. Established April 11, 1839. Relinquished October 3, 1890, under act of July 5, 1884, with 32 buildings, fences, etc., valued at $60,081. Surveyed. Area, 36.01 acres. Granted to the city of Little Rock, Ark., by the act of April 23, 1892 (29 Stat. L., 20), under certain conditions, which have been complied with.

Hot Springs Military Reserve (block 94), situated in the city of Hot Springs. Established November 17, 1880. Relinquished August 15, 1890, act July 5, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 6.76 acres. Offered at public sale April 12, 1892, but not sold.

CALIFORNIA.

Camp Cady, situated in San Bernardino County, in T. 10 N., R. 5 E., S. B. M. Established by Executive order of June 3, 1870. Relinquished July 22, 1884. The War Department reports that in 1870 it was reported that there were 12 structures, of little value, on the reservation. Survey authorized. Returns not yet received.

Camp Independence (post, hay, and wood reserves), situated in Inyo County. The post reserve consists of lot 1 in NE. ¼ sec. 1, T. 18 S., R. 34 E., and W. ½ of lot 1 in NW. ¼ sec. 6, T. 13 S., R. 35 E. The hay reserve consists of secs. 3 and 4, T. 13 S., R. 35 E. The wood reserve consists of 2 miles square (5 miles west of the post reserve) in T. 13 N., R. 34 E. Established by Executive order of January 23, 1866. Relinquished July 23, 1884, without improvements. Partly surveyed. An entry was made for the post reserve, but canceled by this office. One entry of 160 acres made for lands on the hay reserve under the provisions of the act has been approved. Other entries for these lands, aggregating 1,818.61 acres, have been canceled. The district officers were directed, on February 13, 1896, that the three reservations be treated as one, and therefore subject to disposal under the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491).

Fort Yuma, situated in San Diego County, in T. 16 S., Rs. 22 and 23 E., S. B. M. Portion in Yuma County, Ariz. Established by Executive order of January 22, 1867. Transferred by Executive order of January 9, 1884, to the Interior Department for Indian uses. This reservation was placed under the control of the Interior Department for disposal under the act of July 5, 1884, but under date of March 5, 1892, the Interior Department held that under the order of January 9, 1884, the lands in this reservation became a part of the Yuma Indian Reservation.

COLORADO.

Camp on White River, situated in Garfield County, in Ts. 1 N. and 1 S., Rs. 93 and 94 W. Established by Executive order of April 26, 1881. Relinquished July 22, 1884. Surveyed. Area, 40,960 acres. This tract was originally within the Ute Indian Reservation, and by departmental decision of January 3, 1885 (3 L. D., 296), is being disposed of as other Ute lands under the act of June 15, 1880 (21 Stat. L., 199).

Cantonment on Uncompahgre, a portion of which was subsequently called Fort Crawford, situated in Montrose County, in Ts. 47 and 48 N., Rs. 8 and 9 W. Established by Executive order of March 12, 1884. A portion (2,797.22 acres) relinquished July 22, 1884; the residue, 5,196.03 acres, relinquished December 22, 1890. These tracts were originally within the Ute Reservation, and by departmental decision of January 3, 1885 (3 L. D., 296), are being disposed of as other Ute lands under the act of June 15, 1880 (21 Stat. L., 199). Surveyed. The War Department has reported that there are 33 buildings on the said Fort Crawford Military Reservation, together with board walk, irrigating ditch, and wire fence. These were sold June 5, 1894.

Fort Lewis, situated in La Plata County, in Ts. 34 and 35 N., Rs. 10, 11, and 12 W., New Mexico principal meridian. Established by Executive order of January 27, 1882. By General Orders, No. 89, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, dated November 12, 1891, the reservation was transferred to the custody and control of the Secretary of the Interior for Indian school purposes under

act of July 31, 1882 (22 Stat. L., 181). By Executive order of February 12, 1895, all of the reservation was relinquished for disposal under the act of July 5, 1884, except sections 33, 34, and 35, T. 35 N., R. 11 W., and what will be when surveyed sections 1, 2, 3, and 4, and those portions of sections 9, 10, 11, and 12 not included in the limits of the Ute Indian Reservation, in T. 34 N., R. 11 W. Partly surveyed. Restored to the public domain by the act of May 19, 1896 (Public—No. 122), and made subject to disposal under the public-land laws of the United States, except so much thereof as may be embraced in sections heretofore reserved for Indian school purposes. (*See* instructions to register and receiver, Durango, Colo., June 6, 1896.)

Fort Lyon (old), situated in Bent County, in Ts. 22 and 23 S., Rs. 47, 48, and 49 W. Established by Executive order of August 8, 1863. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 38,000 acres. Disposed of under the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 561). (*See* L. D. 13, p. 533.)

Fort Lyon (new), situated in Bent County, in Ts. 22 and 23 S., Rs. 51 and 52 W. Established by Executive order of September 1, 1868. Relinquished November 25, 1889, with 46 buildings, valued at $46,480. Surveyed. Area, 5,918.90 acres. The lands in this reservation, except subdivisions containing buildings, were made subject to disposal under act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 561). Buildings, and lands upon which they are situated, in section 4, T. 23 S., R. 51 W., were granted to Colorado for a soldiers' home by act of February 17, 1897 (29 Stat. L., 531).

Pagosa Springs (formerly Old Fort Lewis), situated in Archuleta County, in T. 35 N., R. 2 W. Established by Executive order of January 28, 1879. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 2,240 acres. Disposed of under the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 561).

Pikes Peak Signal Station, situated in El Paso County, in T. 14 S., Rs. 68 and 69 W. Established by Executive order of December 23, 1873. Relinquished January 12, 1889. By the President's second proclamation, dated March 18, 1892, supplementary to that of February 11, 1892, this reservation was ordered to be included in the Pikes Peak timber-land reserve.

Fort Sedgwick (partly in Nebraska), situated in Logan County (Ts. 11 and 12 N., Rs. 45 and 46 W.), and in Cheyenne County, Nebr. (T. 12 N., Rs. 44 and 45 W.). Established by Executive order of June 28, 1869. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 40,960 acres. Said reservation is within the granted limits of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the said company's rights to the odd-numbered sections having attached prior to the reservation for military purposes were not impaired thereby, but merely placed in abeyance. The even-numbered sections are made subject to disposal under the homestead laws by act of May 14, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 107).

FLORIDA.

Cayo Costa Island (known also as *Boca Grande* and *La Costa*), situated on the west coast of Florida at the entrance of Charlotte Harbor. Executive order of March 3, 1849, reserved this island for military purposes, with two small islands east—Palmetto Key and an unnamed island. On May 18, 1878, the Secretary of War, under authority of the act of August 18, 1856 (11 Stat. L., 87), relinquished from the military reservation all of Cayo Costa Island except north end for a distance of two miles, together with the small islands east and within one mile thereof. By Executive order of June 5, 1893, there were reserved for light-house purposes lot 2, sec. 29, and lots 1 and 2, sec. 32, T. 44 S., R. 21 E., on Cayo Costa Island. Unreserved portions of Cayo Costa Island are embraced in fractional sections 35 and 36, T. 43 S., R. 20 E., and fractional sections 1, 2, 12, 13, T. 44 S., R. 20 E., and fractional sections 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, and 32, T. 44 S., R. 21 E., area, 963.28 acres.

Dragoon Barracks (L. H.), situated in the city of St. Augustine. Area, 1.15 acres. This reservation has been sold.

Fort Brooke, near Tampa, relinquished January 4, 1883, under act of August 18, 1856 (11 Stat. L., 87). Area, 148.11 acres. The decision of the Secretary of the Interior of July 24, 1894 (19 L. D., 48), allows parties therein named to make entries for these lands under the public-land laws.

Fort Clinch, situated on north end of Amelia Island, in fr. sec. 8, T. 3 N., R. 29 E., fr. sec. 11, and lots 1 and 2, sec. 14, T. 3 N., R. 28 E. Established by Executive order of Feb. 9, 1842. Portions of lots 1 and 2, sec. 14, T. 3 N., R. 28 E., described by metes and bounds in letter from Secretary of War, dated Feb. 27, 1897, were placed under control of this Department by Executive order of Mar. 3, 1897. Portions relinquished seem to be embraced in patented claims.

Fort Jupiter comprises the following tracts: E. ½ sec. 21, secs. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, E. ½ sec. 28, E. ½ sec. 33, secs. 34, 35, and 36, T. 40 S., R. 42 E.; secs. 1, 2, 3, and E. ½

sec. 14, T. 41 S., R. 42 E.; fractional secs. 19, 30, 31, and 32, T. 40 S., R. 43 E., and fractional secs. 5 and 6, T. 41 S., R. 43 E., established by Executive order May 14, 1855. Relinquished March 16, 1880, under act of August 18, 1856, except as to lot 1, sec. 31, T. 40 S., R. 43 E., which was reserved October 22, 1854, for light-house purposes. Area, 9,088.60 acres, of which 87.25 acres were reserved for life-saving purposes by Executive order of April 1, 1885.

Private cash entries for 170.52 acres were inadvertently patented; 500.25 acres were patented to the State as swamp lands, 40 acres are covered by an illegal preemption filing which has been held for cancellation, and 2,600.90 acres have been selected by the State as swamp lands, but no examination in the field has been made to determine the character of the lands. There remains 5,680.68 acres free from adverse claim, which have been appraised and are subject to disposal under the provisions of the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491), as extended by the act of February 15, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 664).

Fort St. Mark's, situated in Wakulla County. Established by Executive order of January 28, 1852. Relinquished September 21, 1892. Surveyed. Subdivided into town lots, appraised, and offered for sale Jan. 6, 1897, at which time 37 lots were sold, leaving 38 lots subject to reoffering.

Old Powder House Lot, situated in the city of St. Augustine. Area, 10.29 acres. This reservation has been sold.

Palmetto Key, embraced in lot 1, sec. 8, T. 44 S., R. 21 E., area 84.42 acres.

St. Augustine (blacksmith's shop lot).—The decision of the Secretary of the Interior of July 20, 1894 (19 L. D., 77), allows the State to locate this lot with swamp indemnity certificate.

St. Augustine (hospital lot).—The decision of the Secretary of the Interior of July 20, 1894 (19 L. D., 77), allows the State to locate this lot with swamp indemnity certificate.

Unnamed island, embraced in lot 1, sec. 20, and lot 2, sec. 17, T. 44 S., R. 21 E., area 98.72 acres.

IDAHO.

Camp Three Forks Owyhee, situated in Owyhee County, probably in T. 8 S., R. 6 W. Established by Executive order April 6, 1860. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Not surveyed.

Fort Cœur d'Alene (winter pasturage), situated in Kootenai County, probably in Ts. 50 and 51 N., R. 4 W. Established by Executive order of August 25, 1879. Relinquished April 27, 1886, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 640 acres. Disposed of in accordance with law.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Fort Gibson, situated in the Cherokee Nation. It was established by Executive order of January 25, 1870. Relinquished by Executive order December 22, 1890, to the Department for disposal under the act of July 5, 1884, "or as may be otherwise provided by law." Executive order of February 9, 1891, excludes national cemetery at this post from the transfer. By article 3 of the treaty of December 29, 1835 (7 Stat. L., 480), the lands in this reservation revert to the Indians.

KANSAS.

Fort Dodge (remainder), situated in Ford County. Established by Executive order of June 22, 1868. Relinquished January 12, 1885, with 41 structures, valued at $20,000, if sold with the ground. Surveyed. Area, 14,661 acres. All of this tract except 1,882.89 acres is within the limits of the Osage Indian trust lands, and under date of July 9, 1886, the district officers at Garden City, Kans., were directed to allow entries of said Osage Indian trust lands as provided by act of May 28, 1880 (21 Stat. L., 143), with the exception of tracts upon which buildings erected by the Government for military purposes are located, which latter tracts were found to be lots 3, 5, 6, and 7, sec. 3, T. 27 S., R. 24 W. By act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 1012), authority was given to sell and convey to the State of Kansas the said lots, and on June 13, 1889, the same were purchased by the State.

Departmental order of October 23, 1895, directs suspension of action looking to the disposal of the 1,882.89 acres remaining pending proposed legislation.

Fort Hays, situated in Ellis County, in Ts. 13 and 14 S., Rs. 18 and 19 W. Established by Executive order of August 28, 1868. Surveyed. Area, 7,600 acres.

On February 14, 1887, the "Ellis County Agricultural Society of Kansas," in pursuance of the act of June 11, 1884 (23 Stat. L., 40), purchased 90.40 acres, situated in secs. 3, 9, and 10, T. 14 S., R. 18 W., and the remainder was turned

over to this Department October 22, 1889, for disposal under the act of July 5, 1884. Forty buildings valued at $10,050 and one bridge valued at $200 were transferred with this reservation.

On request of Hon. E. J. Turner of October 9, 1889, the honorable Secretary of the Interior directed the suspension of action on this reservation to await the action of Congress in regard thereto. In view of the passage of the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491), the district land officers were advised by telegram dated March 22, 1895, that said lands were withdrawn from settlement and entry to give opportunity for further legislation.

Fort Wallace, situated in Wallace County, Kans., in T. 13 S., Rs. 37, 38, and 39 W. Established by Executive order of August 28, 1868. Relinquished July 22, 1884, with improvements, consisting of barracks, quarters, etc., for one company. Value, $15,000 if sold with land. Surveyed. Area, 8,926 acres.

By act of October 19, 1888 (25 Stat. L., 612), the following provisions were made for the disposition of this tract, viz:

Section 1 provides that a certain tract be reserved for the town site of Wallace. Entry thereof has been made and patented.

Section 2 authorizes the Union Pacific Railroad Company to purchase a certain tract for machine shops. Entry thereof has been made and patented.

Section 3 authorizes the Wallace Waterworks to purchase a 40-acre tract for its use. This has not been done.

Under date of May 16, 1892, the register of Wakeeney reports that the Wallace Waterworks Company has taken no steps relative to said purchase, as provided for in section 3 of act of October 19, 1888, and he is credibly informed that said company has been disorganized. He further reports that all of the buildings, together with their foundations, have been removed by settlers of Wallace and adjoining counties without any legal authority whatever, and not a dollar's worth of material remains on the ground.

Section 4 grants 40 acres to the town for cemetery purposes.

Section 5 provides for the appraisal and sale of the tract covered by the old Fort Wallace and the buildings thereon. The appraisal has been made, and under date of August 31, 1892, the Secretary of the Interior directed this office to issue instructions for the sale thereof. The sale was held December 23, 1892, but no bids were made.

Section 6 provides that the remainder of said reservation shall be disposed of under the homestead laws only.

LOUISIANA.

Baton Rouge Barracks, situated in the city of Baton Rouge. The date of the reservation does not appear. It was relinquished August 22, 1884, and disposed of under the act of July 12, 1886 (24 Stat. L., 144), except a certain part, which may be used and occupied by the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company. Transfer made July 31, 1886.

Fort Macomb (portion), formerly Fort Wood, situated in T. 11 S., R. 14 E., southeastern division. Established by Executive order of February 9, 1842, which reserved for military purposes "all the public land within 1,200 yards of the fort." Executive order of June 20, 1896, placed under control of the Interior Department "all of that portion of the military reservation of Fort Macomb, La., which lies on the east side of Chef Menteur Pass, as described in Executive order of February 9, 1842." Area unknown.

The ten reservations on the Gulf coast, situated at various points on the coast of Louisiana, appear to have been established by Executive order of March 5, 1844, as follows:

Reservation near the eastern mouth of Bayou Lafourche (area, 720 acres) was relinquished September 23, 1886, without improvements.

Reservation near the western mouth of Bayou Lafourche (area, 700 acres) was relinquished September 23, 1886, without improvements.

Reservation on Bayou Plat (area, 100 acres) was relinquished September 23, 1886, without improvements.

Reservation near the western entrance to Caminada Bay (area, 437.93 acres) was relinquished September 23, 1886, without improvements.

Reservation near the pass at the eastern end of Grand Terre Island (area, 324 acres) was relinquished September 23, 1886, without improvements.

Reservation near the mouth of Quartre Bayou Pass (area, 347.46 acres) was relinquished September 23, 1886, without improvement.

Reservation at Bastian Bay (area, 393.46 acres) was relinquished September 23, 1886, without improvement.

Reservation near Bastian Bay (area, 1,217.35 acres), comprising parts of secs.

22, 23, and 26 and all of secs. 27 and 35, T. 21 S., R. 28 E.; relinquished September 23, 1886, without improvements.

Reservation near Bastian Bay (area, 1,601.82 acres), comprising S. ½ of secs. 4 and 5 and all of secs. 6, 7, and 8, T. 22 S., R. 29 E.; relinquished September 23, 1886, without improvements.

Reservation near Bastian Bay (area, 329.77 acres), comprising parts of secs. 14 and 15 and all of secs. 22, 23, and 24, T. 21 S., R. 27 E.; relinquished September 23, 1886, without improvements.

The foregoing ten Gulf coast reservations are but partly surveyed, and their general description locates them in T. 23 S., R. 22 E.; T. 24 S., R. 22 E.: T. 23 S., R. 23 E.; T. 22 S., R. 24 E.; T. 21 S., R. 25 E., including all of Grand Terre Island: T. 21 S., R. 26 E.; T. 21 S., R. 27 E.; T. 21 S., R. 28 E., and T. 22 S., R. 29 E., all lying west of the Mississippi River.

On May 18, 1878, the Secretary of War reported that none of these tracts were needed for military purposes except so much of Grand Terre Island as the piece of land at western end of said island, which was purchased by the United States, which is occupied by the site of Fort Livingston, and which is required for defensive purposes. Area of Fort Livingston tract is 126.16 acres.

MAINE.

Fort Sullivan, situated in Eastport, Me. Established in 1808.

Relinquished July 22, 1884. The improvements which were on this reservation were sold at public sale August 31, 1883, by order of the honorable Secretary of War.

No survey of this reservation has been made by this office, but the War Department plat of survey shows that it embraces 12.50 acres. Ready for appraisal.

MICHIGAN.

Bois Blanc Island.—By Executive order of November 8, 1827, sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 31, 32, 33, and 34 on said island were reserved for the purpose of supplying fuel for the garrison at Fort Mackinac, on the island of Mackinac, Michigan. It was relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 9,729.18 acres. Of this area the following disposition has been made:

885.84 acres patented as private claims; 4,760.10 acres patented to the State as swamp lands, under departmental decision of February 25, 1889 (8 L. D., 309); 674.26 acres patented to the State as school lands, under departmental decision of June 5, 1889 (8 L. D., 560); 405.55 acres have been disposed of by appraisal and sale under the provisions of the act; 378.31 acres patented as homestead entries which had been made under the provisions of the act. Lots 4, 5, and 6, sec. 13; lots 1 and 8, sec. 14; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and fractional lot 7, sec. 15; lots 1 and 2, sec. 17; lots 5, 6, 7, and 8, sec. 18; lots 5, 6, 7, and 8, sec. 19; lot. 5, sec. 20; lots 1, 2, and 3, sec. 21; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, sec. 33, and lots 2 and 3, sec. 34, comprise the remainder, 2,625.12 acres. Reappraised and advertised to be sold August 18, 1896, at which time 7 lots were sold. Remaining 27 lots are subject to reoffering.

Fort Brady, situated in Chippewa County. Embraces fractional sec. 2, T. 47 N., R. 1 W. Established by Executive order of September 2, 1847. Relinquished by authority of Executive order of November 28, 1894, for disposal under the act of July 5, 1884. Surveyed. Area, 3.50 acres. Has been disposed of.

Fort Wilkins, situated in Keweenaw County. Reservation declared by Executive order of August 19, 1835, embracing lots 2 and 3 of sec. 33, and lot 5 of sec. 34, T. 59 N., R. 28 W., containing 148.35 acres. It was relinquished July 22, 1884, with 19 structures, the value of which is not known. Surveyed. By Executive order of April 19, 1892, lots 2 and 3, sec. 33, T. 59 N., R. 28 W., were reserved for light-house purposes. The remainder (32 acres) advertised for sale July 7, 1896, but not sold for want of bidders.

Detroit Arsenal Grounds, Wayne County, Mich. Transferred to Interior Department under act of March 3, 1875, which provided for the sale and disposal thereof. By act of September 26, 1890, further provisions were made for reappraisement and sale (26 Stat. L., 490), and on June 30 and July 1 and 2, 1891, the lots were all sold except two. On October 8, 1891, lot 31 was sold, leaving lot 19 alone unsold, valued at $3,250, with building appraised at $250. Authority for removal of said building was given by the Secretary on November 12, 1891, for the reason that it obstructed a street. This reservation is also known as Fort Dearborn. The act of June 14, 1894, grants this lot and building to the village of Dearborn for public purposes.

MINNESOTA.

Fort Ripley, Minn., relinquished July 2, 1880, under act of April 1, 1880, and 465.54 acres disposed of in accordance therewith. There remain 174.47 acres, on which are Government buildings. Advertised for sale July 7, 1896, but not sold for want of bidders.

MISSISSIPPI.

Cat Island, the reservation, is situated east of the private claim of Juan de Cuivas, and embraces fractional sections 22, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, T. 9 S., R. 11 W., fractional section 4, and a sand bar in T. 10 S., R. 11 W. Established by Executive order of August 30, 1847. Relinquished, without improvements, October 25, 1895. Surveyed. Area, 1,238 acres.

Greenwood Island, Pascagoula, situated in Jackson County, fractional sec. 19, T. 8 S., R. 5 W. Purchased by the Government August 2, 1848. Relinquished December 18, 1890, act July 5, 1884, without improvements. Area, 100 acres, more or less.

This tract was selected by the State as swamp lands June 20, 1860, but said selection has not been approved.

Horn Island, reservation on, consists of fractional section 31, T. 9 S., R. 5 W., and fractional sections 26, 35, 36, T. 9 S., R. 6 W., and fractional sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, T. 9 S., R. 7 W. Established by Executive order of August 30, 1847. Relinquished, without improvements, October 25, 1895. Surveyed. Area, 1,891.66 acres.

Petit Bois Blanc Island, partly in Alabama. The part in Alabama consists of fractional sections 28, 29, and 32, T. 9 S., R. 3 W.; area, 181.47 acres. The part in Mississippi consists of fractional sections 35 and 36, T. 9 S., R. 5 W., and fractional sections 1, 2, and 3, T. 10 S., R. 5 W.; area, 819.37 acres. Total area of reservation, 1,000.84 acres. Established by Executive order of August 30, 1847. Relinquished, without improvements, October 25, 1895.

Round Island, reservation on, consists of fractional sections 33 and 34, T. 8 S., R. 6 W., and fractional sections 3 and 4, T. 9 S., R. 6 W. Established by Executive order of August 30, 1847. Relinquished, without improvements, October 25, 1895. Surveyed. Area, 109.79 acres.

MISSOURI.

Island in Missouri River, situated in Jackson County, in secs. 28 and 33, T. 50 N., R. 33 W. Established by Executive order of March 10, 1865. Relinquished July 22, 1884. Area, 130.15 acres. No improvements. Surveyed. Appraised and advertised to be sold August 11, 1896, but not sold for want of bidders.

MONTANA.

Fort Buford. (See North Dakota.)

Fort Ellis, situated in Gallatin County, in Ts. 2 and 3 S., R. 6 and 7 E. Established by Executive order February 15, 1868. Enlarged March 1, 1870, and further enlarged by the addition of 16,320 acres November 25, 1873. Relinquished July 26, 1886, with 24 structures, the value of which is unknown. Surveyed. Area, 33,234.66 acres. Under the provisions of the act of February 13, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 747), the State selected for a permanent camp ground the buildings and one section of land, 640 acres. Under the acts of February 22, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 676), and February 13, 1891 (supra), the State selected 11,531.34 acres, all of which has been approved, except the selection of 1,920 acres for which certain parties attempted to make homestead entries. The matter is now being adjudicated. The remainder, 21,703.27 acres, is ready for disposal under the provisions of said act of February 13, 1891. The land added to the reservation November 25, 1873, is within the granted limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and the rights of said company, having attached prior to the reservation, were not impaired thereby, but merely held in abeyance. (See 16 L. D., 438).

Fort Maginnis, situated in Fergus County, in Ts. 16 and 17 N., Rs. 20 and 21 E. Established by Executive order of April 8, 1881. Relinquished August 6, 1890, act July 5, 1884, with 48 buildings. Value unknown. Instructions to register and receiver June 18, 1892, to allow homestead entries under act July 5, 1884. Surveyed. Area, 30,909 49 acres. Buildings on NW. ¼ sec. 1, T. 16 N., R. 20 E., and SW. ¼ of SE. ¼ sec. 35, T. 17 N., R. 20 E. Under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 938), the State of Montana has selected 1,275.61 acres of said reservation, including the tracts upon which the buildings are located. The tracts

so selected are as follows: Lots 2, 3, and 4, S. ½ NE. ¼, S. ½ NW. ¼, SW. ¼ and SE. ¼ sec. 1; lot 1, SE. ¼ NE. ¼ and E. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 2, T. 16 N., R. 20 E.; the E. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 34; the NW. ¼ NE. ¼, S. ½ NE. ¼, E. ½ NW. ¼, SW. ¼ and SE. ¼ sec. 35, T. 17 N., R. 20 E. The remainder of the reservation is subject to disposal under the provisions of the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491).

Fort Assiniboine, post, hay, and coal reserves. These reservations are probably located as follows:

Post, in Ts. 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32 N., Rs. 15 and 16 E.

Hay, in T. 28 N., Rs. 13 and 14 E.

Coal, T. 33 N., Rs. 16 and 17 E.

The reservation was established by Executive order of March 4, 1880, and modified by Executive orders of May 2, 1888, and September 25, 1888. The hay, coal, and part of the post reserves were relinquished October 9, 1891.

The War Department, on April 9, 1892, reported that there were no improvements on the hay and coal reserve. Partially surveyed. Estimated total area, 568,800 acres, of which nearly 300,000 acres were relinquished by Executive orders of 1888, and about 100,160 acres were relinquished October 9, 1891, under act of July 5, 1884.

By the act of April 18, 1896, the relinquished lands, together with lands which might be thereafter excluded from the reservation, were excepted from the operation of laws relating to abandoned military reservations and made subject to disposal under the homestead (except 2301, R. S.), town-site, coal, desert, and mineral land laws, with a certain exception. (See instructions to register and receiver, Helena, Mont., May 18, 1896.)

NEBRASKA.

Camp Sheridan, situated in Sioux County, in T. 33 N., Rs. 46 and 47 W. Established by Executive order of November 14, 1876, and enlarged by Executive orders of April 28, 1879, and December 10, 1879. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. When relinquished the reservation contained 18,225 acres. By inadvertence of the local officers several filings and entries were allowed upon said reservation, aggregating 7,072.52 acres. These were confirmed by the act of October 12, 1888 (25 Stat. L., 1201). Appraised and subject to disposal under the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491).

Fort Hartsuff, situated in Valley County. Established by Executive orders of August 17, 1874, and September 16, 1874. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 3,251.41 acres. Appraised and 360 acres sold November 5, 1896. Remainder subject to reoffering.

Fort McPherson, situated in Lincoln County, in Ts. 12 and 13 N., R. 28 W. Established by Executive order September 27, 1863; enlarged July 25, 1870, and further enlarged October 11, 1870. On October 13, 1873, a tract of the reserve containing 102.41 acres was set apart for a national cemetery. Relinquished January 5, 1887 (without improvements), except that portion set apart for the national cemetery. Surveyed. Area, 15,865.15 acres. Appraised and subject to disposal under the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491).

Fort Niobrara (portion), situated in Cherry County. Established by Executive order of December 10, 1879; enlarged June 6, 1881, and modified April 29, 1884. By Executive order of May 7, 1896, the NW. ¼ section 29, the NE. ¼ and E. ½ SE. ¼ section 30, and the E. ½ section 31, T. 34 N., R. 27 W., were placed under the control of the Interior Department for disposal under the act of July 5, 1884. Area, 720 acres.

Fort Randall (part west of Missouri River). *See also* South Dakota. Situated in Holt County. Established by Executive order of June 14, 1860. Relinquished October 28, 1893. Surveyed. Area, 35,838 acres. The act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 555), provides for the survey and for the transfer of the odd sections to the State for school purposes, the even sections and such of the odd sections as are not taken by the State to be subject to homestead entry, to be paid for at the appraised value thereof. Appraised with a view to disposal under said act.

Fort Robinson, established by Executive order of November 14, 1876, placed under control of this Department by Executive order of September 19, 1896, for disposal under act of July 5, 1884, "so much of the military reservation of Fort Robinson, Nebr., as lies east of the line marked for the eastern boundary of said reservation in the survey of the public lands adjacent thereto, and described on the field notes and plats of said survey on file in the office of commissioner of public buildings, Lincoln, Nebraska." The lands thus relinquished have been disposed of.

Fort Sedgwick. (See Colorado.)

Fort Sidney, the post reserve, is in Cheyenne County, and embraces sec. 32, T. 14 N., R. 49 W.; the wood and timber reserve is in Cheyenne and Banner counties and embraces secs. 6 and 18, T. 17 N., R. 52 W., and secs. 12, 14, and 24, T. 17 N., R. 53 W. The former was established by Executive order of May 14, 1874; the latter by Executive order of May 31, 1880. Relinquished for disposal under act of July 5, 1884, by authority of Executive order of November 5, 1894. Surveyed. Total area, 3,835.35. Wood and timber reserve appraised. Action looking to the disposal of post reserve suspended by departmental order of July 11, 1895, pending proposed legislation. Wood and timber reserve offered for sale August 18, 1896, and 120 acres sold. Remainder subject to reoffering.

NEVADA.

Carlin, situated in Elk County, in T. 32 N., R. 52 E. Established by Executive order of November 9, 1874. Relinquished March 2, 1888, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 920 acres. Disposed of under act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 561).

Fort Halleck (post, hay, and timber), situated in Elk County. The post and timber reserves are in Ts. 33 and 34 N., R. 59 E., the hay reserve in Ts. 35 and 36 N., R. 58 E. Established by Executive order of October 4, 1870. Relinquished October 11, 1883, with 26 structures, the value of which is unknown. Surveyed. Area, 10,829.72 acres. Disposed of under the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 561). One of the tracts upon which the buildings are situated, together with buildings thereon, was sold February 2, 1898.

Fort McDermit (post), situated in Humboldt County, in T. 47 N., Rs. 38 and 39 E. Established by Executive order of September 3, 1867. Relinquished July 17, 1889. The War Department reports that in 1879 there were 25 structures in the reserve. Value unknown. Surveyed. Area, 3,921.38 acres. These lands were made subject to homestead entry under the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 561), but a portion thereof has been allotted to Indians under the general allotment act. Buildings and lands on which situated are under the charge of employee of the Indian Office.

Fort McDermit (hay), situated part in Humboldt County, in Ts. 47 and 48 N., R. 38 E., and the remainder in Malheur County, Oreg., in T. 41 N., Rs. 42 and 43 E. It was established by Executive order of September 3, 1867. Relinquished December 1, 1886, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 4,570 acres.

That portion of the reserve lying in Nevada was disposed of under the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 561). That portion in Oregon, about 1,511.73 acres, sold. (*See* Oregon.) A portion of these lands in Nevada has been allotted to Indians.

NEW MEXICO.

Fort Butler, situated in San Miguel County, in Ts. 12 and 13 N., Rs. 27, 28, and 29 E. Established March 22, 1861. Relinquished July 22, 1884, under act of July 5, 1884, without improvements. Area not known, but mostly within private grants. The portion outside of the said grants contains 3,043.48 acres, of which 32.70 acres are reserved for the use of the schools, leaving 3,010.78 acres subject to appraisal and sale.

Fort Craig, situated in Socorro County, in Ts. 7 and 8 S., Rs. 2 and 3 W. Established by Executive order of September 23, 1869. As established, this reservation embraced an area of 24,895 acres, about half of which is within the private claim of Pedro Armendaris, No. 34, which was patented September 17, 1878, said patent containing a clause reserving to the United States title in the buildings of the late fort which were situated within the limits of said claim. On February 9, 1895, this office suggested to the Department of the Interior that when said reservation has been formally turned over to this Department the case should be presented to the Attorney-General for his examination and opinion as to the rights of the United States in the premises.

The reservation was relinquished March 3, 1885, act July 5, 1884, with 22 buildings, which were sold May 1, 1894. The area of the portion of the reservation outside of the Armendaris claim is shown by the official plats of survey to be 12,114.91 acres, of which 479.60 acres are within a school section and reserved under the school grant. The remainder, 11,635.31 acres, is ready for appraisal and sale. The local officers were instructed May 19, 1893, to allow homestead entries for said remainder under the act of July 5, 1884. The provisions of the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491), are applicable to this reservation, which has been appraised for disposal thereunder.

Fort Cummings, situated in Grant County, in T. 21 S., Rs. 7 and 8 W. Estab-

lished by Executive order of April 29, 1870. Enlarged November 9, 1880. Relinquished October 7, 1891, act July 5, 1884, with one old fort, two sets of quarters in a ruinous condition and of no value. Surveyed. Area, 23,150 acres. The local officers were instructed, May 19, 1893, to allow homestead entries under the act of July 5, 1884. The act of February 1, 1894, reserves a spring on the reservation for the use of the public, and grants the Rio Grande, Mexico and Pacific Railroad Company the right to use water from said spring to operate the road, under the directions of the Secretary of the Interior. Appraised in accordance with and subject to disposal under the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491).

Fort McRae, situated in Sierra County, in T. 13 S., R. 3 W. Established by Executive order of May 28, 1869. Relinquished July 22, 1884. Said reservation falls entirely within the patented private-land grant of Armendaris, No. 33.

Fort Marcy, situated in the city of Santa Fe, Santa Fe County. Established by Executive order of August 28, 1868. Relinquished by authority of Executive order of October 7, 1891. Reestablished by Executive order of November 12, 1891. Again relinquished under Executive order of June 15, 1895, for disposal in accordance with the provisions of the act of July 5, 1884. Not surveyed.

Fort Selden, situated in Donna Ana County, in T. 21 S., Rs. 1 E. and 1 W. Established November 28, 1870. Relinquished March 17, 1892, act July 5, 1884. The War Department reports 17 buildings, valued at $9,095.13, transferred with the reservation. The buildings are situated on the NW. ¼ sec. 14, and there is a cemetery on the SW. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 11, T. 21 S., R. 1 W. Surveyed. Area, 9,290.30 acres. The local officers were instructed May 19, 1893, to allow homestead entries under the act of July 5, 1884. The reservation is within the scope of the provisions of the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491), and has been appraised for disposal thereunder. Buildings dismantled.

Fort Stanton, situated in Lincoln County, on the Rio Bonito, the center being about 9 miles from the town of Placita, on the Rio Hondo. Established by Executive order of May 12, 1859. Reduced by the act of May 21, 1872 (17 Stat. L., 139), to a tract not exceeding 16 square miles. Relinquished December 30, 1895, with 38 buildings. These have been appraised, but action looking to the disposal thereof suspended pending proposed legislation. Land not surveyed. Estimated area, 10,240 acres.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Fort Abraham Lincoln, situated in Morton County, in Ts. 137 and 138 N., Rs. 80 and 81 W. Established by Executive order of February 11, 1873. Enlarged December 17, 1875. Relinquished September 10, 1891, for disposal under act of July 5, 1884, or as may be provided by law. The odd-numbered sections of that portion reserved subsequent to May 26, 1873, the date when the maps of the route of definite location of the Northern Pacific Railroad were filed, being within the limits of the land granted to said road, is subject to said grant. Surveyed. Area, 13,027.59 acres. Subject to disposal under act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491), and appraised for that purpose.

The act (sundry civil) of June 11, 1896 (public—No. 213), grants authority to the city of Bismarck to use Sibley Island, which is a part of this reservation, for a public park, upon lease from the Government through the Interior Department. The lands on this island have been reserved from settlement and entry.

Fort Buford (portion), situated in Billings and Williams counties, in T. 155 N., Rs. 100 and 101 W. Established by Executive order of August 18, 1868. Modified by Executive order of January 17, 1898. Relinquished for disposal under act July 5, 1884, by authority of Executive order of July 20, 1891. Unsurveyed.

Fort Buford (remainder), partly in Montana. On Missouri and Yellowstone rivers. Placed under the control of the Interior Department October 25, 1895. Unsurveyed. Estimated area, 568,720 acres. Report of Secretary of War of December 11, 1895, shows 65 buildings on the land. Lands are subject to disposal only under the act of July 5, 1884. Part of buildings sold.

Fort Pembina, situated in Pembina County, and comprises sections 16, 17, 18, and fractional section 15, T. 163 N., R. 51 W. Established by Executive order of October 4, 1870, and relinquished November 27, 1895. Area, 1,899.08 acres. Thirty-six buildings are on the reservation, part of which have been sold.

Fort Rice, situated in Burleigh, Morton, and Emmons counties, in Ts. 134, 135, 136, 137, 138 N., Rs. 78, 79, and 80 W. Established by Executive order of September 2, 1864. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 112,362.87 acres. About 203.76 acres were entered and patented under a former erroneous plat of survey, 13.84 acres embraced are in a pending timber-culture entry, 5,591.71 acres are reserved for the use of schools, and 1,884.96 acres have been entered under the provisions of the act of July 5, 1884. The remainder has

been appraised and is subject to disposal under the provisions of the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491), except such lands as may be selected by the State of North Dakota under the act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 939), which allows the State to select lands in this reservation within one year from the date of the act in part or entire satisfaction of the grant to the State made by the act of February 22, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 681).

Fort Stevenson, situated in Stevens, McLean, and Mercer counties, in T. 147 N., Rs. 84, 85, 86, and 87 W., and T. 148 N., R. 85 W. Established by Executive order of June 30, 1868. Transferred to control of Interior Department for Indian school purposes August 7, 1883. Relinquished for disposal under the act of July 5, 1884, by authority of Executive order of February 12, 1895. Unsurveyed.

OKLAHOMA.

Council Grove, in Oklahoma County. The reservation embraces the SW. ¼ sec. 15, S. ½ secs. 16 and 17, SE. ¼ sec. 18, E. ½ sec. 19, all of secs. 20, 21, 28, and 29, W. ½ secs. 22 and 27, E. ½ sec. 30, the NE. ¼ sec. 31, the N. ½ secs. 32 and 33, and the NW. ¼ sec. 34, T. 12 N., R. 4 W. Established by Executive order of December 26, 1885. Relinquished for disposal under act of July 5, 1884, by authority of Executive order of January 14, 1895. Surveyed. Area, 5,760 acres. Appraised and 1,000 acres sold August 11, 1896. Remainder subject to reoffering.

Oklahoma Station, situated in Oklahoma County. Established by Executive order of April 9, 1889. Relinquished September 28, 1892, for disposal under the act of July 5, 1884, or as may be otherwise provided by law. Surveyed Area, 160 acres, being the SW. ¼ sec. 34, T. 12 N., R. 3 W. The act of August 8, 1894, grants this reservation to the city of Oklahoma for school purposes.

Fort Supply, situated in Woodward County. Embraces all of T. 24 N., R. 22 W., the S. ½ of T. 25 N., R. 22 W., and the SW. ¼ of T. 25 N., R. 21 W. Established by Executive order of April 18, 1882. Enlarged by Executive order of January 17, 1883. Relinquished, with improvements, for disposal under act of July 5, 1884, by authority of Executive order of November 5, 1894. Surveyed. Area, 39,356.63 acres.

Departmental order of May 4, 1895, directs that in view of proposed legislation no action be taken looking to the disposal of this reservation. Said order vacated by order of October 29, 1897, which directed that disposal of be proceeded with.

OREGON.

Fort Klamath (post and hay reserves), situated in Klamath County, in T. 33 S., R. 7½ E. Established April 6, 1869. Relinquished May 4, 1886. The greater part of the post reserve is within the Klamath Indian Reservation and reverts to said Indians. The buildings on said lands were, by order of the Department, on September 14, 1891, turned over to the Indian Bureau for disposal for the benefit of the Indians.

About 120 acres of the hay reserve are in the said Indian reservation and revert to the Indians.

The act of March 31, 1896 (29 Stat., 84), opens to the operation of the homestead law all lands in the hay reserve not included in the Indian reservation, the disposal, however, to be made in tracts not exceeding 80 acres to any one bona fide settler. Hay reserve under contract for survey.

Fort McDermit (military hay reservation—portion in Humboldt County, Nev.), situated in Malheur County. Established by Executive order of September 3, 1867. Relinquished without improvements December 1, 1886, for disposal under act of July 5, 1884. By act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 561), the agricultural lands in this reservation lying within the State of Nevada were made subject to disposal for homestead entries only. The area of said portion lying in Oregon is 1,511.75 acres, and said portion was sold at public outcry on March 2, 1898.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Fort Randall (part east of the Missouri River), situated in Charles Mix County, in Ts. 96 and 97 N., Rs. 66, 67, and 68 W. Established June 14, 1860. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Disposed of under the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 646).

Fort Randall (part west of Missouri River—*see also* Nebraska), situated in Gregory County. Established by Executive order of June 14, 1860. Relinquished October 20, 1893, with 50 buildings. Surveyed. Area, 64,479.05 acres. The State of South Dakota having refused to make selections under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 593), the lands in this portion of the reservation have

been appraised and are held subject to disposal under the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat., 491).

Fort Sisseton, formerly Fort Wadsworth, situated in Marshall County, in Ts. 124, 125, 126, and 127 N., Rs. 55 and 56 W. Established by Executive orders of October 14, 1867, and February 7, 1871. Relinquished April 22, 1889, with improvements. The reservation and buildings were granted to the State by the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 646). Surveyed area, 79,400 acres.

Fort Sully, situated in Sully and Hughes counties, in T. 112 N., R. 80 W., T. 113 N., Rs. 80 and 81 W., and T. 114 N., R. 81 W. Established by Executive order of December 10, 1869. Modified by Executive order of January 17, 1877. Relinquished for disposal under act of July 5, 1884, by authority of Executive order of November 5, 1894. Under contract for survey.

The act of May 28, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 189), provides that the lands in this reservation may be selected by the State, within one year after its passage or after the approval of the survey, as part of the lands granted to the State under the act of admission, and for indemnity school lands: provided, that the State shall have a preference right over any person or corporation in selecting said lands for a period of 60 days after they become subject to selection; and provided further, that such preference right shall not accrue as against bona fide settlers at the date of the act.

TEXAS.

Block 108, located in the city of Houston, Tex. Area, 1.35 acres. Relinquished January 16, 1891, for disposal under act of July 5, 1884. Act of March 1, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 781), provides, however, that said lot shall be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Fort Elliott, situated in Wheeler County. Date of establishment does not appear. Relinquished October 2, 1890, with 38 buildings, valued at $32,320. Surveyed by the State of Texas. Area, 2,560 acres.

Fort Hancock, situated in El Paso County, on the Rio Grande, 54 miles southwest of El Paso. War Department on October 8, 1895, reported that the property was acquired by purchases made April 14 and August 31, 1883. Relinquished October 25, 1895, with 38 buildings. Area, 469.2 acres. Not surveyed by the Land Department.

UTAH.

Fort Cameron, formerly Beaver Canyon, in T. 29 S., R. 7 W. Established May 12, 1873. Enlarged by President's orders of April 13, 1877, and November 10, 1879. Relinquished July 2, 1885, under act of July 5, 1884. No improvements. Surveyed. Area, 22,820.74 acres. Subject to disposal under act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491).

Fort Douglass. Established September 3, 1867. A portion of, comprising 151.81 acres, disposed of under act of January 21, 1885, authorizing its relinquishment.

Fort Crittenden, formerly Camp Floyd, in Ts. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 S., R. 2 W., and Ts. 5, 6, 7, and 8 S., R. 3 W. Established July 14, 1859. Relinquished July 22, 1884, for disposal under act of July 5, 1884. Area, 173,664.68 acres. No improvements. Surveyed. Local officers instructed December 12, 1892, to allow homestead entries under act of July 5, 1884. Subject to disposal under the provisions of the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491).

Rush Lake Valley, in Ts. 4 and 5 S., R. 5 W. Established February 4, 1855. Relinquished July 22, 1884. Area, 5,131.47 acres. No improvements. Surveyed. Local officers instructed November 7, 1893, to allow homestead entries under act of July 5, 1884. Subject to disposal under the provisions of the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491).

Fort Thornburg (post, wood, and timber) in T. 3 S., R. 20 E., and T. 4 S., R. 21 E. Established by Executive order May 12, 1883. Relinquished July 22, 1884, act July 5, 1884. Offer of $500 for improvements referred to Interior Department. Under contract for survey. Estimated area, 21,851 acres. Subject to disposal under the provisions of the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491).

WASHINGTON.

Fort Walla Walla, in Ts. 7 and 8 N., R. 35 E., and T. 7 N., R. 36 E., was established by Executive order May 22, 1859, and originally consisted of three tracts, post, hay, and timber reserves, containing about 640 acres each. On October 7, 1869, the War Department relinquished the hay and wood reserve. The act of April 29, 1872, provided for disposal of the N. ½ sec. 26, T. 8 N., R. 35 E., to John C.

Smith. Act of June 8, 1872 (17 Stat. L., 336), provided for sale of Fort Walla Walla, and subdivision into 40-acre tracts, or town lots.

On July 16, 1872, the Secretary of War transferred the post reserve to Interior Department for disposal in accordance with the acts of Congress approved February 24, 1871, but on July 17, 1873, asked for suspension of steps looking to the disposal thereof. On August 2, 1873, the War Department resumed occupancy, and on August 7, 1873, the Secretary of the Interior consented to a postponement of the sale. On October 26, 1875, all the timber and part of the hay reserve, viz, the N. ½ sec. 26, granted to Smith by act of April 29, 1872, were again transferred by the War Department to the Interior. On May 3, 1880, the remainder of the hay reserve and lot 5, sec. 25, T. 7 N., R. 35 E., and lots 7, 8, and 9, sec. 30, T. 7 N., R. 36 E., embraced in the post reserve, were relinquished by the War Department.

The act of March 22, 1876 (19 Stat. L., 417), granted the timber reserve to the widow and heirs of James Sinclair.

On June 13, 1881, an appraisal of the lots was made, but the same was not approved. A reappraisement was made October 10, 1888, and was transmitted to the Interior Department June 15, 1889. Area, 539.31 acres; value, $8,550.78. On February 23, 1892, this office made a report on Senate bill No. 1140 for the relief of John C. Smith and others, which failed to become a law. On May 20, 1892, the register and receiver reported favorably on the appraisal, and on June 10, 1892, reported that the records of the local office do not show the compliance of John C. Smith with the requirements of act of April 29, 1872. Said reports of May 20 and June 10, 1892, were transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior on July 9, 1892, with a recommendation that the sale of these lands be postponed pending action on the Senate bill above mentioned.

Fort Colville (post and wood reserves), situated in Stevens County, in Ts. 35 and 36 N., R. 39 E. Established by Executive order of January 27, 1871. Relinquished February 26, 1887, with quarters for 5 officers and 4 companies, 1 hospital, and 2 storehouses. Value unknown. Surveyed. Area, 1,045.41 acres. Four hundred and thirty-two and thirty-five one-hundredths acres sold at public outcry February 9, 1898. Residue subject to reoffering.

Fort Steilacoom, situated in Pierce County, in Ts. 19 and 20 N., R. 2 E. Established April 18, 1861. Relinquished July 22, 1884, with improvements, which were donated to "Washington Territory" prior to the transfer. Surveyed. Original area, 289 acres, all of which has been disposed of except 112.48 acres, which were offered for sale February 1, 1898, but were not sold for want of bidders.

Reservation on the west side of narrows of Puget Sound, at south side of entrance to Gig Harbor, in Pierce County, embracing the E. ½ NE. ¼ and E. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 7, the NW. ¼ NW. ¼, S. ½ NW. ¼, SW. ¼, and lots 2, 3, 4, and 5, sec. 8, T. 21 N., R. 2 E. Established by Executive order of September 22, 1866. Relinquished for disposal under act of July 5, 1884, by authority of Executive order of October 18, 1894. Surveyed. Area, 582.10 acres.

Reservation on the west side of narrows of Puget Sound, in Pierce County, embracing lots 3 and 4, SW. ¼ SE. ¼, and SW. ¼ sec. 21, lots 1, 2, and 3, W. ½ NE. ¼, NW ¼, and NE. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 28, T. 21 N., R. 2 E. Established by Executive order of September 22, 1866. Relinquished for disposal under act of July 5, 1884, by authority of Executive order of October 18, 1894. Surveyed. Area, 637.20 acres.

Reservation on the west side of narrows of Puget Sound, south of Point Evans, in Pierce County, and described as S. ½ and fractional S. ½ of N. ½ sec. 32, lot 3 and part lot 2, sec. 33; lots 4, 5, part of lot 3, and NE. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 31, T. 21 N., R. 2 E.; lots 1 and 2, sec. 5, and lot 3, sec. 6, T. 20 N., R. 2 E. Established by Executive order of September 22, 1866. Relinquished for disposal under act of July 5, 1884, by authority of Executive order of October 18, 1894. Surveyed, but further action necessary to define northern boundary, which crosses subdivisions, so that the portions of such subdivisions within the reservation may be indicated on the township plat. Estimated area, 635 acres.

Reservation on the north side of Gig Harbor, at narrows of Puget Sound, in Pierce County, embracing lots 1, 2, 3, and NW. ¼ NW. ¼ sec. 4; lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, NE. ¼ and NE. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 5; lot 1, sec. 8, T. 21 N., R. 2 E.; SE. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 32, and lot 4 and SW. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 33, T. 22 N., R. 2 E. Established by Executive order of June 9, 1868. Relinquished for disposal under the act of July 5, 1884, by authority of Executive order of October 18, 1894. Surveyed. Area, 633.33 acres.

Sucia Island, situated, approximately, in T. 38 N., R. 2 W. Executive order of March 4, 1896, reserved the island for military purposes, except part needed for light-house. Executive order of December 12, 1896, transferred that part of the military reservation embraced in mineral application No. 97 of Simon P. Randolph (mineral survey No. 314) to this Department for disposal under act of July 5, 1884. (*See* 23 L. D., 516.)

WYOMING.

Fort Bridger, remainder, situated in Uinta County, in Ts. 15 and 16 N., R. 115 W. Relocated by authority of the act of February 24, 1871 (16 Stat. L., 430). Relinquished October 2, 1890, with 51 buildings, valued at $27,735. Surveyed. Area, 10,941.06 acres. The buildings and lands have been appraised, and the buildings were sold at public sale September 14, 1892. Subject to disposal under the act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 491).

Fort Bridger, coal reserve, situated in Uinta County, comprising lots 9, 10, 11, sec. 35, T. 14 N., R. 119 W. Established April 6, 1859. Relinquished July 22, 1885, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 99.17 acres. Ready for appraisal.

Fort Fetterman, hay reserve, situated in Albany County, in Ts. 32, 33, and 34 N., Rs. 75, 76, and 77 W. Established by Executive order of August 29, 1872. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 2,620.91 acres, of which 12.59 acres have been disposed of under the coal-land laws; 182.84 acres have been entered under the provisions of the act of July 5, 1884, and 4.12 acres are reserved for the use of schools. The remainder was made subject to disposal under the homestead laws by the act of December 22, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 408).

Fort Fetterman, post reserve, situated in Albany County, in Ts. 32 and 33 N., Rs. 71, 72, and 73 W. Established June 28, 1869. Relinquished July 22, 1884. Surveyed. Area, 36,495.65 acres. Disposed of under the act of July 10, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 227).

Fort Fetterman, new wood reserve, situated in Albany County, in Ts. 28 and 29 N., R. 71 W. Established February 9, 1877. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 1,262.76 acres. Made subject to disposal under the homestead laws by the act of December 22, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 408).

Fort Fetterman, old wood reserve, situated in Albany County, in T. 32 N., Rs. 74 and 75 W. Established August 29, 1872. Relinquished July 22, 1884, without improvements. Surveyed. Area, 4,685.39 acres. Made subject to disposal under the homestead law by the act of December 22, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 408).

Fort Fred Steele, post reserve, situated in Carbon County, in Ts. 20 and 21 N., Rs. 84 and 85 W. Established June 28, 1869. Relinquished August 9, 1886, with 34 buildings. Surveyed. Area, 22,269.65 acres. The land, except the cemetery lot, is subject to disposal under the act of July 10, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 227). The buildings have been appraised and were sold June 7, 1892, except five, and the amount realized is $1,316.50. The remaining buildings were sold February 25, 1893, for $127.10.

Fort Fred Steele, wood reserve, situated in Carbon County, in Ts. 16 and 17 N., Rs. 80 and 81 W. Established November 9, 1880. Relinquished August 9, 1886, without improvements. Partially surveyed. Surveyed portion, 1,283.64 acres, ready for appraisal.

Fort McKinney (portion), situated in Johnson County, in Ts. 50 and 51 N., R. 82 W. Established July 2, 1879; enlarged February 2, 1880. By Executive order of January 9, 1889, the eastern boundary of said reservation was withdrawn one-fourth mile westward. Surveyed. Area, 680.30 acres, of which 357.56 acres have been granted to the city of Buffalo, Wyo., by the act of June 17, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 158). The remainder is ready for appraisal.

Fort McKinney (remainder), situated in Johnson County, in Ts. 50 and 51 N., Rs. 82, 83, and 84 W. Established by Executive order of July 2, 1879. Enlarged by Executive order of February 2, 1880. Relinquished, with improvements, for disposal under act of July 5, 1884, by authority of Executive order of November 5, 1894. Under contract for survey.

By the act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 938), not to exceed two sections of land, including buildings, in this reservation are granted to the State of Wyoming, the lands to be selected by the governor.

Depot McKinney, situated in Johnson County, in secs. 8, 9, 16, and 17, T. 44 N., R. 78 W. Established by Executive order of July 2, 1879. Relinquished for disposal under the act of July 5, 1884, by authority of Executive order of December 5, 1894. Unsurveyed.

Fort Laramie, post, situated in Laramie County, in Ts. 25 and 26 N., Rs. 64 and 65 W. Established June 28, 1869. Relinquished May 28, 1890, with one set of quarters, two wagon bridges, one footbridge, and flagstaff. Value unknown. Surveyed. Area, 33,415.24 acres. Lands to be disposed of under the act of July 10, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 227). The buildings have not been appraised. The act of June 14, 1894, donates to the county of Laramie, for the use of the public and the military authorities of the United States, the bridges on said reservation, and reserves from sale and entry the grounds upon which said bridges are located and sufficient land for their protection and for approaches thereto.

Fort Laramie (wood and timber reserve), situated in Albany County, in Ts. 24 and 25 N., Rs. 70 and 71 W. Established by Executive order of February 9, 1881. Placed under control of this Department by Executive order October 29, 1897. Not surveyed. Estimated area, 39,680 acres.

Fort Sanders, situated in Albany County, in Ts. 14 and 15 N., Rs. 73 and 74 W. Established January 7, 1867. Relinquished September 6, 1884, without improvements. Act of May 28, 1888 (25 Stat. L., 158), grants 640 acres to the State for the establishment of a fish hatchery. Surveyed. Area, 19,428.03 acres Disposed of by the act of July 10, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 227).

DISTRICT LAND OFFICES.

CHANGE OF BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE HELENA AND FLATHEAD DISTRICTS—DISCONTINUANCE OF THE GRAYLING, MICH., OFFICE, AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS AND BUSINESS TO THE MARQUETTE OFFICE—LIST OF OFFICES EXISTING JULY 1, 1898.

No. 983.—Notice of the change of boundary line between the Helena and the Flathead land districts, in the State of Montana.

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by Executive order dated January 10, 1898, has, in accordance with the provisions of section 2253 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, directed that the existing limits of the Helena land district and of the Flathead land district in the State of Montana be changed and reestablished by the transfer from the Helena land district to the Flathead land district of all that portion of the State of Montana bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northeast corner of T. 27 N., R. 15 W.; thence east to the northeast corner of T. 27 N., R. 11 W.; thence in a northerly direction to the point of intersection of a line run due south from the summit of Heart Butte with the main channel of Birch Creek; thence, along the line established as the eastern boundary of the Blackfeet cession, to the intersection of said established eastern line of the Blackfeet ceded lands with the range line between Rs. 14 and 15 W. of Montana principal meridian, when projected.

Notice will be given by the officers of the Flathead land district by posting of notice in their office at Kalispell, of this change of boundary between said land districts, and that all of the Blackfeet ceded lands will be subject to location and entry, under the mineral laws of the United States only, immediately upon the receipt at their office of the approved plats of survey of said lands.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 13th day of January, A. D. 1898.

By the President:

BINGER HERMANN,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

No. 984.—Notice of the discontinuance of the United States land office at Grayling, in the State of Michigan, and the transfer of its records and business to the land office at Marquette, Mich.

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by Executive order dated the 29th day of April, 1898, has, pursuant to the provisions of sections 2250 and 2252 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, directed that the land office for the disposal of the public lands now located at Grayling, in the State of Michigan, be discontinued, and the records and business thereof transferred to and consolidated with the land office now located at Marquette in said State.

Further notice of the precise time when this order will be carried into effect will be given by the register and receiver at Grayling, by publication.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 10th day of May, A. D. 1898.

By the President:

BINGER HERMANN,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

List of United States district land offices, June 30, 1898.

Name of office	State or Territory.	Date of act or Executive order authorizing the establishment.	Date of opening. *a*
Huntsville	Alabama	Mar. 3, 1807	July 27, 1810
Montgomery	do	July 10, 1832	*b* Jan. 1, 1834
Circle	Alaska	June 8, 1898	Not opened.
Nulato (Yukon district)	do	do	do
Sitka	do	May 17, 1884	Feb. 1, 1885
Prescott	Arizona	Nov. 3, 1868	Oct. 1, 1870
Tucson	do	Apr. 22, 1881	July 1, 1881
Camden	Arkansas	Jan. 10, 1871	Mar. 20, 1871
Dardanelle	do	July 14, 1870	May 31, 1871
Harrison	do	do	Feb. 27, 1871
Little Rock	do	Feb. 17, 1818	Sept. 1, 1821
Humboldt (Eureka post-office)	California	Mar. 29, 1858	July 24, 1858
Independence	do	Apr. 22, 1886	Mar. 22, 1887
Los Angeles	do	June 12, 1869	Sept. 22, 1869
Marysville	do	Mar. 3, 1853	Apr. 27, 1858
Redding	do	May 13, 1890	July 15, 1890
Sacramento	do	July 26, 1866	Nov. 12, 1867
San Francisco	do	Jan. 16, 1857	Nov. 3, 1857
Stockton	do	Mar. 29, 1858	July 1, 1858
Susanville	do	Feb. 10, 1871	Mar. 2, 1871
Visalia	do	Mar. 29, 1858	July 10, 1858
Akron	Colorado	Feb. 6, 1890	Aug. 1, 1890
Del Norte	do	June 20, 1874	Mar. 22, 1875
Denver	do	June 4, 1864	Aug. 15, 1864
Durango	do	Apr. 20, 1882	Oct. 2, 1882
Glenwood Springs	do	July 3, 1884	Nov. 10, 1884
Gunnison	do	Oct. 20, 1882	Apr. 2, 1883
Hugo	do	Feb. 6, 1890	Sept. 7, 1890
Lamar	do	Aug. 4, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887
Leadville	do	Apr. 5, 1879	July 1, 1879
Montrose	do	Jan. 4, 1888	Sept. 1, 1888
Pueblo	do	May 27, 1870	Jan. 16, 1871
Sterling	do	Feb. 6, 1890	Aug. 1, 1890
Gainesville	Florida	June 8, 1872	Apr. 30, 1873
Blackfoot	Idaho	Sept. 3, 1886	Nov. 16, 1886
Boise	do	July 26, 1866	Jan. 13, 1868
Cœur d'Alene	do	July 14, 1884	Dec. 21, 1885
Hailey	do	Jan. 24, 1883	July 16, 1883
Lewiston	do	July 26, 1866	Sept. 26, 1871
Des Moines	Iowa	Aug. 2, 1852	Jan. 28, 1853
Colby	Kansas	Dec. 20, 1893	Feb. 5, 1894
Dodge City	do	do	Feb. 3, 1894
Topeka	do	July 24, 1861	Sept. 10, 1861
Wakeeney	do	July 8, 1879	Oct. 20, 1879
Natchitoches	Louisiana	July 7, 1838	Oct. 12, 1838
New Orleans	do	Mar. 3, 1811	*b* Jan. 1, 1812
Marquette	Michigan	Mar. 19, 1857	July 14, 1857
Crookston	Minnesota	Apr. 29, 1878	May 5, 1879
Duluth	do	Mar. 27, 1862	Jan. 15, 1863
Marshall	do	Feb. 21, 1889	Mar. 1, 1889
St. Cloud	do	Feb 23, 1858	Apr. 29, 1858
Jackson	Mississippi	June 23, 1836	July 25, 1836
Boonville	Missouri	May 18, 1857	Aug. 1, 1857
Ironton	do	May 20, 1861	July 8, 1861
Springfield	do	June 26, 1834	Oct. 4, 1838
Bozeman	Montana	June 20, 1874	Oct. 5, 1874
Helena	do	Mar. 2, 1867	Apr. 27, 1867
Kalispell (Flathead district)	do	Mar. 2, 1897	July 1, 1897
Lewistown (Judith district)	do	Apr. 1, 1890	Nov. 26, 1890
Miles City	do	Apr. 30, 1890	Oct. 19, 1890
Missoula	do	Apr. 1, 1890	Apr. 20, 1891
Alliance	Nebraska	Apr. 16, 1890	July 1, 1890
Brokenbow	do	do	July 7, 1890
Lincoln	do	July 7, 1868	Sept. 7, 1868
McCook	do	June 19, 1882	June 15, 1883
North Platte	do	Apr. 22, 1872	Apr. 11, 1873
O'Neill	do	Apr. 7, 1888	July 16, 1888
Sidney	do	May 3, 1886	July 2, 1887
Valentine	do	June 19, 1882	July 7, 1883
Carson City	Nevada	July 2, 1862	Mar. 1, 1864
Clayton	New Mexico	Dec. 18, 1888	Aug. 12, 1889
Las Cruces	do	Mar. 10, 1883	May 1, 1883
Roswell	do	Mar. 1, 1889	Dec. 9, 1889
Santa Fe	do	May 24, 1858	Nov. 24, 1858
Bismarck	North Dakota	Apr. 24, 1874	Oct. 12, 1874
Devils Lake	do	Mar. 3, 1883	Aug 24, 1883

a Where date of opening is not known date of first entry made at the office is given. *b* About.

List of United States district land offices, June 30, 1898—Continued.

Name of office.	State or Territory.	Date of act or Executive order authorizing the establishment.	Date of opening.a
Fargo	North Dakota	Dec. 29, 1873	Sept. 1, 1874
Grand Forks	do	Jan. 21, 1880	Apr. 20, 1880
Minot	do	Sept. 26, 1890	Oct. 1, 1891
Alva	Oklahoma	Aug. 25, 1893	Sept. 16, 1893
Enid	do	do	Do.
Guthrie	do	Mar. 3, 1889	Apr. 22, 1889
Kingfisher	do	do	Apr. 23, 1889
Mangum	do	Jan. 18, 1897	June 24, 1897
Oklahoma	do	May 2, 1890	Sept. 1, 1890
Perry	do	Aug. 25, 1893	Sept. 16, 1893
Woodward	do	do	Do.
Lagrande	Oregon	July 3, 1886	Nov. 15, 1867
Lakeview	do	June 6, 1877	Aug. 6, 1877
Oregon City	do	Aug 24, 1854	Jan. 1, 1855
Burns	do	June 1, 1889	Sept. 2, 1889
Roseburg	do	Sept. 15, 1859	Jan. 3, 1860
The Dalles	do	Jan. 11, 1875	June 1, 1875
Aberdeen	South Dakota	Mar. 23, 1882	Oct. 2, 1882
Chamberlain	do	Feb. 10, 1890	Apr 3, 1890
Huron	do	Mar. 23, 1882	Oct. 9, 1882
Mitchell	do	July 14, 1880	Jan. 3, 1882
Pierre	do	Feb. 10, 1890	May 12, 1890
Rapid City	do	Dec. 13, 1888	Jan. 15, 1889
Watertown	do	Apr 5, 1879	May 1, 1880
Salt Lake City	Utah	July 16, 1868	Nov. 1, 1868
North Yakima	Washington	Apr. 11, 1885	Apr. 24, 1885
Olympia	do	May 16, 1890	Oct. 1, 1890
Seattle	do	June 27, 1887	Dec. 3, 1887
Spokane	do	June 23, 1883	Oct. 1, 1883
Vancouver	do	May 16, 1860	July 3, 1861
Walla Walla	do	Mar. 3, 1871	July 17, 1871
Waterville	do	May 16, 1890	Nov. 6, 1890
Ashland	Wisconsin	Sept. 28, 1886	Nov. 13, 1886
Eau Claire	do	Mar. 3, 1857	July 1, 1857
Wausau	do	June 19, 1872	Aug. 19, 1872
Buffalo	Wyoming	Mar 3, 1887	May 1, 1888
Cheyenne	do	Feb. 5, 1870	Aug. 10, 1870
Douglas	do	Apr. 23, 1890	Nov. 1, 1890
Evanston	do	Aug. 9, 1876	Aug. 13, 1877
Lander	do	Apr. 23, 1890	Nov. 8, 1890
Sundance	do	Apr. 3, 1890	Oct. 27, 1890

a Where date of opening is not known date of first entry made at the office is given.

NOTE.—By act of July 31, 1876, the land offices in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were abolished; and by act of March 3, 1877, the vacant tracts of public land in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are made subject to entry and location at the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

VACANT PUBLIC LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following tables are based on reports furnished by the district land offices and are arranged to show, by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, the area of unappropriated and unreserved public lands, surveyed and unsurveyed; the area of lands reserved; the area of lands appropriated, and the total area of each county, or part of county, in the respective land districts; to which is added a brief description of the character of the vacant lands.

The areas in the column of reserved lands include all lands reserved for any purpose whatsoever which may be eventually restored to the public domain, and those in the column of appropriated lands include all lands embraced in selections, filings, and entries, perfected and unperfected, and also the area of lands granted for school purposes.

The quantity of appropriated lands does not show an increase over the quantity reported for the preceding year to the extent of the lands entered during the fiscal year covered by this report, because the areas

embraced in entries, filings, or selections which have been canceled for any reason decreases the quantity of appropriated lands. If the area relieved from appropriation by cancellation of entries, filings, or selections should exceed the area entered, selected, or filed upon, there would be a decrease in the area of appropriated lands and a corresponding increase in the area of vacant lands.

While the figures contained in the tables may not be absolutely correct, owing to liability to error in a work of such magnitude and to the necessity of making estimates of unsurveyed lands, it is believed that they are a close approximation of the actual areas. The statement is intended to inform correspondents and the general public as to whether there is much, little, or no public land in the several land States and Territories and the land districts therein, and in particular counties or localities.

It will be borne in mind that the greater portion of the vacant land is in the timbered regions of the Southern States, the lake region, the Pacific coast, and the mountainous and arid regions of the far West, and that the portion of lands cultivable without clearing or irrigation is comparatively small. It is a reasonable conclusion, however, that the vast bodies of arid lands will in time be reclaimed by irrigation as the result of the efforts of the Government to construct storage basins and ditches for the purpose, seconded, as undoubtedly it will be, by private enterprise.

In naming the land districts in the following statement the names of the present offices are adopted as the names of the districts, for the reason that districts are thus named and known by settlers, and because it would be inconvenient to give the statutory names of the different districts created by Congress in addition to the names of the offices.

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and also counties where practicable, showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1898, the area reserved, the area appropriated, and the total area of each county (excluding water areas), together with a brief description of the character of the unappropriated and unreserved land.

ALABAMA.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Huntsville	Blount	2,458		2,458		478,542	481,000	Mountainous.
	Calhoun	240		240		9,760	10,000	Hilly, diversity of soil.
	Cherokee	2,709		2,709		355,291	358,000	Mountainous.
	Colbert	3,364		3,364		370,636	374,000	Do.
	Cullman	642		642		388,358	389,000	Do.
	Dekalb	2,078		2,078		508,922	511,000	Do.
	Etowah	200		200		336,400	336,600	Do.
	Fayette	11,125		11,125		117,875	129,000	Do.
	Franklin	16,390		16,390		372,610	389,000	Do.
	Jackson	24,388		24,388		701,612	726,000	Do.
	Jefferson	402		402		43,598	44,000	Do.
	Lamar	2,811		2,811		174,189	177,000	Do.
	Lauderdale	18,318		18,318		431,682	450,000	Barren.
	Lawrence	31,180		31,180		463,820	495,000	Mountainous.
	Limestone	1,723		1,723		379,277	381,000	Barren.
	Madison	16,809		16,809		503,191	520,000	Do.
	Marion	36,847		36,847		434,153	471,000	Mountainous.
	Marshall	6,824		6,824		364,176	371,000	Do.
	Morgan	3,146		3,146		391,854	395,000	Do.
	St. Clair	561		561		161,439	162,000	Do.
	Walker	10,140		10,140		308,860	319,000	Do.
	Winston	68,438		68,438		334,562	403,000	Do.
	Total	260,793		260,793		7,630,807	7,891,600	
Montgomery	Autauga	200		200		386,800	387,000	Pine lands, hilly.
	Baldwin	56,040		56,040		929,960	986,000	Marshy pine lands.
	Barbour	320		320		582,680	583,000	Agricultural lands, hilly.
	Bibb	1,900		1,900	880	397,220	400,000	Mountainous.
	Bullock	120		120		376,880	377,000	Pine lands, sandy soil.
	Butler	680		680		503,320	504,000	Pine lands, hilly, sandy.
	Calhoun	1,800		1,800	1,440	392,760	396,000	Hilly, diversity of soil.
	Chambers					374,000	374,000	No vacant public land.
	Chilton	3,240		3,240		464,760	468,000	Pine lands, sandy.
	Choctaw	29,040		29,040		553,960	583,000	Timbered, sandy soil.
	Clarke	7,440		7,440		768,560	776,000	Pine and agricultural.

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, a d counties where practicable, showing area of land unappropriated, etc.—Cont'd.

ALABAMA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Montgomery—Continued.	Clay	5,160		5,160		400,840	406,000	Hilly and broken, mountainous.
	Cleburne	12,440		12,440		345,560	358,000	Do.
	Coffee	760		760		429,240	430,000	Timbered, level, sandy.
	Conecuh	160		160		515,840	516,000	Oak, hickory, pine lands, sandy loam.
	Coosa	11,680		11,680		404,320	416,000	Uneven, sandy soil.
	Covington	11,560		11,560		653,440	665,000	Level, sandy.
	Crenshaw	920		920		387,080	388,000	Hilly, sandy.
	Dale	1,200		1,200		404,800	406,000	Pine lands, level, sandy.
	Dallas					622,000	622,000	No vacant public land.
	Elmore	200		200		393,800	394,000	Pine lands, varied soil.
	Escambia	6,120		6,120		605,880	612,000	Pine lands, light, sandy.
	Etowah					400	400	No vacant public land.
	Fayette	6,160		6,160	16,560	256,280	279,000	Mountainous, hilly.
	Geneva	2,120		2,120		415,880	418,000	Pine lands, light, sandy.
	Greene	400		400		407,600	408,000	
	Hale	600		600		407,400	408,000	Hilly, broken, sandy.
	Henry	1,680		1,680		617,320	619,000	Broken, sandy soil.
	Jefferson	7,320		7,320	560	659,120	667,000	Rocky and mountainous.
	Lamar	600		600		201,400	202,000	Hilly, red loam.
	Lee					405,000	405,000	No vacant public land.
	Lowndes					458,000	458,000	Do.
	Macon	200		200		380,800	381,000	Hilly, sandy soil.
	Marengo	2,040		2,040		607,960	610,000	Pine lands, level, sandy.
	Mobile	26,560		26,560		776,440	803,000	Flat, sandy, part marshy.
	Monroe	4,960		4,960		669,040	674,000	Broken, hilly, sandy.
	Montgomery					510,000	510,000	No vacant public land.
	Perry	840		840		479,160	480,000	Hilly pine lands.
	Pickens	3,840		3,840		554,160	558,000	Pine lands, hilly, sandy.
	Pike	440		440		445,560	446,000	Hilly, broken, sandy soil.
	Randolph	1,680		1,680		366,320	368,000	Mountainous, hilly, rocky.
	Russell	280		280		411,720	412,000	Pine lands, undulating.
	St. Clair	2,560		2,560	200	251,240	254,000	Mountainous, hilly; varied soil.
	Shelby	6,480		6,480	640	507,880	515,000	Hilly, rough; varied soil.
	Sumter	760		760		577,240	578,000	Undulating; soil sandy and red.
	Talladega	5,200		5,200		463,800	469,000	Mountainous, hilly; varied soil.
	Tallapoosa	1,200		1,200		484,800	486,000	Hilly; red and gray sandy soil.
	Tuscaloosa	5,400		5,400	54,920	797,680	858,000	Hilly, broken; diversified soil.

	Walker	600		600	11,040	178,360	190,000	Do.
	Washington	27,680		27,680		651,320	679,000	Pine lands, rolling.
	Wilcox	1,000		1,000		583,000	584,000	Uneven pine lands, sandy.
	Total	261,580		261,580	86,240	24,418,580	24,766,400	
	Total in Alabama	522,373		522,373	86,240	32,049,387	32,658,000	

ARIZONA.

Prescott	Apache	1,424,269	788,877	2,213,146	3,849,399	1,220,455	6,923,000	Mountainous, arid; grazing and timber lands.
	Coconino	1,231,634	9,280,220	10,511,854	2,023,748	694,398	13,230,000	Do.
	Gila	41,513	1,295,600	1,337,113	378,127	2,760	1,718,000	Arid and broken.
	Maricopa	154,013	1,217,732	1,371,745	40	3,215	1,375,000	Arid, grazing, broken.
	Mohave	984,099	5,725,054	6,709,153	383,990	42,857	7,136,000	Do.
	Navajo	1,408,585	788,000	2,196,385	3,103,320	1,010,295	6,310,000	Do.
	Yavapai	831,634	3,897,968	4,729,602	35,550	491,848	5,257,000	Do.
	Yuma		1,193,900	1,193,900	201,600		1,395,500	Do.
	Total	6,075,547	24,187,351	30,262,898	9,615,774	3,465,828	43,344,500	
Tucson	Apache	21,206	18,009	39,215	204,980	2,805	247,000	Mountainous.
	Cochise	1,352,789	2,239,445	3,592,234	135,077	254,689	3,982,000	Mountainous and grazing lands.
	Gila	41,971	391,930	433,901	745,807	31,792	1,211,500	Do.
	Graham	785,044	2,017,084	2,802,128	1,090,000	245,872	4,138,000	Mountainous, grazing, and arid lands.
	Maricopa	1,144,294	2,682,686	3,826,980	193,000	659,020	4,679,000	Arid and grazing land.
	Navajo				70,000		70,000	No vacant public land.
	Pima	1,080,982	4,985,992	6,066,974	197,414	449,612	6,714,000	Mountainous, arid, and grazing lands.
	Pinal	811,302	2,046,315	2,857,617	375,970	240,913	3,474,500	Arid and grazing lands.
	Yuma	617,685	3,869,391	4,487,076	110,000	334,924	4,932,000	Arid, grazing and mountainous lands.
	Total	5,855,273	18,250,852	24,106,125	3,122,248	2,219,627	29,448,000	
	Total in Arizona	11,930,820	42,438,203	54,369,023	12,738,022	5,685,455	72,792,500	

ARKANSAS.

Camden	Ashley	3,729		3,729		387,271	391,000	Swampy.
	Bradley	21,719		21,719		396,281	418,000	Do.
	Calhoun	3,563		3,563		400,437	404,000	Do.
	Clark	15,513		15,513		544,487	560,000	Broken.
	Cleveland	3,190		3,190		77,810	81,000	Swampy.
	Columbia					528,000	528,000	No vacant public land.
	Dallas					7,500	7,500	Do.
	Drew					322,000	322,000	Do.
	Garland	52,644		52,644	1,920	246,436	301,000	Mountainous.

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and counties where practicable, showing area of land unappropriated, etc.—Cont'd.

ARKANSAS—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Camden—Cont'd	Hempstead					467,000	467,000	No vacant public land.
	Hot Spring	25,581		25,581		197,919	223,500	Mountainous.
	Howard	97,084		97,084		287,916	385,000	Very broken.
	Lafayette					301,500	301,500	No vacant public land.
	Little River					359,500	359,500	Do
	Miller	1,461		1,461		392,539	394,000	Swampy.
	Montgomery	138,853		138,853		371,147	510,000	Mountainous.
	Nevada					401,000	401,000	No vacant public land.
	Ouachita	6,007		6,007		474,993	481,000	Timber.
	Pike	105,226		105,226		284,274	389,500	Mountainous.
	Polk	211,640		211,640		321,860	533,500	Do.
	Saline	5,440		5,440		6,560	12,000	Do.
	Scott	22,200		22,200		300	22,500	Very mountainous.
	Sevier	9,113		9,113		338,887	348,000	Swampy.
	Union	13,161		13,161		661,839	675,000	Flat and swampy.
	Total	736,124		736,124	1,920	7,777,456	8,515,500	
Dardanelle	Conway	12,710		12,710		18,790	31,500	The land in this district is timbered, agricultural land, hilly and well watered. Some rocks upon it. No prairie land.
	Crawford	25,259		25,259		347,741	373,000	
	Franklin	26,472		26,472		357,528	384,000	
	Garland	62,980		62,980		21,020	84,000	
	Johnson	91,975		91,975		333,025	425,000	
	Logan	49,420		49,420		381,580	431,000	
	Montgomery	59,785		59,785		7,715	67,500	
	Perry	132,882		132,882		88,118	221,000	
	Polk	1,800		1,800		4,200	6,000	
	Pope	133,598		133,598		382,402	516,000	
	Saline	52,040		52,040		16,960	69,000	
	Scott	287,134		287,134		325,866	613,000	
	Sebastian	25,496		25,496		314,504	340,000	
	Yell	173,627		173,627		434,873	608,500	
	Total	1,135,178		1,135,178		3,034,322	4,169,500	
Harrison	Baxter	105,718		105,718		270,782	376,500	Productive; mountainous, timbered, and mineral.
	Benton	44,390		44,390		522,610	567,000	Do.

	Boone	33,690		33,690		356,310	390,000	Do.
	Carroll	50,410		50,410		363,090	413,500	Do.
	Franklin	600		600		14,400	15,000	Do.
	Fulton	36,300		36,300		182,700	219,000	Do.
	Independence	3,542		3,542		22,458	26,000	Do.
	Izard	42,550		42,550		245,950	288,500	Do.
	Madison	84,385		84,385		457,615	542,000	Do.
	Marion	113,500		113,500		293,500	407,000	Do.
	Newton	276,306		276,306		249,694	526,000	Do.
	Searcy	179,250		179,250		238,250	417,500	Do.
	Stone	196,190		196,190		190,810	387,000	Do.
	Vanburen	27,810		27,810		18,190	46,000	Do.
	Washington	30,390		30,390		589,610	620,000	Do.
	Total	1,225,031		1,225,031		4,015,969	5,241,000	
Little Rock	Arkansas	580		580		649,920	650,500	Mostly grazing lands.
	Ashley					199,000	199,000	No vacant public land.
	Chicot	2,836		2,836		394,164	397,000	Swampy, timbered.
	Clark					25,000	2,500	No vacant public land.
	Clay	494		494		390,006	390,500	Broken, timbered.
	Cleburne	92,703		92,703		308,297	401,000	Mountainous, timbered.
	Cleveland	789		789		294,711	295,500	Broken, timbered.
	Conway	9,903		9,903		312,097	322,000	Do.
	Craighead	562		562		433,438	434,000	Do.
	Crittenden	480		480		408,020	408,500	Swampy.
	Cross	753		753		388,247	389,000	Partly broken, partly swampy.
	Dallas	7,495		7,495		420,505	428,000	Level, sandy, broken.
	Desha	1,996		1,996		479,504	481,500	Swampy, timbered.
	Drew	1,285		1,285		202,715	204,000	Do.
	Faulkner	6,099		6,099		409,401	415,500	Broken, timbered.
	Fulton	29,914		29,914		150,086	180,000	Do.
	Garland	1,602		1,602		15,898	17,500	Do.
	Grant	3,670		3,670		399,830	403,500	Level, timbered.
	Greene	952		952		381,548	382,500	Broken, timbered.
	Hot Spring	3,501		3,501		173,499	177,000	Do.
	Independence	38,319		38,319		415,681	454,000	Do.
	Izard	5,966		5,966		68,034	74,000	Do.
	Jackson	157		157		409,343	409,500	Swampy, timbered.
	Jefferson	449		449		559,551	560,000	Level, timbered.
	Lawrence	5,438		5,438		374,562	380,000	Broken, timbered.
	Lee	600		600		382,400	383,000	Swampy, timbered.
	Lincoln	4,180		4,180		348,320	352,500	Do.
	Lonoke	365		365		505,135	505,500	Grazing.
	Mississippi	1,043		1,043		516,957	518,000	Swampy, timbered.
	Monroe	1,558		1,558		387,942	389,500	Do.
	Perry	16,420		16,420		123,080	139,500	Broken, timbered.
	Phillips					445,000	445,000	No vacant public land.
	Poinsett					448,000	448,000	Do.
	Pope					15,000	15,000	Do.
	Prairie	480		480		420,020	420,500	Grazing.
	Pulaski	16,450		16,450		465,550	482,000	Broken, timbered.

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and counties where practicable, showing area of land unappropriated, etc.—Cont'd.

ARKANSAS—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres*	
Little Rock—Continued.	Randolph	32,593		32,593		391,407	424,000	Broken, timbered.
	St. Francis	68		68		393,432	393,500	Swampy, timbered.
	Saline	43,949		43,949		362,551	406,500	Broken, timbered.
	Sharp	73,086		73,086		319,414	392,500	Do.
	Van Buren	184,640		184,640		225,860	410,500	Do.
	White	6,800		6,800		656,700	663,500	Do.
	Woodruff	2,482		2,482		369,518	372,000	Swampy, timbered.
	Total	600,657		600,657		15,016,843	15,617,500	
	Total in Arkansas	3,696,990		3,696,990	1,920	29,844,590	33,543,500	

CALIFORNIA.

Humboldt	Del Norte	436,924	52,982	489,906	14	184,504	674,424	Very rough, broken, and mountainous; timber, grazing, and mineral land.
	Humboldt	556,260	94,266	650,526	114,899	1,501,373	2,266,798	Mountainous; grazing and timber land; some mineral.
	Mendocino	44,209	6,580	50,789	4,057	39,624	94,470	Mountainous; timber and grazing land.
	Shasta	2,480		2,480		640	3,120	Do.
	Siskiyou	1,009,098	61,321	1,070,419		68,974	1,139,393	Very mountainous; timber, grazing, and mineral land.
	Trinity	1,004,466	45,294	1,049,760		160,618	1,210,378	Mountainous; grazing, timber, and mineral land.
	Total	3,053,437	260,443	3,313,880	118,970	1,955,733	5,388,583	
Independence	Alpine	22,273		22,273		3,727	26,000	Mountainous, grazing.
	Fresno				772,000	10,000	782,000	No vacant public land.
	Inyo	3,336,120	2,387,380	5,723,500	560,000	228,500	6,512,000	Arid, agricultural, and mountainous.
	Kern	802,264	92,000	894,264	461,000	152,736	1,508,000	Arid, mountainous, grazing.
	Madera				104,000		104,000	No vacant public land.
	Mariposa				146,500	500	147,000	Do.
	Mono	778,520	208,000	986,520	115,000	274,480	1,376,000	Arid, grazing, and agricultural.

	San Bernardino	3,278,326	922,614	4,200,940		60	4,201,000	Arid.
	Tulare				756,000	6,000	762,000	No vacant public land.
	Tuolumne		54,000	54,000	186,000		240,000	Mountainous, grazing.
	Total	8,217,503	3,663,994	11,881,497	3,100,500	676,003	15,658,000	
Los Angeles	Kern	209,710	16,221	225,931	322,490	562,579	1,111,000	Arid, some rolling desert.
	Los Angeles	660,471	297,467	957,938	551,220	1,234,342	2,743,500	Arid, level, and rolling.
	Orange	24,592	2,421	27,013	54,111	389,876	471,000	Mountainous and hilly.
	Riverside	1,961,574	695,979	2,657,553	1,409,280	597,167	4,664,000	Mountainous, rolling, and level desert.
	San Bernardino	2,253,385	1,092,131	3,345,516	4,352,182	682,802	8,380,500	Do.
	San Diego	2,836,713	651,822	3,488,535	660,243	1,246,222	5,395,000	Do.
	Santa Barbara	167,563	55,455	223,018	26,646	177,336	427,000	Mountainous and rolling.
	Ventura	19,659	49,293	68,952	353,872	412,676	835,500	Do.
	Total	8,133,667	2,860,789	10,994,456	7,730,044	5,303,000	24,027,500	
Marysville	Butte	98,615	16,256	114,871		910,129	1,025,000	Grazing, mineral, and timber.
	Colusa	40,644	1,490	42,134		595,366	637,500	Agricultural and grazing.
	Glenn	81,883	960	82,843		603,157	686,000	Do.
	Lake	9,239		9,239		9,261	18,500	Hilly; agricultural and grazing.
	Napa	16,481	664	17,145		82,855	100,000	Do.
	Nevada	12,737	11,760	24,497		41,503	66,000	Hilly; mineral and grazing.
	Placer					11,000	11,000	No vacant public land.
	Plumas	295,767	106,714	402,481		54,519	457,000	Mountainous; mineral and timber.
	Sierra	27,361	34,200	61,561		12,439	74,000	Do.
	Solano					28,000	28,000	No vacant public land.
	Sutter	1,380	630	2,010		376,990	379,000	Agricultural and fruit land.
	Tehama	78,881	4,075	82,956		461,044	544,000	Grazing and agricultural.
	Yolo	41,538	880	42,418		516,582	559,000	Do.
	Yuba	68,661		68,661		328,339	397,000	Agricultural, timber, and mineral.
	Total	773,187	177,629	950,816		4,031,184	4,982,000	
Redding	Butte	2,840		2,840		2,160	5,000	Mountainous land; timbered.
	Modoc	98,310	32,436	130,746		36,254	167,000	Principally mountainous timber land.
	Plumas	2,500		2,500		2,500	5,000	Do.
	Shasta	870,197	61,834	932,031	63,448	1,710,521	2,706,000	Farming, grazing, timber, mineral.
	Siskiyou	1,069,559	169,864	1,239,423	47,374	1,523,203	2,810,000	Do.
	Tehama	351,628	19,398	371,026		568,974	940,000	Mostly foothill and grazing land.
	Trinity	382,797	8,119	390,916	47,730	327,354	766,000	Mountainous, timber, grazing, mineral.
	Total	2,777,831	291,651	3,069,482	158,552	4,170,966	7,399,000	
Sacramento	Alpine	96,730	96,662	193,392	98,040	41,568	333,000	Timber, grazing, mountainous.
	Amador	99,838	12,629	112,467	42,641	234,892	390,000	Grazing, timber, mineral.
	Calaveras	123,142	24,280	147,422	38,940	255,638	442,000	Do.
	Contra Costa				5,960	13,040	19,000	No vacant public land.
	Eldorado	328,700	72,110	400,810	207,818	466,372	1,075,000	Timber, grazing, farming.
	Mono	10,000	4,380	14,380	1,120		15,500	Grazing and timber.
	Nevada	92,335	15,060	107,395	294,180	171,425	573,000	Mineral, timber, and grazing.
	Placer	91,672	25,114	116,786	490,990	311,224	919,000	Mineral, timber, and grazing.

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and counties where practicable, showing area of land unappropriated, etc.—Cont'd.

CALIFORNIA—Continued

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Sacramento—Continued.	Plumas	15,180		15,180		8,820	24,000	Grazing and timber.
	Sacramento	12,185		12,185	110,665	440,150	563,000	Farming and mineral.
	San Joaquin				1,150	8,850	10,000	No vacant public land.
	Sierra	197,876	32,533	230,409	70,242	38,849	339,500	Grazing, mineral, and timber.
	Solano	2,970		2,970	7,160	36,870	47,000	Agricultural.
	Sutter	16,498		16,498	8,858	16,644	42,000	Farming.
	Tuolumne	44,155	16,390	60,545	218,606	40,849	320,000	Timber, grazing, and mineral.
	Yolo	9,000		9,000	1,920	38,080	49,000	Farming.
	Yuba	850		850	6,020	3,030	10,500	Grazing and timber.
	Total	1,141,131	299,158	1,440,289	1,604,910	2,126,301	5,171,500	
San Francisco	Alameda	4,210		4,210		498,790	503,000	Mountain land.
	Colusa	3,431	8,500	11,931		64,069	76,000	Do.
	Contra Costa					437,000	437,000	No vacant public land.
	Fresno	83,762	2,560	86,322		74,678	161,000	Mountain land.
	Glenn	117,661		117,661		8,339	126,000	Do.
	Kern	55,664	14,447	70,111	42,120	65,769	178,000	Do.
	Kings	7,840		7,840		2,160	10,000	Do.
	Lake	389,921		389,921		442,079	832,000	Do.
	Marin					338,000	338,000	No vacant public land.
	Mendocino	603,504	123,646	727,150	43,615	1,465,235	2,236,000	Mountain land.
	Merced	57,550		57,550		75,450	133,000	Do.
	Monterey	995,018	3,994	999,012		1,111,988	2,111,000	Do.
	Napa	88,639	11,520	100,159		299,841	400,000	Do.
	Sacramento					5,000	5,000	No vacant public land.
	San Benito	368,827	5,115	373,942		481,058	855,000	Mountain land.
	San Francisco					32,000	32,000	No vacant public land.
	San Joaquin	24,140		24,140		158,860	183,000	Mountain land.
	San Luis Obispo	612,010	5,703	617,713	924	1,500,363	2,119,000	Do.
	San Mateo					288,000	288,000	No vacant public land.
	Santa Barbara	40,224	1,563	41,787	604,327	692,886	1,339,000	Mountain land.
	Santa Clara	36,347	5,482	41,829	1,945	810,226	854,000	Do.
	Santa Cruz					275,000	275,000	No vacant public land.
	Solano	82,412		82,412		357,588	440,000	Mountain land.
	Sonoma	127,229	24,157	151,386		864,614	1,016,000	Do.
	Stanislaus	29,701	5,737	35,438		48,562	84,000	Do.
	Tehama	124,781	800	125,581		13,419	139,000	Do.

	Trinity	9,000		9,000			9,000	Do.
	Ventura	24,880		24,880	217,651	51,469	294,000	Do.
	Yolo					47,000	47,000	No vacant public land.
	Total	3,886,751	213,224	4,099,975	910,582	10,509,443	15,520,000	
Stockton	Amador					16,000	16,000	No vacant public land.
	Calaveras	10,048	1,320	11,368		240,632	252,000	Hilly; farming, grazing, and mining.
	Fresno	192,686	23,714	216,400	320,000	205,600	742,000	Do.
	Madera	256,991	19,234	276,225	256,970	598,805	1,132,000	Hilly; grazing, farming, and timber.
	Mariposa	119,949	12,682	132,631	302,523	461,846	897,000	Mountainous; mining, farming, grazing, timber, and stone.
	Merced	12,908		12,908		1,096,092	1,109,000	Rolling foothills; farming and grazing.
	Sacramento					68,000	68,000	No vacant public land.
	San Joaquin					730,000	730,000	Do.
	Santa Clara					2,500	2,500	Do.
	Stanislaus	33,956		33,956		776,044	810,000	Foothills; farming and grazing.
	Tuclumne	147,020	15,059	162,079	343,225	452,696	958,000	Hilly. mountainous; mining, farming, grazing, timber, and stone.
	Total	773,558	72,009	845,567	1,222,718	4,648,215	6,716,500	
Susanville	Lassen	2,411,479	54,753	2,466,232		518,768	2,985,000	Timber, desert, grazing, and mineral.
	Modoc	1,654,030	127,615	1,781,645	61,064	421,291	2,264,000	Timber, desert, grazing, and farming.
	Plumas	764,934	64,524	829,458	640	400,902	1,231,000	Mountainous; timber, mineral.
	Shasta	11,000		11,000		11,000	11,000	Mountainous.
	Sierra	58,806		58,806	66,013	49,181	174,000	Timber, desert, grazing, mountainous, and mineral.
	Tehama	3,640	7,520	11,160		840	12,000	Mountainous.
	Total	4,903,889	254,412	5,158,301	127,717	1,390,982	6,677,000	
Visalia	Fresno	239,909	11,840	251,749	51,140	1,929,111	2,232,000	Mountainous; grazing, timber.
	Kern	226,530	72,960	299,490	276,948	1,864,562	2,441,000	Arid plains and mountainous.
	Kings	32,676		32,676		623,324	656,000	Mountainous, arid plains.
	Madera					40,000	40,000	No vacant public land.
	Merced	6,880		6,880		9,120	16,000	Mountainous; grazing.
	Monterey	2,840		2,840		160	3,000	Do.
	San Benito	13,600		13,600		9,400	23,000	Do.
	San Luis Obispo	30,960		30,960		40	31,000	Do.
	Tulare	58,085	52,480	110,565	887,089	1,381,346	2,379,000	Arid plains and mountainous, timber.
	Total	611,480	137,280	748,760	1,215,177	5,857,063	7,821,000	
	Total in California	34,272,434	8,230,589	42,503,023	16,189,170	40,668,890	99,361,083	

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and counties where practicable, showing area of land unappropriated, etc.—Cont'd.

COLORADO.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Akron	Arapahoe	627,948		627,948		1,042,052	1,670,000	Prairie, agricultural, and grazing lands.
	Morgan	105,560		105,560		72,940	178,500	
	Washington	136,014		136,014		417,986	554,000	
	Yuma	222,989		222,989		392,011	615,000	
	Total	1,092,511		1,092,511		1,924,989	3,017,500	
Del Norte	Archuleta				110,000		110,000	No vacant public land.
	Chaffee	14,000		14,000			14,000	Mountainous, mineral.
	Conejos	387,843	186,000	573,843		273,157	847,000	Agricultural, farming, and mountainous.
	Costilla	65,383	287,000	352,383	612,000	117,617	1,082,000	Mountainous, prairie, and farming.
	Custer	32,000		32,000			32,000	Valley and farming.
	Fremont	12,000		12,000			12,000	Mountainous and farming.
	Hinsdale	104,000	46,000	150,000		14,000	164,000	Agricultural and mineral.
	Huerfano	27,832		27,832		168	28,000	Farming and mountainous.
	Las Animas		2,000	2,000	30,000		32,000	Agricultural.
	Mineral	281,515	86,800	368,315		43,685	412,000	Agricultural and mineral.
	Rio Grande	463,517		463,517		347,483	811,000	Do.
	Saguache	903,573	50,220	953,793	97,000	224,207	1,275,000	Do.
	San Juan	12,000		12,000			12,000	Agricultural.
	Total	2,303,663	658,020	2,961,683	849,000	1,020,317	4,831,000	
Denver	Arapahoe	339,866		339,866		1,041,134	1,381,000	Agricultural and grazing.
	Boulder	273,511		273,511		231,489	505,000	Mountainous.
	Clear Creek	118,851	69,100	187,951		60,049	248,000	Do.
	Douglas	2,590		2,590	163,500	381,410	547,500	Arid, grazing, broken.
	Eagle	133,881		133,881	85,700	27,419	247,000	Mountainous, grazing.
	Elbert	202,618		202,618		777,382	980,000	Agricultural and grazing.
	Gilpin	28,725	46,000	74,725		15,275	90,000	Mountainous and grazing.
	Grand	707,961	46,000	753,961	227,000	194,039	1,175,000	Mountainous, grazing, and agricultural.
	Jefferson	191,508		191,508		309,992	501,500	Do.
	Larimer	1,716,004	175,000	1,891,004		810,996	2,702,000	Do.
	Morgan	257,555		257,555		152,445	410,000	Grazing and agricultural.
	Routt	94,400		94,400		9,600	104,000	Mountainous, grazing.

	Summit	137,010		137,010		117,990	255,000	Mountainous.
	Weld	735,899		735,899		1,315,601	2,051,500	Agricultural and grazing.
	Total	4,940,379	336,100	5,276,479	476,200	5,444,821	11,197,500	
Durango	Archuleta	290,968	85,000	375,968	282,000	56,032	714,000	Broken, arid, agricultural, and mineral.
	Dolores	439,084	115,000	554,084		26,416	580,500	Mountainous, agricultural, and mineral.
	Hinsdale	95,880	100,000	195,880		2,120	198,000	Mountainous and grazing.
	La Plata	573,726		573,726	495,000	130,274	1,199,000	Grazing, agricultural, and mineral.
	Mineral	156,680		156,680		320	157,000	Mountainous and grazing.
	Montezuma	759,870	46,000	805,870	392,000	143,130	1,341,000	Grazing, agricultural, and mineral.
	Ouray	3,900		3,900		2,100	6,000	Mountainous and mineral.
	Rio Grande	2,990		2,990		10	3,000	Do.
	San Juan	249,009		249,009		21,991	271,000	Do.
	San Miguel	44,895		44,895		6,105	51,000	Mountainous, mineral, and agricultural.
	Total	2,617 002	346,000	2,963,002	1,169,000	388,498	4,520,500	
Glenwood Springs	Delta				87,000		87,000	No vacant public land.
	Eagle	339,893	220,908	560,801		47,199	608,000	Grazing and mineral.
	Garfield	845,136	370,440	1,215,576	570,240	177,184	1,963,000	Farming, grazing, mountainous.
	Gunnison	29,965	58,929	88,894	23,040	16,066	128,000	Mountainous, mineral.
	Larimer	24,000		24,000			24,000	Mountainous.
	Mesa	216,518	44,880	261,398	221,340	42,262	525,000	Farming, grazing.
	Pitkin	32,375	373,094	405,469	51,914	64,617	522,000	Grazing and mineral.
	Rio Blanco	1,308,954	225,434	1,534,388	460,800	64,812	2,060,000	Farming and grazing.
	Routt	3,834,032	83,250	3,917,282	205,000	280,218	4,402,500	Farming, grazing, coal, placer.
	Total	6,630,873	1,376,935	8,007,808	1,619,334	692,358	10,319,500	
Gunnison	Chaffee	19,963		19,963		3,037	23,000	Mountainous, rich in mineral.
	Delta	5,080		5,080		2,920	8,000	Mountainous, grazing lands.
	Gunnison	1,052,473	448,293	1,500,766	46,080	328,154	1,875,000	Mountainous, coal, mineral, farming, grazing.
	Hinsdale	250,073	24,425	274,498		7 502	282,000	Mountainous and mineral, timber.
	Mineral	21,000	21,000			500	21,500	Do.
	Montros	22,860	61,000	83,860		17,140	101,000	Mesa land or table-land, grazing, arid.
	Ouray	8,800		8,800		200	9,000	Mountainous, mineral.
	Rio Grande	1,500		1,500			1,500	Mountainous, timber.
	Saguache	411,800		411,800		22,200	434,000	Farming, grazing, mineral, timber.
	Total	1,793,549	533,718	2,327,267	46,080	381,653	2,755,000	
Hugo	Cheyenne	314,978		314,978	511,880	91,142	918,000	Land in this district is grazing, farming, and arid.
	Kit Carson	722,047		722,047	556,959	119,994	1,399,000	
	Lincoln	556,496		556,496		597,504	1,154,000	
	Total	1,593,521		1,593,521	1,068,839	808,640	3,471,000	

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and counties where practicable, showing area of land unappropriated, etc.—Cont'd.

FLORIDA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Gainesville—Continued.	Franklin					457,000	457,000	No vacant public land.
	Gadsden	7,786		7,786	840	329,374	338,000	Low pine land.
	Hamilton	3,800		3,800	2,640	335,060	341,500	Do.
	Hernando	5,319		5,319		326,681	332,000	Do.
	Hillsboro	3,545		3,545		841,455	845,000	Low pine and swamp land.
	Holmes	781		781	3,620	286,099	290,500	Low pine land.
	Jackson	35,052		35,052	480	605,468	641,000	Do.
	Jefferson	3,144		3,144		375,856	379,000	Do.
	Lafayette	34,607		34,607		762,893	797,500	Low pine and swamp land.
	Lake	57,348		57,348		608,652	666,000	Low pine land.
	Lee	142,229	12,800	155,029		2,916,971	3,072,000	Low pine and swamp land.
	Leon	3,405		3,405		464,595	468,000	Low pine land.
	Levy	20,616		20,616		715,384	736,000	Do.
	Liberty					478,000	478,000	No vacant public land.
	Madison	5,867		5,867	1,640	448,993	456,500	Low pine land.
	Manatee	17,361		17,361	508	850,131	868,000	Do.
	Marion	112,111		112,111		933,889	1,046,000	Do.
	Monroe	21,856		21,856		920,144	942,000	Low pine and swamp land.
	Nassau	3,973		3,973		409,527	413,500	Low pine land.
	Orange	43,861	8,320	52,181		759,819	812,000	Do.
	Osceola	8,978		8,978		1,125,022	1,134,000	Do.
	Pasco	5,720		5,720		495,780	501,500	Do.
	Polk	27,582		27,582		1,148,418	1,176,000	Do.
	Putnam	22,928		22,928		454,072	477,000	Do.
	St. John	10,799		10,799	643	603,058	614,500	Do.
	Santa Rosa	103,500		103,500		910,000	1,013,500	Do.
	Sumter	1,208		1,208		376,292	377,500	Do.
	Suwanee	768		768		441,732	442,500	Do.
	Taylor	102,797		102,797		591,203	694,000	Do.
	Volusia	18,083	13,080	31,163		765,837	797,000	Do.
	Wakulla					392,500	392,500	No vacant public land.
	Walton	206,260		206,260		692,740	899,000	Low pine land.
	Washington	185,730		185,730	120	781,150	967,000	Do.
	Total in district and State.	1,592,893	164,382	1,757,275	19,840	33,487,385	35,264,500	

IDAHO.

Blackfoot	Bannock	634,558	357,088	991,646	750,000	218,354	1,960,000	Broken, swampy, and timbered.
	Bear Lake	222,858	236,718	459,576		156,424	616,000	Do.
	Bingham	549,225	609,872	1,159,097	250,000	1,298,903	2,708,000	Do.
	Blaine		33,500	33,500			33,500	Do.
	Fremont	1,570,039	1,137,927	2,707,966		853,084	3,561,000	Do.
	Lemhi		421,000	421,000			421,000	Do.
	Oneida	508,042	736,230	1,244,272	250,000	261,728	1,756,000	Do.
	Total	3,484,722	3,532,335	7,017,057	1,250,000	2,788,443	11,055,500	
Boise	Ada	378,270	242,714	620,984		137,016	758,000	Arid, mountainous, timbered.
	Boise	459,976	1,738,848	2,198,824		174,176	2,373,000	Mountainous, timbered, mineral, arid.
	Canyon	379,460	144,832	524,292		291,708	816,000	Arid.
	Elmore	651,855	310,615	962,470		98,530	1,061,000	Do.
	Idaho	919	1,521,081	1,522,000			1,522,000	Arid, mountainous, mineral.
	Owyhee	985,114	3,222,986	4,208,100	4,160	239,240	4,451,500	Do.
	Washington	430,899	1,094,748	1,525,647		199,353	1,725,000	Do.
	Total	3,286,493	8,275,824	11,562,317	4,160	1,140,023	12,706,500	
Cœur d'Alene	Kootenai	377,639	2,100,293	2,477,932	231,429	633,339	3,342,700	Agricultural and timbered.
	Shoshone	28,319	1,224,874	1,253,193		28,807	1,282,000	Agricultural, timbered, and mineral.
	Total	405,958	3,325,167	3,731,125	231,429	662,146	4,624,700	
Hailey	Bingham	6,520	5,000	11,520	640	2,840	15,000	Lava and sagebrush plains.
	Blaine	720,282	2,994,333	3,714,615	55,680	202,705	3,973,000	Mountainous, grazing, sagebrush plains.
	Boise		248,500	248,500			248,500	Mountainous.
	Cassia	1,097,717	1,520,546	2,618,263	22,400	276,337	2,917,000	Grazing, sagebrush plains.
	Custer	195,948	2,359,546	2,555,494	11,840	45,166	2,612,500	Mountainous, grazing, sagebrush plains.
	Elmore	122,187	377,533	499,720	7,680	14,600	522,000	Do.
	Fremont	18,080	12,000	30,080	1,280	640	32,000	Lava and sagebrush plains.
	Idaho		1,214,000	1,214,000			1,214,000	Mountainous, grazing.
	Lemhi	116,509	2,715,143	2,831,652	82,960	86,388	3,001,000	Mountainous and arid prairie.
	Lincoln	820,561	1,036,068	1,856,629	45,680	187,691	2,090,000	Lava and sagebrush plains.
	Owyhee	90,590	501,712	592,302	5,760	3,938	602,000	Do.
	Total	3,188,394	12,984,381	16,172,775	233,920	820,305	17,227,000	
Lewiston	Idaho	271,547	3,505,900	3,777,447	12,000	236,053	4,025,500	Partly mountainous, timbered, agricultural, and mineral.
	Kootenai		10,000	10,000			10,000	Mountainous, timbered, and agricultural.
	Latah	113,927	8,000	121,927		567,573	689,500	Do.
	Nez Perces	290,000	110,000	400,000	139,000	352,000	891,000	Do.
	Shoshone	227,745	1,187,556	1,415,301	69,360	115,839	1,600,500	Mountainous, timbered, agricultural, and mineral.
	Total	903,219	4,821,456	5,724,675	220,360	1,271,465	7,216,500	
	Total in Idaho	11,268,786	32,939,163	44,207,949	1,939,869	6,682,382	52,830,200	

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and counties where practicable, showing area of land unappropriated, etc.—Cont'd.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,575,040	.....	19,575,040	No vacant public land.
IOWA.								
Des Moines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,228,800	35,228,800	No vacant public land.
KANSAS.								
Colby	Cheyenne	59,145	.....	59,145	38,400	560,455	658,000	Broken, grazing.
	Decatur	1,359	.....	1,359	67,420	507,221	576,000	Do.
	Graham	597	.....	597	100,160	362,243	463,000	Do.
	Jewell	40	.....	40	12,800	229,160	242,000	Do.
	Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	2,720	43,280	46,000	No vacant public land.
	Mitchell	320	.....	320	13,760	167,920	182,000	Broken, grazing.
	Norton	638	.....	638	48,240	518,122	567,000	Do.
	Osborne	2,160	.....	2,160	59,200	509,640	571,000	Do.
	Phillips	80	.....	80	33,280	540,640	574,000	Do.
	Rawlins	19,813	.....	19,813	53,760	611,427	685,000	Do.
	Rooks	1,567	.....	1,567	36,320	417,113	455,000	Do.
	Sheridan	4,494	.....	4,494	156,160	297,346	458,000	Do.
	Sherman	4,980	.....	4,980	47,360	483,660	536,000	Do.
	Smith	160	.....	160	32,000	540,840	573,000	Do.
	Thomas	742	.....	742	168,640	378,618	548,000	Do.
	Total	96,095	.....	96,095	870,220	6,167,685	7,134,000	
Dodge City	Barber	22,070	.....	22,070	.....	697,930	720,000	Broken.
	Barton	1,910	.....	1,910	.....	574,090	576,000	Broken, sandy.
	Chase	680	.....	680	.....	147,320	148,000	Broken.
	Clark	58,121	.....	58,121	.....	557,879	616,000	Broken sandy.
	Comanche	10,640	.....	10,640	.....	494,360	505,000	Do.
	Edwards	1,025	.....	1,025	.....	392,975	394,000	Do.

	Finney	79,881		79,881		745,119	825,000	Sandy and broken, mostly; some farming and grazing land.
	Ford	4,361		4,361	1,900	689,739	696,000	Grazing.
	Grant	33,076		33,076		335,924	369,000	Do.
	Gray	29,230		29,230		521,770	551,000	Part grazing, part broken and sandy.
	Hamilton	83,030		83,030		540,970	624,000	Do.
	Harper	640		640		504,360	505,000	Do.
	Harvey	160		160		345,840	346,000	Do.
	Haskell	27,115		27,115		344,885	372,000	Grazing.
	Hodgeman	6,017		6,017		545,983	552,000	Do.
	Kearney	86,628		86,628		459,372	546,000	Part grazing, part broken and sandy.
	Kingman					556,000	556,000	No vacant public land.
	Kiowa	8,840		8,840		454,160	463,000	Broken.
	McPherson	40		40		112,960	113,000	Do.
	Marion	320		320		182,680	183,000	Do.
	Meade	57,578		57,578		563,422	621,000	Grazing.
	Morton	85,680		85,680		372,320	458,000	Do.
	Pawnee	13		13		481,987	482,000	Broken.
	Pratt	1,749		1,749		461,251	463,000	Do.
	Reno	1,183		1,183		797,817	799,000	Broken and sandy.
	Rice	20		20		452,980	453,000	Broken.
	Sedgwick					645,000	645,000	No vacant public land.
	Seward	64,400		64,400		346,600	411,000	Grazing, part broken and sandy.
	Stafford	2,441		2,441		510,559	513,000	Broken.
	Stanton	27,070		27,070		405,930	433,000	Grazing, part broken and sandy.
	Stevens	56,380		56,380		410,620	467,000	Do.
	Sumner					754,000	754,000	No vacant public land.
	Total	750,298		750,298	1,900	15,406,802	16,159,000	
Topeka	Allen					322,000	322,000	Do.
	Anderson					367,000	367,000	Do.
	Atchison					279,000	279,000	Do.
	Bourbon					423,000	423,000	Do.
	Brown					371,000	371,000	Do.
	Butler	240		240		917,760	918,000	Rough, broken land.
	Chase	80		80		333,920	334,000	Broken, grazing lands.
	Chautauqua	120		120		409,880	410,000	Do.
	Cherokee					391,000	391,000	No vacant public land.
	Clay	25		25		411,975	412,000	Grazing lands, broken.
	Cloud	20		20		451,980	452,000	Do.
	Coffey					413,000	413,000	No vacant public land.
	Cowley	167		167		717,833	718,000	Broken, grazing lands.
	Crawford					387,000	387,000	No vacant public land.
	Dickinson					536,000	536,000	Do.
	Doniphan					250,000	250,000	Do.
	Douglas					291,000	291,000	Do.
	Elk	431		431		409,569	410,000	Broken, rough lands.
	Ellsworth	120		120		453,880	454,000	Do.
	Franklin					370,000	370,000	No vacant public land.
	Geary	120		120	23,595	238,285	262,000	Rough prairie lands.
	Greenwood	111		111		743,889	744,000	Do.

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and counties where practicable, showing area of land unappropriated, etc.—Cont'd.

KANSAS—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Topeka—Continued.	Jackson				92,160	344,840	437,000	No vacant public land.
	Jefferson					363,000	363,000	Do.
	Jewell	80		80		345,920	346,000	Grazing prairie land.
	Johnson					312,000	312,000	No vacant public land.
	Labette					408,000	408,000	Do.
	Leavenworth					286,000	286,000	Do.
	Lincoln	320		320		414,680	415,000	Broken grazing lands.
	Linn					389,000	389,000	No vacant public land.
	Lyon	40		40		538,960	539,000	Rough grazing land.
	McPherson					456,000	456,000	No vacant public land.
	Marion	40		40		436,960	437,000	Rough prairie.
	Marshall					586,000	586,000	No vacant public land.
	Miami					381,000	381,000	Do.
	Mitchell					275,000	275,000	Do.
	Montgomery					406,000	406,000	Do.
	Morris	380		380		446,620	447,000	Broken grazing lands.
	Nemaha					463,000	463,000	No vacant public land.
	Neosho					366,000	366,000	Do.
	Osage					466,000	466,000	Do.
	Ottawa					460,000	460,000	Do.
	Pottawatomie					528,000	528,000	Do.
	Republic					459,000	459,000	Do.
	Riley					368,000	368,000	Do.
	Russell	1,530		1,530		571,470	573,000	Grazing lands.
	Saline					456,000	456,000	No vacant public land.
	Shawnee					359,000	359,000	Do.
	Wabaunsee	40		40		512,960	513,000	Prairie, grazing land.
	Washington					581,000	581,000	No vacant public land.
	Wilson					368,000	368,000	Do.
	Woodson					321,000	321,000	Do.
	Wyandotte					96,000	96,000	Do.
	Total	3,864		3,864	115,755	22,254,381	22,374,000	
Wakeeney	Ellis	10,575		10,575		559,425	570,000	Broken.
	Gove	33,455		33,455		652,545	686,000	Agricultural and grazing.
	Graham					115,000	115,000	No vacant public land.
	Greeley	19,920		19,920		475,080	495,000	Agricultural and grazing.

	Lane	11,123		11,123		446,877	458,000	Do.
	Logan	46,241		46,241		641,759	688,000	Do.
	Ness	2,497		2,497		683,503	686,000	Do.
	Rooks	1,000		1,000		114,000	115,000	Broken.
	Rush					452,000	452,000	No vacant public land.
	Scott	19,565		19,565		435,435	455,000	Agricultural and grazing.
	Sheridan	560		560		114,440	115,000	Do
	Sherman	4,487		4,487		130,513	135,000	Do.
	Thomas					137,000	137,000	No vacant public land.
	Trego	6,413		6,413		563,587	570,000	Agricultural and grazing.
	Wallace	49,430		49,430		533,570	583,000	Do.
	Wichita	5,360		5,360		450,640	456,000	Do.
	Total	210,626		210,626		6,505,374	6,716,000	
	Total in Kansas	1,060,883		1,060,883	987,875	50,334,242	52,383,000	

LOUISIANA.

Natchitoches	Bienville	13,346	16,500	29,846	98,567	277,615	406,028	The character of the land in this district is sandy and clay soil, and timbered principally with pine.
	Bossier	22,006	3,094	25,100	146,722	365,551	537,373	
	Caddo	10,538	12,912	23,450	139,213	402,022	564,685	
	Claiborne	10,195		10,195	36,915	275,257	322,367	
	De Soto	362	8,633	8,995	65,299	478,896	553,190	
	Grant	2,687		2,687	13,703	43,736	60,126	
	Natchitoches	72,010	7,550	79,560	245,892	444,525	769,977	
	Rapides	12,689		12,689	94,684	62,271	169,644	
	Red River	2,604	7,787	10,391	85,299	149,375	245,065	
	Sabine	61,048		61,048	159,260	418,136	638,444	
	Vernon	44,179		44,179	211,786	340,395	596,360	
	Webster	6,742	8,542	15,284	81,943	292,609	389,836	
	Winn	10,907		10,907	76,751	131,435	219,093	
	Total	269,313	65,018	334,331	1,456,034	3,681,823	5,472,188	
New Orleans	Acadia					414,000	414,000	No vacant public land.
	Ascension					201,000	201,000	Do.
	Assumption	183		183		317,817	318,000	Swampy.
	Avoyelles	1,297		1,297		539,703	541,000	Prairie and pine woods.
	Bienville	10,169		10,169		122,831	133,000	High pine woods.
	Calcasieu	24,586		24,586		2,198,414	2,223,000	Prairie and pine woods.
	Caldwell	31,550		31,550		317,450	349,000	High pine woods.
	Cameron	908		908	18,800	926,292	946,000	Prairie land.
	Catahoula	88,499		88,499		788,501	877,000	Pine woods.
	Claiborne	3,169		3,169		165,831	169,000	High pine woods.
	Concordia					453,000	453,000	No vacant public land.
	East Baton Rouge					284,000	284,000	Do.
	East Carroll	320		320		259,680	260,000	Low pine woods.

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and counties where practicable, showing area of land unappropriated, etc.—Cont'd.

LOUISIANA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
New Orleans—Continued.	East Feliciana	3,288		3,288		304,712	308,000	Pine woods.
	Franklin	1,990		1,990		387,010	389,000	Timbered and agricultural.
	Grant	27,400		27,400		345,600	373,000	Pine woods.
	Iberia	1,872		1,872		366,128	368,000	Agricultural.
	Iberville	634		634		416,366	417,000	Do.
	Jackson	14,098		14,098		351,902	366,000	Pine woods.
	Jefferson	2,000		2,000		277,000	279,000	Low, swampy.
	Lafayette					161,000	161,000	No vacant public land.
	Lafourche					638,000	638,000	Do.
	Lincoln	3,524		3,524		305,476	309,000	Pine woods.
	Livingston	7,647		7,647		412,353	420,000	Ordinary farming land.
	Madison	160		160		422,840	423,000	Farming land.
	Morehouse	11,515		11,515		519,485	531,000	Pine woods.
	Orleans					132,000	132,000	No vacant public land.
	Ouachita	22,092		22,092		374,908	397,000	Pine woods.
	Plaquemines	4,990		4,990		625,010	630,000	Ordinary farming and pine land.
	Pointe Coupee	333		333		361,667	362,000	Do.
	Rapides	21,323		21,323		712,677	734,000	Pine woods and agricultural.
	Richland	800		800		353,200	354,000	Do.
	St. Bernard	2,330		2,330		357,670	360,000	Farming and swampy.
	St. Charles					191,000	191,000	No vacant public land.
	St. Helena	2,854		2,854		265,146	268,000	Pine woods.
	St. James					190,000	190,000	No vacant public land.
	St. John the Baptist					117,000	117,000	Do.
	St. Landry	3,637		3,637		1,054,363	1,058,000	Prairie and pine woods.
	St. Martin	1,200		1,200		294,800	296,000	Prairie lands.
	St. Mary	205		205		399,795	400,000	Do.
	St. Tammany	1,330		1,330		575,670	577,000	Pine woods.
	Tangipahoa	7,332		7,332		490,668	498,000	Do.
	Tensas	200		200		394,800	395,000	Alluvial soil.
	Terrebonne	2,160		2,160		1,134,840	1,137,000	Low, swampy.
	Union	18,954		18,954		566,046	585,000	Pine woods and agricultural.
	Vermilion	925		925		801,075	802,000	Prairie land.
	Vernon	19,362		19,362		326,638	346,000	Pine woods.
	Washington	5,156		5,156		410,844	416,000	Pine woods and alluvial soil.
	West Baton Rouge	600		600		137,400	138,000	Do.
	West Carroll	1,250		1,250		239,750	241,000	Do.

	West Feliciana	424		424		227,576	228,000	Do.
	Winn	68,948		68,948		320,0.2	389,000	Do.
	Total	421,214		421,214	18,800	22,950,986	23,391,000	
	Total in Louisiana	690,527	65,018	755,545	1,474,834	26,632,809	28,863,188	

MICHIGAN.

Marquette	Alcona	4,350		4,350		437,650	442,000	Light soil.
	Alger	8,046		8,046	1,723	589,231	599,000	Third-rate farming land.
	Allegan					538,000	538,000	No vacant public land.
	Alpena	5,404		5,404		363,596	369,000	Fair farming land.
	Antrim					314,000	314,000	No vacant public land.
	Arenac	480		480		233,520	234,000	Good farming land.
	Baraga	15,608		15,608	50,690	498,702	565,000	Timbered farming land.
	Barry					365,000	365,000	No vacant public land.
	Bay					284,000	284,000	Do.
	Benzie	1,270		1,270		196,730	198,000	Good farming land.
	Berrien					373,000	373,000	No vacant public land.
	Branch					329,000	329,000	Do.
	Calhoun					455,000	455,000	Do.
	Cass					320,000	320,000	Do.
	Charlevoix					277,000	277,000	Do.
	Cheboygan	3,961		3,961		509,039	513,000	Fair farming land.
	Chippewa	79,777		79,777	22,142	903,081	1,005,000	Do.
	Clare	4,487		4,487		362,513	367,000	Do.
	Clinton					362,000	362,000	No vacant public land.
	Crawford	18,582		18,582		349,418	368,000	Light farming land.
	Delta	21,568		21,568	46	733,386	755,000	Timbered farming land.
	Dickinson	7,946		7,946		493,054	501,000	Do.
	Eaton					362,000	362,000	No vacant public land.
	Emmet					299,000	299,000	Do.
	Genesee					419,000	419,000	Do.
	Gladwin	25,660		25,660		303,340	329,000	Light farming land.
	Gogebic	1,444		1,444	41	727,515	729,000	Third-rate farming land.
	Grand Traverse	2,780		2,780		297,220	300,000	Good farming land.
	Gratiot					362,000	362,000	No vacant public land.
	Hillsdale					385,000	385,000	Do.
	Houghton	11,658		11,658	68	666,274	678,000	Timbered farming land.
	Huron					542,000	542,000	No vacant public land.
	Ingham					364,000	364,000	Do.
	Ionia					361,000	361,000	Do.
	Iosco	19,844		19,844		334,156	354,000	Light farming land.
	Iron	11,615		11,615		759,385	771,000	Timbered, sandy loam.
	Isabella					366,000	366,000	No vacant public land.
	Jackson					453,000	453,000	Do.
	Kalamazoo					366,000	366,000	Do.
	Kalkaska	1,041		1,041		365,959	367,000	Light soil, some timber.

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and counties where practicable, showing area of land unappropriated, etc.—Cont'd.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Marquette—Continued.	Kent					544,000	544,000	No vacant public land.
	Keweenaw	14,970		14,970	1,053	341,977	358,000	Light soil, some timber.
	Lake	2,700		2,700		364,300	367,000	Very light soil.
	Lapeer					429,000	429,000	No vacant public land.
	Leelanau	632		632		224,368	225,000	Good farming land.
	Lenawee					477,000	477,000	No vacant public land.
	Livingston					370,000	370,000	Do.
	Luce	21,951		21,951		575,049	597,000	Fair farming land, some timber.
	Mackinac	10,706		10,706	9,154	648,140	668,000	Do.
	Macomb					296,000	296,000	No vacant p blic land.
	Manistee	3,467		3,467		348,533	352,000	Fair farming land.
	Marquette	65,325		65,325	256	1,126,419	1,192,000	Timbered farming land.
	Mason	1,820		1,820		319,180	321,000	Fair farming land.
	Mecosta					366,000	366,000	No vacant public land.
	Menominee	3,009		3,009		664,991	668,000	Timbered farming land.
	Midland					336,000	336,000	No vacant public land.
	Missaukee	3,140		3,140		356,860	360,000	Good farming land.
	Monroe					367,000	367,000	No vacant public land.
	Montcalm					464,000	464,000	Do.
	Montmorency	18,675		18,675		333,325	352,000	Fair farming land.
	Muskegon					318,000	318,000	No vacant public land.
	Newaygo	80		80		548,920	549,000	Fair farming land.
	Oakland					573,000	573,000	No vacant public land.
	Oceana	560		560		352,440	353,000	Good farming land.
	Ogemaw	1,232		1,232		358,768	360,000	Do.
	Ontonagon	20,197		20,197	2,573	845,230	868,000	Timbered; farming land.
	Osceola	80		80		366,920	367,000	Good farming land.
	Oscoda	46,645		46,645		315,355	362,000	Mostly light soil.
	Otsego	1,600		1,600		338,400	340,000	Good farming land.
	Ottawa					360,000	360,000	No vacant public land.
	Presque Ile	13,362		13,362		396 638	410,000	Fair farming land.
	Roscommon	6,800		6,800		325,200	332,000	Light soil.
	Saginaw					520,000	520,000	No vacant public land.
	St. Clair					438,000	438,000	Do.
	St. Joseph					331,000	331,000	Do.
	Sanilac					619,000	619,000	Do.
	Schoolcraft	23,123		23,123		746,877	770,000	Fair farming land; some timber
	Shiawassee					351,000	351,000	No vacant public land.

	Tuscola					530,000	530,000	Do.
	Van Buren					402,000	402,000	Do.
	Washtenaw					449,000	449,000	Do.
	Wayne					404,000	404,000	Do.
	Wexford	300		300		363,700	364,000	Good farming land.
	Total in district and State.	505,895		505,895	87,746	36,225,359	36,819,000	

MINNESOTA.

Crookston	Becker	19,222		19,222	279,000	597,778	896,000	Rough, broken; some timber.
	Beltrami	473,758	831,000	1,304,758	594,000	811,242	2,710,000	Prairie and timber; some swamp.
	Clay					682,000	682,000	No vacant public land.
	Kittson	50,693	28,840	79,533		630,467	710,000	Good land; some swamp.
	Marshall	196,654		196,654	25,600	961,746	1,184,000	Do.
	Norman	40		40	348,160	390,240	738,440	Do.
	Ottertail	200		200		175,800	176,000	Broken and swampy.
	Polk	16,290		16,290		1,265,030	1,281,320	Prairie and timber; some swamp.
	Red Lake	2,592		2,592	240,000	430,088	672,680	Do.
	Roseau	36,169	306,000	342,169	283,000	457,831	1,083,000	Good land; some swamp.
	Total:	795,618	1,165,840	1,961,458	1,769,760	6,412,222	10,143,440	
Duluth	Aitkin	21,280		21,280	245,320	60,400	327,000	Agricultural and timber.
	Carlton	4,510		4,510	312,820	239,670	557,000	Do.
	Cook	291,280	91,853	383,133	92,204	488,663	964,000	Timber, iron, nickel; light soil.
	Itasca	722,147	597,955	1,320,102	729,614	1,626,284	3,676,000	Largely timber; gold in north, with light soil; agricultural in south; iron belt in center, running east and west.
	Lake	447,600	382,390	829,990	119,111	373,899	1,323,000	Timber; light soil; iron.
	St. Louis	745,930	235,790	981,720	1,288,460	1,906,820	4,177,000	Iron, timber, and agricultural.
	Total	2,232,747	1,307,988	3,540,735	2,787,529	4,695,736	11,024,000	
Marshall	Bigstone	280		280		337,720	338,000	Rough; part rolling prairie.
	Blue Earth					486,000	486,000	No vacant public land.
	Brown					386,000	386,000	Do.
	Carver					239,000	239,000	Do.
	Chippewa					386,000	386,000	Do.
	Cottonwood					409,000	409,000	Do.
	Dakota	71		71		379,929	380,000	Rough; low prairie.
	Dodge					282,000	282,000	No vacant public land.
	Faribault					462,000	462,000	Do.
	Fillmore	40		40		551,960	552,000	Rolling prairie.
	Freeborn					457,000	457,000	No vacant public land.
	Goodhue					498,000	498,000	Do.
	Hennepin					364,000	364,000	Do.
	Houston	120		120		363,880	364,000	Low prairie.

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and counties where practicable, showing area of land unappropriated, etc.—Cont'd.

MINNESOTA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Marshall—Continued.	Jackson					450,000	450,000	No vacant public land.
	Kandiyohi	80		80		387,920	388,000	Level prairie.
	Lac qui Parle	104		104		501,896	502,000	Do.
	Lesueur					293,000	293,000	No vacant public land.
	Lincoln	21		21		340,979	341,000	Low prairie.
	Lyon					455,000	455,000	No vacant public land.
	McLeod					316,000	316,000	Do.
	Martin					450,000	450,000	Do.
	Meeker					307,000	307,000	Do.
	Mower					448,000	448,000	Do.
	Murray	37		37		447,963	448,000	Rough; bluffy.
	Nicollet					291,000	291,000	No vacant public land.
	Nobles					453,000	453,000	Do.
	Olmsted					418,000	418,000	Do.
	Pipestone					298,000	298,000	Do.
	Pope					222,000	222,000	Do.
	Redwood					568,000	568,000	Do.
	Renville					632,000	632,000	Do.
	Rice					317,000	317,000	Do.
	Rock	41		41		305,959	306,000	Low prairie.
	Scott					226,000	226,000	No vacant public land.
	Sibley					372,000	372,000	Do.
	Steele	28		28		274,972	275,000	Low prairie.
	Stevens					182,000	182,000	No vacant public land.
	Swift	120		120		481,880	482,000	Low and swampy.
	Wabasha	280		280		347,720	348,000	Do.
	Waseca	97		97		270,903	271,000	Low prairie.
	Watonwan					281,000	281,000	No vacant public land.
	Winona	40		40		397,960	398,000	Rough.
	Wright	40		40		327,960	328,000	Do.
	Yellow Medicine	214		214		474,786	475,000	Level prairie.
	Total	1,613		1,613		17,142,387	17,144,000	
St. Cloud	Aitkin	35,840		35,840	1,320	853,840	891,000	Timber and swamp.
	Anoka					292,000	292,000	No vacant public land.
	Benton					265,000	265,000	Do.
	Cass	61,240		61,240	421,240	1,285,520	1,768,000	Timber, brush, and swamp.

	Chisago					281,000	281,000	No vacant public land.
	Crow Wing	23,240		23,240	680	324,080	348,000	Timber, brush, and swamp.
	Douglas					446,000	446,000	No vacant public land.
	Grant					365,000	365,000	Do.
	Hennepin					7,000	7,000	Do.
	Hubbard	62,920		62,920	2,520	538,560	604,000	Timber and prairie.
	Isanti					296,000	296,000	No vacant public land.
	Itasca	5,400		5,400	360	144,240	150,000	Timber, brush, and swamp.
	Kanabec	1,240		1,240		346,760	348,000	Do.
	Kandiyohi					133,000	133,000	No vacant public land.
	Meeker					80,000	80,000	Do.
	Millelacs	760		760		375,240	376,000	Timber and swamp.
	Morrison	2,800		2,800		735,200	738,000	Timber and prairie.
	Ottertail	440		440		1,203,560	1,204,000	Do.
	Pine	15,760		15,760		899,240	915,000	Timber, brush, and prairie.
	Pope					223,000	223,000	No vacant public land.
	Ramsey					104,000	104,000	Do.
	Sherburne					290,000	290,000	Do.
	Stearns					884,000	884,000	Do.
	Stevens					181,000	181,000	No vacant public land.
	Todd	1,360		1,360		617,640	619,000	Timber, brush, and prairie.
	Traverse					367,000	367,000	No vacant public land.
	Wadena	5,520		5,520		338,480	344,000	Timber and brush.
	Washington					256,000	256,000	No vacant public land.
	Wilkin					493,000	493,000	Do.
	Wright					110,000	110,000	Do.
	Total	216,520		216,520	426,120	12,735,360	13,378,000	
	Total in Minnesota	3,246,498	2,473,828	5,720,326	4,963,409	40,985,705	51,689,440	

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson	Adams					259,000	259,000	No vacant public land.
	Alcorn					250,000	250,000	Do.
	Amite	7,000		7,000		447,000	454,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Attala	6,100		6,100		451,900	458,000	Do.
	Benton					260,000	260,000	No vacant public land.
	Bolivar					558,000	558,000	Do.
	Calhoun	740		740		372,260	373,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Carroll	1,500		1,500		380,500	382,000	Do.
	Chickasaw					319,000	319,000	No vacant public land.
	Choctaw	1,000		1,000		262,000	263,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Claiborne					295,000	295,000	No vacant public land.
	Clarke	4,900		4,900		431,100	436,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Clay					267,000	267,000	No vacant public land.
	Coahoma					333,000	333,000	Do.
	Copiah	3,720		3,720		487,280	491,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Covington	3,640		3,640		376,360	380,000	Do.

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and counties where practicable, showing area of land unappropriated, etc.—Cont'd.

MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Jackson—Continued.	De Soto					313,000	313,000	No vacant public land.
	Franklin	23,200		23,200		331,800	355,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Greene	32,300		32,300		511,700	544,000	Do.
	Grenada	1,750		1,750		283,250	285,000	Do.
	Hancock	36,120		36,120		367,880	404,000	Do.
	Harrison	26,580		26,580		624,420	651,000	Do.
	Hinds					550,000	550,000	No vacant public land.
	Holmes	380		380		540,620	541,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Issaquena					228,000	228,000	No vacant public land.
	Itawamba					325,000	325,000	Do.
	Jackson	29,400		29,400		644,600	674,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Jasper	3,420		3,420		421,580	425,000	Do.
	Jefferson	840		840		325,160	326,000	Do.
	Jones	2,800		2,800		440,200	443,000	Do.
	Kemper	6,500		6,500		471,500	478,000	Do.
	Lafayette					421,000	421,000	No vacant public land.
	Lauderdale	3,000		3,000		445,000	448,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Lawrence	7,000		7,000		410,000	417,000	Do.
	Leake	10,540		10,540		359,460	370,000	Do.
	Lee					290,000	290,000	No vacant public land.
	Leflore					380,000	380,000	Do.
	Lincoln	940		940		366,060	367,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Lowndes	40		40		317,960	318,000	Do.
	Madison					466,000	466,000	No vacant public land.
	Marion	16,240		16,240		703,760	720,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Marshall					445,000	445,000	No vacant public land.
	Monroe	2,700		2,700		487,300	490,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Montgomery	3,280		3,280		258,720	262,000	Do.
	Neshoba	12,480		12,480		347,520	360,000	Do.
	Newton	2,740		2,740		359,260	362,000	Do.
	Noxubee	1,000		1,000		433,000	434,000	Do.
	Oktibbeha					287,000	287,000	No vacant public land.
	Panola					443,000	443,000	Do.
	Pearl River	10,980		10,980		409,020	420,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Perry	25,240		25,240		681,760	707,000	Do.
	Pike	3,000		3,000		453,000	456,000	Do.
	Pontotoc					314,000	314,000	No vacant public land.
	Prentiss					260,000	260,000	Do.

	Quitman					256,000	256,000	Do.
	Rankin	6,320		6,320		491,680	498,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Scott	5,420		5,420		375,580	381,000	Do.
	Sharkey					281,000	281,000	No vacant public land.
	Simpson	7,280		7,280		365,720	373,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Smith	18,000		18,000		380,000	398,000	Do.
	Sunflower					444,000	444,000	No vacant public land.
	Tallahatchie	2,000		2,000		403,000	405,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Tate					260,000	260,000	No vacant public land.
	Tippah					289,000	289,000	Do.
	Tishomingo					275,000	275,000	Do.
	Tunica					266,000	266,000	Do.
	Union					268,000	268,000	Do.
	Warren					398,000	398,000	Do.
	Washington					565,000	565,000	Do.
	Wayne	15,040		15,040		494,960	510,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
	Webster	1,500		1,500		266,500	268,000	Do.
	Wilkinson	27,000		27,000		395,000	422,000	Do.
	Winston	9,260		9,260		376,740	386,000	Do.
	Yalobusha	500		500		316,500	317,000	Do.
	Yazoo	560		560		667,440	668,000	Do.
	Total in district and State.	383,950		383,950		29,301,050	29,685,000	

MISSOURI.

Boonville	Adair					367,000	367,000	No vacant public land.
	Andrew					277,000	277,000	Do.
	Atchison					345,000	345,000	Do.
	Audrain					439,000	439,000	Do.
	Bates					552,000	552,000	Do.
	Benton	3,420		3,420		471,580	475,000	Broken timber land.
	Boone					440,000	440,000	No vacant public land.
	Buchanan					263,000	263,000	Do.
	Caldwell					270,000	270,000	Do.
	Callaway					517,000	517,000	Do.
	Camden	41,790		41,790		395,210	437,000	Broken timber land.
	Carroll					443,000	443,000	No vacant public land.
	Cass					456,000	456,000	Do.
	Cedar	80		80		127,920	128,000	Broken lands.
	Chariton					490,000	490,000	No vacant public land.
	Clark					323,000	323,000	Do.
	Clay					254,000	254,000	Do.
	Clinton					267,000	267,000	Do.
	Cole					250,000	250,000	Do.
	Cooper					357,000	357,000	Do.
	Crawford	800		800		251,200	252,000	Broken lands.
	Dallas	13,760		13,760		123,240	137,000	Timber and grazing land.

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and counties where practicable, showing area of land unappropriated, etc.—Cont'd.

MISSOURI—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Boonville—Continued.	Daviess					357,000	357,000	No vacant public land.
	Dekalb					270,000	270,000	Do.
	Franklin					567,000	567,000	Do.
	Gasconade					330,000	330,000	Do.
	Gentry					313,000	313,000	Do.
	Grundy					274,000	274,000	Do.
	Harrison					468,000	468,000	Do.
	Henry					474,000	474,000	Do.
	Hickory	4,720		4,720		250,280	255,000	Broken timber land.
	Holt					289,000	289,000	No vacant public land.
	Howard					291,000	291,000	Do.
	Jackson					390,000	390,000	Do.
	Jefferson	175		175		428,825	429,000	Broken lands.
	Johnson					523,000	523,000	No vacant public land.
	Knox					330,000	330,000	Do.
	Laclede	11,640		11,640		138,360	150,000	Timber and grazing land.
	Lafayette					393,000	393,000	No vacant public land.
	Lewis					322,000	322,000	Do.
	Lincoln					389,000	389,000	Do.
	Linn					394,000	394,000	Do.
	Livingston					339,000	339,000	Do.
	Macon					519,000	519,000	Do.
	Maries	3,445		3,445		329,555	333,000	Broken lands.
	Marion					278,000	278,000	No vacant public land.
	Mercer					294,000	294,000	Do.
	Miller	4,000		4,000		376,000	380,000	Timbered lands, broken.
	Moniteau					261,000	261,000	No vacant public land.
	Monroe					424,000	424,000	Do.
	Montgomery					331,000	331,000	Do.
	Morgan	520		520		390,480	391,000	Broken lands.
	Nodaway					563,000	563,000	No vacant public land.
	Osage					380,000	380,000	Do.
	Pettis					438,000	438,000	Do.
	Phelps	2,500		2,500		107,500	110,000	Broken lands.
	Pike					411,000	411,000	No vacant public land.
	Platte					256,000	256,000	Do.
	Polk	120		120		79,880	80,000	Broken lands.
	Pulaski	19,760		19,760		223,240	243,000	Timber and grazing land.

	Putnam					331,000	331,000	No vacant public land.
	Ralls					301,000	301,000	Do.
	Randolph					311,000	311,000	Do.
	Ray					353,000	353,000	Do.
	St. Charles					338,000	338,000	Do.
	St. Clair	3,800		3,800		439,200	443,000	Broken timber land.
	St. François					50,000	50,000	No vacant public land.
	Ste. Genevieve					92,000	92,000	Do.
	St. Louis					322,280	322,280	Do.
	St. Louis City					30,720	30,720	Do.
	Saline					482,000	482,000	Do.
	Schuyler					203,000	203,000	Do.
	Scotland					282,000	282,000	Do.
	Shelby					325,000	325,000	Do.
	Sullivan					418,000	418,000	Do.
	Vernon					377,000	377,000	Do.
	Warren					266,000	266,000	Do.
	Washington					229,000	229,000	Do.
	Worth					169,000	169,000	Do.
	Total	110,530		110,530		26,190,470	26,301,000	
Ironton	Bollinger	3,400		3,400		381,600	385,000	Broken lands.
	Butler	1,360		1,360		443,640	445,000	Low level lands.
	Cape Girardeau					368,000	368,000	No vacant public land.
	Carter	520		520		320,480	321,000	Timbered land.
	Crawford	1,920		1,920		221,080	223,000	Do.
	Dent	3,220		3,220		473,780	477,000	Do.
	Dunklin					338,000	338,000	No vacant public land.
	Howell	2,980		2,980		577,020	580,000	Rolling.
	Iron	10,720		10,720		336,280	347,000	Timbered; hilly.
	Madison	5,020		5,020		310,980	316,000	Do.
	Mississippi					269,000	269,000	No vacant public land.
	New Madrid					422,000	422,000	Do.
	Oregon	6,560		6,560		484,440	491,000	Broken.
	Pemiscot					310,000	310,000	No vacant public land.
	Perry	600		600		291,400	292,000	Broken.
	Phelps	8,400		8,400		302,600	311,000	Do.
	Pulaski	6,060		6,060		40,940	47,000	Do.
	Reynolds	8,760		8,760		519,240	528,000	Timbered.
	Ripley	4,240		4,240		391,760	399,000	Broken.
	St. François	1,040		1,040		242,960	244,000	Do.
	Ste. Genevieve	560		560		218,440	219,000	Do.
	Scott					266,000	266,000	No vacant public land.
	Shannon	15,240		15,240		610,760	626,000	Hilly and timbered.
	Stoddard					526,000	526,000	No vacant public land.
	Texas	11,880		11,880		504,120	516,000	Rolling.
	Washington	2,000		2,000		243,000	245,000	Broken.
	Wayne	6,840		6,840		279,160	486,000	Do.
	Total	101,320		101,320		9,895,680	9,997,000	

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and counties where practicable, showing area of land unappropriated, etc.—Cont'd.

MISSOURI—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Springfield	Barry	12,076		12,076		483,924	496,000	Broken timber land.
	Barton					377,000	377,000	No vacant public land.
	Cedar					189,000	189,000	Do.
	Christian	3,255		3,255		353,745	357,000	Broken timber land.
	Dade					320,000	320,000	No vacant public land.
	Dallas	2,272		2,272		205,728	208,000	Broken timber land.
	Douglas	9,237		9,237		493,763	503,000	Timbered and rough.
	Greene					426,000	426,000	No vacant public land.
	Jasper					405,000	405,000	Do.
	Laclede	8,378		8,378		321,622	330,000	Broken timber land.
	Lawrence					385,000	385,000	No vacant public land.
	McDonald	14,835		14,835		320,165	335,000	Broken timber land.
	Newton					390,000	390,000	No vacant public land.
	Ozark	87,390		87,390		393,610	481,000	Timbered, hills, and valleys.
	Polk					335,000	335,000	No vacant public land.
	Pulaski	2,084		2,084		50,916	53,000	Timber land, hills, and valleys.
	Stone	20,659		20,659		301,341	322,000	Broken timber land.
	Taney	64,190		64,190		352,810	417,000	Timber land, hills, and valleys.
	Texas	2,471		2,471		208,529	211,000	Broken timber land.
	Vernon					153,000	153,000	No vacant public land.
	Webster	1,278		1,278		371,722	373,000	Broken timber land.
	Wright	5,936		5,936		426,064	432,000	Do.
	Total	234,061		234,061		7,263,939	7,498,000	
	Total in Missouri	445,911		445,911		43,350,089	43,796,000	

MONTANA.

Bozeman	Broadwater	38,719	30,000	68,719		65,281	134,000	Principally arid.
	Carbon	203,638	1,233,488	1,437,126		96,874	1,534,000	One-third good farming land, two-thirds mountainous.
	Crow Reservation				321,000		321,000	No vacant public land.
	Gallatin	70,776	523,528	594,304		1,012,696	1,607,000	One-fourth good farm land, three-fourths mountainous.

	Jefferson	49,040	26,000	75,040		69,960	145,000	Principally arid.
	Madison	381,260	650,000	1,031,260		243,740	1,275,000	One-fourth arid, three-fourths mountainous.
	Park	239,370	1,128,821	1,368,191		369,809	1,738,000	One-third good farm land, two-thirds arid and mountainous.
	Sweet Grass	322,323	852,021	1,174,344		329,656	1,504,000	Grazing and mountainous.
	Yellowstone	201,574	166,054	367,628		752,372	1,120,000	Arid and mountainous.
	Total	1,506,700	4,609,912	6,116,612	321,000	2,940,388	9,378,000	
Helena	Beaverhead	420,854	1,520,240	1,941,094	2,800	265,106	2,209,000	Mountainous and grazing.
	Broadwater	103,300	309,840	413,140		156,860	570,000	Mountainous and agricultural.
	Cascade	682,555	445,280	1,127,835	47,520	728,145	1,903,500	Grazing and agricultural.
	Choteau	3,916,473	4,435,693	8,352,166	790,250	606,584	9,749,000	Do.
	Deerlodge	211,403	1,604,724	1,816,127		694,873	2,511,000	Mountainous, some agricultural.
	Fergus		28,000	28,000			28,000	Grazing.
	Gallatin	5,760	46,480	52,240		5,760	58,000	Mountainous.
	Granite	101,920	345,000	446,920		41,080	488,000	Do.
	Jefferson	102,350	654,830	757,180		148,820	906,000	Mountainous, some grazing.
	Lewis and Clarke	260,311	1,031,220	1,291,531		510,969	1,802,500	Mountainous and agricultural.
	Madison	334,751	982,260	1,317,011	20,550	274,439	1,612,000	Mountainous.
	Meagher	278,454	1,264,660	1,543,114	2,840	484,046	2,030,000	Grazing and agricultural.
	Park	4,200	46,300	50,500		9,500	60,000	Grazing.
	Ravalli		46,000	46,000			46,000	Mountainous.
	Silverbow	40,121	369,800	409,921		100,079	510,000	Do.
	Sweet Grass	4,480	32,000	36,480		9,520	46,000	Grazing.
	Teton	1,451,267	1,181,810	2,633,077	1,400,000	411,923	4,445,000	Do.
	Total	7,918,199	14,344,137	22,262,336	2,263,960	4,447,704	28,974,000	
Kalispell	Deerlodge		70,000	70,000			70,000	Mountainous, timber, grazing.
	Flathead	567,593	4,069,299	4,636,892	173,333	712,775	5,523,000	Valleys, mountains, timber, grazing.
	Missoula		14,000	14,000			14,000	Timbered valleys and mountains.
	Teton				650,000		650,000	Subject to location and entry under the mineral laws only.
	Total	567,593	4,153,299	4,720,892	823,333	712,775	6,257,000	
Lewistown	Choteau	10,301	140,899	151,200		800	152,000	Broken, grazing.
	Custer	35,286	198,004	233,290	1,280	13,430	248,000	Do.
	Dawson	234,469	439,513	673,982	15,360	47,658	737,000	Do.
	Fergus	2,525,182	2,112,705	4,637,887	173,920	835,193	5,647,000	Grazing, farming, timber, and mountainous.
	Meagher	293,716	82,109	375,825	39,187	204,988	620,000	Farming and grazing.
	Sweet Grass	115,205	8,552	123,757	15,360	148,883	288,000	Do.
	Yellowstone	200,937	168,797	369,734	24,320	189,946	584,000	Grazing.
	Total	3,415,096	3,150,579	6,565,675	269,427	1,440,898	8,276,000	
Miles City	Carbon		39,000	39,000			39,000	Mountainous.
	Choteau	117,080	247,680	364,760		3,880	368,640	Agricultural and grazing, principally grazing.
	Crow Reservation				3,349,640		3,349,640	No vacant public land.

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and counties where practicable, showing area of land unappropriated, etc.—Cont'd.

MONTANA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Miles City—Continued.	Custer	1,696,180	9,014,340	10,710,520	546,400	1,253,800	12,510,720	Grazing and agricultural.
	Dawson	302,380	7,255,860	7,558,240	155,200	477,280	8,190,720	Do.
	Valley	972,390	5,571,790	6,544,180	2,361,920	21,900	8,928,000	Do.
	Yellowstone	141,900	466,500	608,400		57,600	666,000	Do.
	Total	3,229,930	22,595,170	25,825,100	6,413,160	1,814,480	34,052,720	
Missoula	Beaverhead	32,636	618,359	650,995		119,005	770,000	Arid and grazing.
	Deerlodge	6,500	19,320	25,820		24,180	50,000	Mountains, timber, grazing, and mineral.
	Flathead		46,000	46,000			46,000	Small valleys, mountains, timber, grazing.
	Granite	18,860	469,928	488,788		19,212	508,000	Mountains, timber, minerals.
	Missoula	190,516	3,212,075	3,402,591	1,333,333	408,076	5,144,000	Small valleys, mountains, timber, and grazing.
	Ravalli	46,807	1,456,000	1,502,807		301,193	1,804,000	Do.
	Total	295,319	5,821,682	6,117,001	1,333,333	871,666	8,322,000	
	Total in Montana	16,932,837	54,674,779	71,607,616	11,424,213	12,227,891	95,259,720	

NEBRASKA.

Alliance	Boxbutte	61,830		61,830		625,170	687,000	Level prairie.
	Cheyenne	283,924		283,924		122,076	406,000	Sand hills.
	Dawes	92,970		92,970	8,100	798,920	900,000	Table and broken timber.
	Deuel	516,449		516,449		98,551	615,000	Sand hills.
	Scotts Bluff	95,292		95,292		289,708	385,000	Prairie and sandy.
	Sheridan	508,858		508,858	12,534	1,062,608	1,579,000	Prairie, table, and sand hills.
	Sioux	924,475		924,475	11,158	381,367	1,317,000	Sandy and rough timber.
	Total	2,478,798		2,478,798	31,802	3,378,400	5,889,000	
Brokenbow	Blaine	264,065		264,065		191,935	456,000	Grazing, sandy.
	Brown	152,320		152,320		29,680	182,000	Do.

	Cherry	575,440		575,440		161,560	737,000	Do.
	Custer	78,218		78,218		742,782	821,000	Grazing and farming.
	Grant	322,920		322,920		133,080	456,000	Grazing, sandy.
	Hooker	362,007		362,007		94,993	457,000	Do.
	Logan	155,120		155,120		117,880	273,000	Do.
	McPherson	408,840		408,840		93,160	502,000	Do.
	Thomas	359,700		359,700		96,300	456,000	Do.
	Total	2,678,630		2,678,630		1,661,370	4,340,000	
Lincoln	Adams					339	339	No vacant public land.
	Boone					264,000	264,000	Do.
	Buffalo					630,000	630,000	Do.
	Butler					382,000	382,000	Do.
	Cass					348,000	348,000	Do.
	Clay					369,000	369,000	Do.
	Colfax					256,000	256,000	Do.
	Custer	400		400		367,600	368,000	Sandy soil and hilly.
	Dawson					189,000	189,000	No vacant public land.
	Fillmore					367,000	367,000	Do.
	Gage					550,000	550,000	Do.
	Greeley	15,428		15,428		352,572	368,000	Rough and sandy.
	Hall					278,000	278,000	No vacant public land.
	Hamilton					352,000	352,000	Do.
	Howard					366,000	366,000	Do.
	Jefferson					369,000	369,000	Do.
	Johnson					239,000	239,000	Do.
	Lancaster					549,000	549,000	Do.
	Merrick					297,000	297,000	Do.
	Nance					288,000	288,000	Do.
	Nemaha					247,000	247,000	Do.
	Nuckolls					369,000	369,000	Do.
	Otoe					391,000	391,000	Do.
	Pawnee					276,000	276,000	Do.
	Platte	320		320		437,680	438,000	Rough and broken.
	Polk					278,000	278,000	No vacant public land.
	Richardson					339,000	339,000	Do.
	Saline					369,000	369,000	Do.
	Saunders					487,000	487,000	Do.
	Seward					366,000	366,000	Do.
	Sherman					368,000	368,000	Do.
	Thayer					369,000	369,000	Do.
	Valley	2,983		2,983		364,017	367,000	Sandy and rough.
	York					366,000	366,000	No vacant public land.
	Total	19,131		19,131		11,840,208	11,859,339	
McCook	Adams					363,000	363,000	No vacant public land.
	Chase	58,320		58,320		513,680	572,000	Broken and sandy; grazing land.
	Dundy	117,668		117,668		470,332	588,000	Do.
	Franklin					366,000	366,000	No vacant public land.
	Frontier	2,583		2,583		523,417	526,000	Broken and grazing lands.

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and counties where practicable. showing area of land unappropriated, etc.—Cont'd.

NEBRASKA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
McCook—Continued.	Furnas					458,000	458,000	No vacant public land.
	Gosper					161,000	161,000	Do.
	Hall					66,000	66,000	Do.
	Harlan					366,000	366,000	Do.
	Hayes	25,940		25,940		433,060	459,000	Broken and grazing land.
	Hitchcock	4,127		4,127		453,873	458,000	Rough and sandy.
	Kearney	120		120		321,880	322,000	Sandy.
	Phelps					344,000	344,000	No vacant public land.
	Redwillow	220		220		457,780	458,000	Rough land.
	Webster					366,000	366,000	No vacant public land.
	Total	208,978		208,978		5,664,022	5,873,000	
North Platte	Custer	17,100		17,100		448,900	466,000	Broken.
	Dawson	1,900		1,900		445,100	447,000	Do.
	Frontier					93,000	93,000	No vacant public land.
	Gosper					138,000	138,000	Do.
	Keith	119,358		119,358		482,642	602,000	Grazing.
	Lincoln	222,000		222,000		1,411,000	1,633,000	Broken and grazing.
	Logan	31,192		31,192		61,808	93,000	Grazing, broken, and sandy.
	McPherson	394,220		394,220		112,780	507,000	Grazing and sandy.
	Perkins	10,240		10,240		551,760	562,000	Do.
	Total	796,010		796,010		3,744,990	4,541,000	
O'Neill	Antelope	329		329		547,671	548,000	Sandy.
	Boone	10,451		10,451		173,549	184,000	Sandy, grazing.
	Boyd	42,650		42,650		300,350	343,000	Rough land.
	Brown	5,900		5,900		2,100	8,000	Sandy.
	Burt					299,000	299,000	No vacant public land.
	Cedar					472,000	472,000	Do.
	Cuming					368,000	368,000	Do.
	Dakota					154,000	154,000	Do.
	Dixon					292,000	292,000	Do.
	Dodge					348,000	348,000	Do.
	Douglas					212,000	212,000	Do.
	Garfield	187,910		187,910		180,090	368,000	Sandy and broken.
	Holt	132,282		132,282		1,413,718	1,546,000	Do.

	Keyapaha	7,860		7,860		42,140	50,000	Broken.
	Knox	2,201		2,201		708,799	711,000	Do.
	Loup	212,485		212,485		155,515	368,000	Sandy and broken.
	Madison					366,000	366,000	No vacant public land.
	Pierce					366,000	366,000	Do.
	Rock	52,480		52,480		31,520	84,000	Sandy.
	Sarpy					141,000	141,000	No vacant public land.
	Stanton					274,000	274,000	Do.
	Thurston					245,000	245,000	Do.
	Washington					236,000	236,000	Do.
	Wayne					284,000	284,000	Do.
	Wheeler	109,747		109,747		258,253	368,000	Sandy, grazing.
	Total	764,295		764,295		7,870,705	8,635,000	
Sidney	Banner	80,800		80,800	1,800	386,400	469,000	Grazing.
	Cheyenne	284,260		284,260	1,920	974,820	1,261,000	Do.
	Deuel	187,000		187,000		555,000	742,000	Do.
	Keith	16,800		16,800		64,200	81,000	Do.
	Kimball	142,040		142,040		465,960	608,000	Do.
	McPherson	28,000		28,000			28,000	Do.
	Perkins					12,000	12,000	No vacant public land.
	Scotts Bluff	24,720		24,720		43,280	68,000	Grazing.
	Total	763,620		763,620	3,720	2,501,660	3,269,000	
Valentine	Brown	321,726		321,726		273,274	595,000	Broken and sandy, grazing.
	Cherry	2,250,556		2,250,556	35,000	841,444	3,127,000	Sand hills and small valleys.
	Keyapaha	56,616		56,616		396,384	453,000	Rough and sandy.
	Rock	210,090		210,090		345,910	556,000	Broken and sandy.
	Total	2,838,988		2,838,988	35,000	1,857,012	4,731,000	
	Total in Nebraska	10,548,450		10,548,450	70,522	38,518,367	49,137,339	

NEVADA.

Carson City	Churchill	1,202,022	1,446,193	2,648,215	420,356	82,929	3,151,500	Mountainous, arid grazing land, little timber.
	Douglas	250,657	62,961	313,618		263,882	577,500	Do.
	Elko	5,651,206	2,781,733	8,432,939	1,800,867	821,694	11,055,500	Do.
	Esmeralda	2,865,580	2,402,362	5,267,942	259,200	61,858	5,589,000	Do.
	Eureka	774,130	1,461,945	2,236,075	371,528	76,897	2,684,500	Mountainous, arid grazing land, no timber.
	Humboldt	3,365,923	4,800,352	8,166,275	1,792,891	446,834	10,406,000	Do
	Lander	1,123,405	1,934,459	3,057,864	336,577	98,559	3,493,000	Do.
	Lincoln	5,191,810	6,236,698	11,428,508	1,427	372,065	11,802,000	Do.
	Lyon	222,863	327,682	550,545	190,516	108,439	849,500	Do.

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and counties where practicable, showing area of land unappropriated, etc.—Cont'd.

NEVADA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Carson City—Continued.	Nye	4,296,500	6,757,226	11,053,816		117,684	11,171,500	Mountainous, arid grazing land, little timber.
	Ormsby	8,452		8,452	1,920	72,128	82,500	Mountainous, arid grazing land, second growth.
	Storey	28,010	50,104	78,114	91,163	4,723	174,000	Mountainous, arid grazing land, no timber.
	Washoe	1,238,546	1,311,604	2,550,150	716,964	338,886	3,606,000	Mountainous, arid grazing land, second growth.
	White Pine	2,960,286	2,605,810	5,566,096		127,904	5,694,000	Mountainous, arid grazing land, little timber.
	Total in district and State.	29,179,480	32,179,129	61,358,609	5,983,409	2,994,482	70,336,500	

NEW MEXICO.

Clayton	Colfax	547,324		547,324		82,676	630,000	Arid, broken, and grazing.
	Guadaloupe	2,642,842	115,380	2,758,222		183,778	2,942,000	Grazing and broken.
	Mora	322,551		322,551		16,449	339,000	Grazing mostly, some broken.
	San Miguel	733,047		733,047		62,953	796,000	Grazing.
	Union	3,424,180	370,020	3,794,200		345,800	4,140,000	Grazing and broken.
	Total	7,669,944	485,400	8,155,344		691,656	8,847,000	
Las Cruces	Donna Ana	4,113,367	682,445	4,795,812	335,378	121,810	5,253,000	Grazing, mountainous.
	Grant	3,857,453	1,472,577	5,330,030	7,414	648,556	5,986,000	Mountainous, some plains for grazing.
	Lincoln	67,859	251,825	319,684	70,000	10,316	400,000	Do.
	Sierra	1,527,183	274,379	1,801,562	74,875	96,563	1,973,000	Mountainous, grazing.
	Socorro	5,196,518	2,076,501	7,273,019	337,459	127,522	7,738,000	Mountainous, table lands for grazing.
	Total	14,762,380	4,757,727	19,520,107	825,126	1,004,767	21,350,000	
Roswell	Chaves	4,394,524	1,761,000	6,155,524	3,280	495,196	6,654,000	Grazing, rolling prairie.
	Eddy	1,804,456	2,253,741	4,058,197	6,800	255,503	4,320,000	Mostly prairie, some timber in mountains.

	Guadaloupe	6,720		6,720		1,280	8,000	Undulating, grazing prairie.
	Lincoln	2,888,849	1,859,027	4,747,876	300,000	335,124	5,383,000	Mountainous and grazing.
	Valencia	145,040		145,040		12,960	158,000	Grazing land.
	Total	9,239,589	5,873,768	15,113,357	309,580	1,100,063	16,523,000	
Santa Fe	Bernalillo	1,858,594	430,690	2,289,284	949,037	2,468,679	5,707,000	Mountainous, timber and grazing.
	Colfax	230,461	23,040	253,501		1,541,344	1,794,845	Mountainous, grazing and agricultural.
	Guadaloupe	1,045,233	10,000	1,055,233		534,527	1,589,760	Do.
	Mora	414,055	102,160	516,215		732,785	1,249,000	Do.
	Rio Arriba	1,484,529	799,400	2,283,929	841,361	1,133,710	4,259,000	Mountainous, timber and grazing.
	San Juan	1,025,184	484,440	1,509,624	1,958,400	228,976	3,697,000	Grazing and agricultural.
	San Miguel	845,952	89,860	935,812	202,550	1,192,638	2,331,000	Mountainous, timber and grazing.
	Santa Fe	558,727	60,136	618,863	188,900	574,637	1,382,400	Do.
	Socorro	1,129,903	128,080	1,257,983		890,017	2,148,000	Do.
	Taos	304,430	358,721	663,151	119,931	686,918	1,470,000	Do.
	Valencia	2,391,812	313,620	2,705,432	634,563	2,509,005	5,849,000	Do.
	Total	11,288,880	2,800,147	14,089,027	4,894,742	12,493,236	31,477,005	
	Total in New Mexico	42,960,793	13,917,042	56,877,835	6,029,448	15,289,722	78,197,005	

NORTH DAKOTA.

Bismarck	Billings	63,600	3,481,500	3,545,100		46,400	3,591,500	Agricultural and grazing.
	Burleigh	262,860		262,860		790,140	1,053,000	Do.
	Eddy	1,483		1,483		21,517	23,000	Do.
	Emmons	367,330		367,330		609,670	977,000	Do.
	Foster	3,240		3,240		65,760	69,000	Do.
	Kidder	271,360		271,360		621,640	893,000	Do.
	Logan	263,500		263,500		374,500	638,000	Do.
	McIntosh	205,720		205,720		420,280	626,000	Do.
	McLean	962,660		962,660	2,560	366,780	1,332,000	Do.
	Mercer	310,435	625,880	936,315	42,240	181,325	1,159,880	Do.
	Morton	1,395,380		1,395,380	930,000	686,620	3,012,000	Do.
	Oliver	198,640		198,640		255,360	454,000	Do.
	Stark	1,054,920	1,458,120	2,513,040		510,080	3,023,120	Do.
	Stutsman	335,320	22,000	357,320		183,680	541,000	Do.
	Wells	193,810		193,810		359,190	553,000	Do.
	Total	5,890,258	5,587,500	11,477,758	974,800	5,492,942	17,945,500	
Devils Lake	Benson	155,700		155,700	182,380	473,920	812,000	Prairie, farming.
	Bottineau	200,500		200,500	91,040	439,460	731,000	Prairie, some timber.
	Cavalier	6,080		6,080	7,040	106,380	119,500	Prairie.
	Eddy	2,500		2,500	8,120	173,380	184,000	Do.
	McHenry	877,700		877,700	62,560	274,240	1,214,500	Grazing.
	McLean	231,110		231,110	17,920	72,970	322,000	Do.

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and counties where practicable, showing area of land unappropriated, etc.—Cont'd.

NORTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Devil's Lake—Continued.	Pierce	406,060		406,060	38,390	232,550	677,000	Grazing and farming.
	Ramsey	1,200		1,200	10,630	227,170	239,000	Prairie.
	Rolette	40,000		40,000	182,000	376,000	598,000	Prairie, portion broken.
	Towner	22,500		22,500	39,960	602,540	665,000	Prairie.
	Wells	9,160		9,160	15,040	251,800	276,000	Do.
	Total	1,952,510		1,952,510	655,080	3,230,410	5,838,000	
Fargo	Barnes	9,600		9,600	53,760	895,640	959,000	Farming and grazing lands.
	Cass				72,720	1,051,280	1,124,000	No vacant public land.
	Dickey	52,060		52,060	40,960	639,980	733,000	Farming and grazing lands.
	Eddy	16,880		16,880	6,400	92,220	115,500	Do.
	Foster	8,640		8,640	19,200	315,160	343,000	Do.
	Griggs	21,370		21,370	25,600	411,030	458,000	Do.
	Lamoure	28,000		28,000	40,960	668,040	737,000	Do.
	Ransom	16,820		16,820	30,720	504,460	552,000	Do.
	Richland	7,960		7,960	48,640	876,400	933,000	Do.
	Sargent	5,620		5,620	30,720	517,660	554,000	Do.
	Steele	250		250	27,050	433,700	461,000	Do.
	Stutsman	42,940		42,940	51,200	819,360	913,500	Do.
	Traill				32,000	522,000	554,000	No vacant public land.
	Total	210,140		210,140	479,930	7,746,930	8,437,000	
Grand Forks	Benson	900		900		52,100	53,000	Farming and grazing lands.
	Cavalier	40,000		40,000		811,000	851,000	Do.
	Eddy	21,000		21,000		67,000	88,000	Do.
	Grand Forks	320		320		912,180	912,500	Do.
	Nelson	3,200		3,200		631,800	635,000	Do.
	Pembina	480		480		726,520	727,000	Do.
	Ramsey	50,600		50,600		474,400	525,000	Do.
	Walsh	4,500		4,500		822,500	827,000	Do.
	Total	121,000		121,000		4,497,500	4,618,500	
Minot	Billings		195,000	195,000	172,000		367,000	Grazing and broken farming lands.
	Bottineau	355,702		355,702		4,285	359,987	Prairie.
	McLean	194,058	82,021	276,079	181,000	3,921	461,000	Grazing and broken farming lands.

	Mercer				62,000		62,000	Do.
	Stark		606,200	606,200	92,800		699,000	Do.
	Ward	2,392,343	904,349	3,296,692	288,000	288,308	3,873,000	Do.
	Williams	601,267	1,482,265	2,083,532	145,000	13,468	2,242,000	Do.
	Total	3,543,370	3,269,835	6,813,205	940,800	509,982	8,063,987	
	Total in North Dakota.	11,717,278	8,857,335	20,574,613	3,050,610	21,277,764	44,902,987	

OKLAHOMA.

Alva	Woods	372,513		372,513	41,970	1,317,517	1,732,000	Broken prairie, timber, grazing, and agricultural lands.
Enid	Garfield				74,462	565,538	640,000	No vacant public land.
	Grant	1,280		1,280	75,335	595,385	672,000	Sandy and rolling.
	Total	1,280		1,280	149,797	1,160,923	1,312,000	
Guthrie	Lincoln	32		32	56,702	333,266	390,000	Grazing and farming.
	Logan				16,894	343,106	360,000	No vacant public land.
	Oklahoma				3,840	88,160	92,000	Do.
	Payne				55,994	265,006	321,000	Do.
	Total	32		32	133,430	1,029,538	1,163,000	
Kingfisher	Blaine	17,880		17,880	237,040	273,080	528,000	Mountainous, timber, and prairie.
	Canadian	760		760	39,360	98,880	139,000	Grazing and agricultural lands.
	Custer	91,264		91,264	51,520	178,216	321,000	Agricultural and grazing lands.
	D	274,050		274,050	103,360	259,590	637,000	Grazing lands.
	Day	587,260		587,260	38,400	40,340	666,000	Do.
	Kingfisher	190		190	74,240	493,570	568,000	Agricultural.
	Logan				6,400	105,600	112,000	No vacant public land.
	Oklahoma				1,280	21,720	23,000	Do.
	Roger Mills	91,600		91,600	12,160	31,240	135,000	Grazing lands.
	Total	1,063,004		1,063,004	563,760	1,502,236	3,129,000	
Mangum	Greer	664,917	2,860	667,777		843,798	1,511,575	Prairie, farming, and grazing.
Oklahoma	Blaine				55,000	10,000	65,000	No vacant public land.
	Canadian				181,420	200,580	382,000	Do.
	Cleveland				80,000	268,000	348,000	Do.
	Custer	9,000		9,000	80,000	237,000	326,000	Broken and rocky.
	I				646,000		646,000	No vacant public land.
	Lincoln				118,000	111,000	229,000	Do.
	Oklahoma	3,270		3,270	36,720	308,010	348,000	Broken and rocky.
	Pottawatomie				273,940	227,060	501,000	No vacant public land.

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and counties where practicable, showing area of land unappropriated, etc.—Cont'd.

OKLAHOMA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Oklahoma—Continued.	Roger Mills	108,000		108,000	40,000	474,000	622,000	Broken and rocky.
	Washita	18,000		18,000	109,000	501,000	628,000	Do.
	Total	138,270		138,270	1,620,080	2,336,650	4,095,000	
Perry	Kay				46,579	526,421	573,000	No vacant public land.
	Noble				30,345	367,655	398,000	Do.
	Pawnee	2,153		2,153	30,949	299,898	333,000	Broken.
	Payne				10,842	152,158	163,000	No vacant public land.
	Total	2,153		2,153	118,715	1,346,132	1,467,000	
Woodward	Beaver	3,255,955		3,255,955		425,045	3,681,000	Grazing and farming lands.
	Woodward	1,506,238		1,506,238	40,320	577,442	2,124,000	Do.
	Total	4,762,193		4,762,193	40,320	1,002,487	5,805,000	
Indian reservations, unassigned.	Kansas				100,137		100,137	No vacant public land.
	Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.				2,968,898		2,968,898	
	Osage				1,470,058		1,470,058	
	Total				4,539,088		4,539,088	
	Total in Oklahoma	7,004,362	2,860	7,007,222	7,207,160	10,539,281	24,753,663	

OREGON.

Burns	Baker	231,703	39,993	271,696		39,304	311,000	Principally grazing; some timber.
	Crook	137,066		137,066		108,434	245,500	Do.
	Grant	1,131,506	128,908	1,260,414		294,586	1,555,000	Do.
	Harney	2,270,802	470,928	2,741,730		717,270	3,459,000	Principally grazing; some farming.
	Malheur	1,927,482	1,389,657	3,317,139		414,361	3,731,500	Do.
	Total	5,698,559	2,029,486	7,728,045		1,573,955	9,302,000	

Lagrande	Baker	726,243	42,467	768,710		397,290	1,166,000	60 per cent timbered mountains, 5 per cent arid, 25 per cent grazing, 10 per cent farming.
	Grant	1,011,790	60,821	1,072,611		292,389	1,365,000	50 per cent timbered mountains, 35 per cent grazing, 15 per cent farming.
	Morrow	282,220		282,220		228,780	511,000	25 per cent timbered mountains, 40 per cent grazing, 25 per cent arid, 10 per cent farming.
	Umatilla	842,203	45,672	887,875	151,360	951,765	1,991,000	30 per cent timbered mountains, 30 per cent arid, 30 per cent grazing, 10 per cent farming.
	Union	854,106	481,833	1,335,939		692,061	2,028,000	75 per cent timbered mountains, 20 per cent grazing, 5 per cent farming.
	Wallowa	703,351	754,038	1,457,389		324,611	1,782,000	65 per cent timbered mountains, 25 per cent grazing, 10 per cent farming.
	Total	4,419,913	1,384,831	5,804,744	151,360	2,886,896	8,843,000	
Lakeview	Crook	1,057,045	189,665	1,246,710	214,282	142,218	1,603,210	One-tenth mountainous, two-tenths agricultural, seven-tenths grazing.
	Douglas				45,000		45,000	No vacant public land.
	Harney	1,335,000	1,546,362	2,881,362		273,238	3,154,600	One-tenth mountainous, three-tenths agricultural, six-tenths grazing.
	Klamath	1,286,081	470,000	1,756,081	972,053	777,626	3,505,760	Two-tenths timber, three-tenths agricultural, five-tenths grazing.
	Lake	2,806,935	1,403,325	4,210,260	137,000	702,040	5,049,300	Three-tenths timber, one-tenth mountainous, three-tenths agricultural, three-tenths grazing.
	Lane				147,000		147,000	No vacant public land.
	Malheur	1,125,578	1,410,229	2,535,807	1,130	122,563	2,659,500	One-tenth mountainous, three-tenths agricultural, six-tenths grazing.
	Total	7,610,639	5,019,581	12,630,220	1,516,465	2,017,685	16,164,370	
Oregon City	Benton	21,454	12,800	34,254	10,880	272,366	317,500	Broken grazing lands.
	Clackamas	295,369	23,110	318,479	286,850	529,111	1,134,440	Timbered, farming, and grazing lands.
	Clatsop	60,938	6,616	67,554	800	459,266	527,620	Timbered and grazing lands.
	Columbia	5,342		5,342		428,398	433,740	Rolling and broken timber lands.
	Crook				142,500		142,500	No vacant public land.
	Lincoln	84,262	9,952	183,783	168,000	196,097	547,880	Timber and grazing lands, broken.
	Linn	147,278	96,000	243,278	230,000	532,222	1,005,500	Timber and grazing lands.
	Marion	99,457	9,374	108,831	105,860	503,559	718,250	Farming and timber lands, broken.
	Multnomah	8,199	17,831	26,030	40,934	230,556	297,520	Timber lands.
	Polk	56,358	38,895	95,253	24,920	355,827	476,000	Broken, timber, and grazing lands.
	Tillamook	293,031	193,093	486,124		243,516	729,640	Timber and grazing lands, broken.
	Wasco				153,840	3,160	157,000	No vacant public land.
	Washington	89,434		89,434		370,726	460,160	Rolling, timber, and grazing lands.
	Yamhill	25,861	2,340	28,201	12,796	374,503	415,500	Do.
	Total	1,186,983	499,580	1,686,563	1,177,380	4,499,307	7,363,250	

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and counties where practicable, showing area of land unappropriated, etc.—Cont'd.

OREGON—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved. Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Roseburg	Benton	10,826	7,680	18,506		102,994	121,500	Timber and grazing lands.
	Coos	159,691	271,619	431,310	8,699	749,591	1,189,600	Timber, agricultural.
	Crook				98,360		98,360	No vacant public land.
	Curry	182,552	572,928	755,480		252,420	1,007,900	Mountainous, timber.
	Douglas	197,705	513,497	711,202	609,800	1,710,458	3,031,460	Hilly, grazing, and agricultural.
	Jackson	441,589	91,901	533,490	196,347	1,049,825	1,779,662	Timber, grazing, fruit.
	Josephine	114,326	656,769	771,095		300,921	1,072,016	Hilly, grazing, and farming.
	Klamath	10,762	27,893	38,655	195,726	46,719	281,100	Timber.
	Lane	426,371	263,823	690,194	812,125	1,177,181	2,679,500	Timber, grazing, and farming.
	Lincoln	62,750	6,019	68,769		30,731	99,500	Broken, grazing.
	Linn	83,326	87,942	171,268	142,240	217,992	531,500	Hilly, grazing.
	Total	1,689,898	2,500,071	4,189,969	2,063,297	5,638,832	11,892,098	
The Dalles	Clackamas	7,560	9,180	16,740	600	160	17,500	Lands in district are broken and hilly, and principally adapted to grazing purposes. There are some small valleys and some undulating table-lands which constitute good farming lands. Greater portion is broken, hilly, and mountainous.
	Crook	2,160,501	132,000	2,292,501	453,000	507,999	3,253,500	
	Gilliam	257,869	35,300	293,169		824,331	1,117,500	
	Grant	409,232	11,117	420,349	45,000	95,651	561,000	
	Morrow	97,596		97,596		705,904	803,500	
	Sherman	37,502	1,900	39,402	25,600	416,498	481,500	
	Wasco	519,511	179,060	698,571	35,000	1,093,429	1,827,000	
	Total	3,489,771	368,557	3,858,328	559,200	3,643,972	8,061,500	
	Total in Oregon	24,095,763	11,802,106	35,897,869	5,467,702	20,260,647	61,626,218	

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Aberdeen	Brown	560		560	60,110	1,034,330	1,095,000	Hay land and sandy.
	Campbell	71,980		71,980	36,720	383,300	492,000	Agricultural and grazing.
	Edmunds	23,160		23,160	43,200	658,640	725,000	Do.
	McPherson	52,200		52,200	40,482	644,318	737,000	Do.
	Walworth	56,450		56,450	26,240	389,310	472,000	Do.
	Total	204,350		204,350	206,752	3,109,898	3,521,000	

Chamberlain	Brule	15,297		15,297		518,703	534,000	Broken and grazing lands.
	Buffalo	14,135		14,135		297,365	311,500	Do.
	Gregory	66,137		66,137	496,957	77,906	641,000	Do.
	Jackson	257,255	118,780	376,035	379,000	2,965	758,000	Agricultural and grazing lands.
	Lugenbeel				693,000		693,000	Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.
	Lyman	128,785		128,785	308,540	136,675	574,000	Rough and rolling grazing lands.
	Meyer				900,000		900,000	Rosebud Indian Reservation.
	Nowlin	186,002		186,002		7,998	194,000	Agricultural and grazing lands, broken.
	Pratt	323,076		323,076	376,210	18,714	718,000	Rolling prairie, grazing and farm lands.
	Presho	246,227		246,227	485,760	140,513	872,500	Do.
	Tripp				957,000		957,000	Rosebud Indian Reservation.
	Washabaugh				761,000		761,000	Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.
	Total	1,236,914	118,780	1,355,694	5,357,467	1,200,839	7,914,000	
Huron	Beadle	815		815		781,773	782,588	Hilly and stony.
	Faulk	18,570		18,570		626,062	644,632	Level farming.
	Hand	18,969		18,969		900,682	919,651	Gently rolling.
	Hyde	31,572		31,572	54,720	466,588	552,880	Smooth and fertile.
	Potter	55,879		55,879		511,322	567,201	Broken.
	Spink	1,698		1,698		961,355	963,053	Lake beds and broken.
	Total	127,503		127,503	54,720	4,247,782	4,430,005	
Mitchell	Aurora	320		320		454,680	455,000	Swampy grazing lands.
	Bonhomme	125		125		362,375	362,500	Do.
	Charles Mix	38,000		38,000		672,000	710,000	90 per cent level prairie, soil black and rich; 10 per cent broken or swampy grazing land.
	Clay	56		56		253,944	254,000	Swampy grazing lands.
	Davison	40		40		276,460	276,500	Rough, broken.
	Douglas	68		68		288,932	289,000	Swampy grazing lands.
	Hanson					278,000	278,000	No vacant public land.
	Hutchinson					528,000	528,000	Do.
	Jerauld	1,790		1,790		344,210	346,000	Broken grazing lands.
	Lake					358,000	358,000	No vacant public land.
	Lincoln					370,000	370,000	Do.
	McCook					368,000	368,000	Do.
	Miner	40		40		366,960	367,000	Swampy grazing lands.
	Minnehaha					511,000	511,000	No vacant public land.
	Moody	42		42		330,958	331,000	Swampy grazing lands.
	Sanborn	80		80		360,920	361,000	Do.
	Turner					393,000	393,000	No vacant public land.
	Union	71		71		281,929	282,000	Swampy grazing lands.
	Yankton	31		31		328,969	329,000	Do.
	Total	40,663		40,663		7,128,337	7,169,000	

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and counties where practicable, showing area of land unappropriated, etc.—Cont'd.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Pierre	Armstrong	2,477		2,477	935,478	2,545	940,500	Grazing and farming.
	Boreman				1,580,000		1,580,000	Indian reservation.
	Dewey				602,000		602,000	Do.
	Hughes	95,556		95,556	92,160	302,284	490,000	Level farming land.
	Nowlin	479,520		479,520		30,480	510,000	Grazing and farming land.
	Pratt	12,448		12,448		4,552	17,000	Level grazing land.
	Schnasse				274,000		274,000	Indian reservation.
	Stanley	689,266		689,266	133,664	148,620	971,550	Farming and grazing.
	Sterling	418,507		418,507	181,177	56,816	656,500	Do.
	Sully	6,909		6,909	44,088	620,003	671,000	Very level; farming.
	Unassigned				59,000		59,000	No vacant public land.
	Total	1,704,683		1,704,683	3,901,567	1,165,300	6,771,550	
Rapid City	Butte	1,254,568		1,254,568		230,432	1,485,000	Agricultural and grazing.
	Choteau	503,095		503,095		31,905	535,000	Do.
	Custer	313,507	469,117	782,624		218,376	1,001,000	Broken, agricultural, and mineral.
	Delano	630,400		630,400		41,600	672,000	Rolling prairie.
	Ewing	235,247	408,593	643,840		12,160	656,000	Do.
	Fall River	692,318	8,100	700,418		412,582	1,113,000	Part hilly; agricultural and grazing land.
	Harding	651,421	157,632	809,053		125,947	935,000	Agricultural and grazing land.
	Lawrence	15,955	329,432	345,387		172,613	518,000	Rough and broken, timber, mineral, and agricultural land.
	Martin	460,120		460,120		26,880	487,000	Agricultural and grazing land.
	Meade	303,530	23,640	327,170	10,000	531,830	869,000	Part hilly and part prairie, agricultural and timber land.
	Pennington	213,492	369,073	582,565		352,435	935,000	Do.
	Rinehart	502,040		502,040		28,960	531,000	Rolling prairie.
	Scobey	572,563		572,563		57,437	630,000	Broken and well watered.
	Shannon				688,000		688,000	Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.
	Wagner	457,720		457,720		29,280	487,000	Rolling prairie.
	Washington	88,595	148,365	236,960	704,000	7,040	948,000	Agricultural and grazing.
	Ziebach	583,154	59,810	642,964		48,036	691,000	Broken prairie land.
	Total	7,477,725	1,973,762	9,451,487	1,402,000	2,327,513	13,181,000	

Watertown	Beadle					23,000	23,000	No vacant public land.
	Brookings	160		160		502,840	508,000	Level prairie, soil black and rich.
	Clark	12,190		12,190		597,810	610,000	Do.
	Codington	65		65		429,935	430,000	Do.
	Day	4,056		4,056		665,944	670,000	Do.
	Deuel	159		159		399,841	400,000	Do.
	Grant	1,262		1,262		429,738	431,000	Do.
	Hamlin	46		46		333,954	334,000	Do.
	Kingsbury	198		198		518,802	519,000	Do.
	Marshall	54,896		54,896		504,104	559,000	Do.
	Roberts	25,414		25,414		667,586	693,000	Do.
	Total	98,446		98,446		5,073,554	5,172,000	
	Total in South Dakota.	10,890,284	2,092,542	12,982,826	10,922,536	24,253,223	48,158,555	
	UTAH.							
Salt Lake City	Beaver	286,220	1,307,156	1,593,376		55,624	1,649,000	Generally arid and mountainous.
	Boxelder	1,431,429	1,134,459	2,565,888	347,132	574,980	3,488,000	Do.
	Cache	104,058	295,410	399,468	89,483	277,049	766,000	Do.
	Carbon	281,463	649,297	930,760		44,240	975,000	Do
	Davis	49,161	12,389	61,550		118,450	180,000	Do.
	Emery	317,381	2,401,036	2,718,417		110,583	2,829,000	Do.
	Garfield	352,676	2,843,239	3,195,915	13,786	38,299	3,248,000	Do.
	Grand	142,474	2,249,444	2,391,918		9,082	2,401,000	Do.
	Iron	476,829	1,495,370	1,972,199		131,801	2,104,000	Do.
	Juab	603,407	1,434,228	2,037,635	13,900	70,465	2,122,000	Do.
	Kane	380,898	2,314,948	2,695,846		20,154	2,716,000	Do.
	Millard	1,391,024	2,716,616	4,107,640	15,020	142,340	4,265,000	Do.
	Morgan	42,583	234,043	276,626	43,089	66,285	386,000	Do.
	Piute	71,656	364,572	436,228	5,560	42,212	484,000	Do.
	Rich	397,916	80,571	478,487	60,699	138,814	678,000	Do.
	Salt Lake	45,818	138,493	184,311	24,987	286,702	496,000	Do.
	San Juan	13,679	5,063,201	5,076,880		1,120	5,078,000	Do.
	Sanpete	310,109	437,259	747,368	16,800	238,832	1,003,000	Do.
	Sevier	544,479	564,658	1,109,137	12,321	95,542	1,217,000	Do.
	Summit	499,550	120,654	620,204	502,609	141,187	1,264,000	Do.
	Tooele	1,015,410	3,281,076	4,296,486	6,412	128,102	4,431,000	Do.
	Uinta	177,320	1,114,799	1,292,119	1,962,720	54,161	3,329,000	Do.
	Utah	240,836	678,754	919,590	192,425	250,985	1,363,000	Do.
	Wasatch	80,994	547,963	628,957	1,986,560	55,483	2,671,000	Do.
	Washington	250,128	1,280,293	1,530,421		31,579	1,562,000	Do.
	Wayne	238,715	1,243,037	1,481,752		43,248	1,525,000	Do.
	Weber	69,897	118,821	188,718	69,964	91,318	350,000	Do.
	Total in district and Territory.	9,816,110	34,121,786	43,937,896	5,383,467	3,258,637	52,580,000	

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and counties where practicable, showing area of land unappropriated, etc.—Cont'd.

WASHINGTON.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
North Yakima	Douglas	429,003	161,000	590,003		444,847	1,034,850	Rolling prairie, hilly, grazing.
	Kittitas	234,709	153,810	388,519	58,373	648,238	1,095,130	Grazing prairie, hilly, and timber.
	Yakima	270,479	544,500	814,979	1,285,000	1,447,821	3,547,800	Grazing, arid prairie, and timber.
	Total	934,191	859,310	1,793,501	1,343,373	2,540,906	5,677,780	
Olympia	Chehalis	24,438	7,680	32,118	395,529	814,938	1,242,585	Mountainous timbered lands.
	Jefferson				96,906	35,148	132,054	No vacant public land.
	King	1,960	125,854	127,814	1,350	59,507	188,671	Mountainous timbered land.
	Kitsap	678		678		58,852	59,530	Do.
	Lewis	2,960	7,680	10,640	75,000	81,690	167,330	Do.
	Mason	14,075	5,620	19,695	165,645	442,466	627,806	Do.
	Pacific	14,531	19,680	34,211		47,430	81,641	Do.
	Pierce	7,411	20,488	27,899	271,850	615,360	915,109	Do.
	Thurston	6,255	12,700	18,955	1,360	449,453	469,768	Do.
	Total	72,308	199,702	272,010	1,009,640	2,602,844	3,884,494	
Seattle	Clallam	23,275	23,217	46,492	682,759	431,989	1,161,240	Mountainous and broken, good supply of excellent timber.
	Island				2,193	127,527	129,720	No vacant public land.
	Jefferson	2,160	27,046	29,206	735,006	219,148	983,360	Broken and timbered.
	King	13,188	412,141	425,329	6,400	686,151	1,117,880	Broken, and has good supply of timber.
	Kitsap				8,214	182,286	190,500	No vacant public land.
	Pierce				1,088	44,962	46,000	Do.
	San Juan	1,925		1,925	2,955	96,120	101,000	Broken, with but little good timber.
	Skagit	86,055	322,895	408,950	348,476	413,574	1,171,000	Broken, and heavily timbered.
	Snohomish	24,158	210,055	234,213	381,935	579,032	1,195,180	Do.
	Whatcom	28,423	74,137	102,560	905,480	397,640	1,405,680	Do.
	Total	179,184	1,069,491	1,248,675	3,074,456	3,178,429	7,501,560	
Spokane	Adams	156,885		156,885		577,115	734,000	Arid lands, valuable for fruit and grain.
	Douglas		1,500	1,500			1,500	Arid lands.
	Lincoln	211,676	8,483	220,159	700	1,269,391	1,490,250	Farming and grazing.
	Okanogan				274,500		274,500	No vacant public land.
	Spokane	38,262	68,880	107,142		1,027,558	1,134,700	Farming, mineral, and fruit.

	Stevens	318,885	1,198,483	1,517,368	1,708,779	730,353	3,951,500	Mountainous, valuable for farming and mines.
	Whitman	19,452		19,452		633,848	653,300	Farming and grazing.
	Total	745,160	1,277,346	2,022,506	1,978,979	4,288,265	8,289,750	
Vancouver	Clarke	23,135	59,110	82,245	636	319,279	402,160	Timbered and agricultural.
	Cowlitz	58,133	122,800	180,933		555,487	736,420	Do.
	Klickitat	328,608	20,000	348,608	36,639	528,758	914,000	Timbered, agricultural, grazing.
	Lewis	42,200	336,000	378,200	300,000	653,020	1,331,220	Timbered and agricultural.
	Pacific	29,433	65,400	94,833	902	361,765	457,500	Do.
	Pierce		13,500	13,500			13,500	Timbered.
	Skamania	38,330	295,000	333,330	585,000	128,170	1,046,500	Do.
	Wahkiakum	12,800		12,800	640	202,560	216,000	Do.
	Total	532,634	911,810	1,444,444	923,817	2,749,039	5,117,300	
Walla Walla	Adams	151,062		151,062	271,304	63,634	486,000	Prairie, farming, and grazing lands.
	Asotin	135,674	114,480	250,154	13,180	141,166	404,500	Mountainous; some timber, and prairie.
	Columbia	32,901	153,458	186,359	117,200	249,441	553,000	Mountainous; some timber, and farming lands.
	Franklin	304,172		304,172	426,540	54,788	785,500	Prairie, grazing lands; no timber.
	Garfield	31,990	96,680	128,670	75,474	248,356	452,500	Farming.
	Klickitat	229,325		229,325	202,791	67,384	499,500	Grazing and farming; some timber.
	Wallawalla	125,073		125,073	303,530	405,897	834,500	Do.
	Whitman	61,955		61,955	255,182	393,363	710,500	Prairie, farming, and grazing lands.
	Yakima	62,660		62,660	106,890	44,750	214,300	Desert and grazing lands; no timber.
	Total	1,134,812	364,618	1,499,430	1,772,091	1,668,779	4,940,300	
Waterville	Douglas	940,089	57,918	998,007		867,003	1,865,010	Prairie, farming, and grazing.
	Kittitas	137,498	863,306	1,000,804		104,336	1,105,140	Mountainous, timber, and farming.
	Okanogan	643,552	2,519,653	3,163,205	1,028,989	160,556	4,352,750	Do.
	Total	1,721,139	3,440,877	5,162,016	1,028,989	1,131,895	7,322,900	
	Total in Washington	5,319,428	8,123,154	13,442,582	11,131,345	18,110,157	42,684,084	

WISCONSIN.

Ashland	Ashland	2,131		2,131	113,300	562,569	678,000	Rolling, mixed timber lands.
	Bayfield	50,720		50,720	11,033	893,247	955,000	Mixed timber and pine barrens.
	Burnett	34,694		34,694		69,306	104,000	Rolling, timbered, and open lands.
	Douglas	68,820		68,820		775,180	844,000	Rolling, mixed timber, and open lands.
	Iron	2,057		2,057		180,943	183,000	Timbered lands.
	Sawyer	6,139		6,139		221,861	228,000	Timber and barrens.
	Washburn	26,759		26,759		152,241	179,000	Do
	Total	191,320		191,320	124,333	2,855,347	3,171,000	

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and counties where practicable, showing area of land unappropriated, etc.—Cont'd.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Eau Claire	Adams					41,000	41,000	No vacant public land.
	Barron	540		540		559,460	560,000	Level timber lands.
	Buffalo	155		155		432,845	433,000	Broken, agricultural lands.
	Burnett	52,600		52,600		403,400	456,000	Ordinary agricultural lands.
	Chippewa	4,208		4,200		1,249,800	1,254,000	Timbered lands.
	Clark	840		840		777,160	778,000	Do.
	Columbia					126,000	126,000	No vacant public land.
	Crawford	40		40		356,960	357,000	Broken lands.
	Dane					327,000	327,000	No vacant public land.
	Dunn	2,280		2,280		539,720	542,000	Timbered lands.
	Eau Claire	1,795		1,795		414,205	416,000	Arid lands.
	Grant	80		80		731,920	732,000	Broken lands.
	Green					279,000	279,000	No vacant public land.
	Iowa					485,000	485,000	Do.
	Jackson	3,348		3,348		629,652	633,000	Arid lands.
	Juneau					98,000	98,000	No vacant public land.
	La Crosse	200		200		293,800	294,000	Broken lands.
	Lafayette					411,000	411,000	No vacant public land.
	Marquette					22,000	22,000	Do.
	Monroe	6,040		6,040		575,960	582,000	Arid lands.
	Pepin	80		80		149,920	150,000	Broken lands.
	Pierce	160		160		366,840	367,000	Broken, timbered lands.
	Polk	9,600		9,600		587,400	597,000	Arid lands.
	Price	5,000		5,000		499,000	504,000	Timbered lands.
	Richland					379,000	379,000	No vacant public land.
	St. Croix					458,000	458,000	Do
	Sauk	40		40		536,960	537,000	Broken lands.
	Sawyer	12,560		12,560		629,440	642,000	Timbered lands.
	Taylor	2,900		2,900		460,100	463,000	Do.
	Trempealeau	160		160		468,840	469,000	Broken lands.
	Vernon	160		160		526,840	527,000	Do.
	Washburn	16,000		16,000		350,000	366,000	Timbered lands.
	Total	118,778		118,778		14,166,222	14,285,000	

Wausau	Adams	6,185		6,185		385,815	392,000	Scrubby oak openings, sandy.
	Brown					335,000	335,000	No vacant public land.
	Calumet					211,000	211,000	Do.
	Columbia	40		40		380,960	381,000	Broken and swamp lands.
	Dane					445,000	445,000	No vacant public land.
	Dodge					574,000	574,000	Do.
	Door	40		40		315,960	316,000	Swampy.
	Florence	3,040		3,040		300,960	304,000	Broken timbered lands.
	Fond du Lac					458,000	458,000	No vacant public land.
	Forest	6,840		6,840		680,160	687,000	Heavily timbered lands.
	Green					97,000	97,000	No vacant public land.
	Green Lake					226,000	226,000	Do.
	Iron	6,204		6,204	11,520	305,276	323,000	Timbered and swamp lands.
	Jefferson					351,000	351,000	No vacant public land.
	Juneau	2,278		2,278		406,722	409,000	Scrub-oak openings, sandy.
	Kenosha					183,000	183,000	No vacant public land.
	Kewaunee					226,000	226,000	Do.
	Langlade	2,360		2,360		568,640	571,000	Hard-wood timber.
	Lincoln	6,526		6,526		574,474	581,000	Heavily timbered, some swampy.
	Manitowoc					394,000	394,000	No vacant public land.
	Marathon	305		305		1,004,695	1,005,000	Swampy.
	Marinette	11,815		11,815		871,185	883,000	Timbered, quite sandy.
	Marquette	140		140		267,860	268,000	Swampy.
	Milwaukee					154,000	154,000	No vacant public land.
	Oconto	2,207		2,207	69,120	630,673	702,000	Timbered lands.
	Oneida	32,713		32,713		680,287	713,000	Heavily timbered, part swampy.
	Outagamie					413,000	413,000	No vacant public land.
	Ozaukee					150,000	150,000	Do.
	Portage	485		485		513,515	514,000	Swampy and sandy.
	Price	8,204		8,204		307,796	316,000	Hard-wood timber.
	Racine					210,000	210,000	No vacant public land.
	Rock					460,000	460,000	Do.
	Shawano				102,800	630,200	733,000	Do.
	Sheboygan					325,000	325,000	Do.
	Taylor	485		485		157,515	158,000	Hard-wood timber.
	Vilas	13,072		13,072	57,580	553,348	624,000	Heavily timbered, part swampy.
	Walworth					361,000	361,000	No vacant public land.
	Washington					284,000	284,000	Do.
	Waukesha					366,000	366,000	Do.
	Waupaca	80		80		492,920	493,000	Swampy.
	Waushara	240		240		420,760	421,000	Swampy and sandy.
	Winnebago					288,000	288,000	No vacant public land.
	Wood	442		442		513,558	514,000	Swampy.
	Total	103,701		103,701	241,020	17,474,279	17,819,000	
	Total in Wisconsin	413,799		413,799	365,353	34,495,848	35,275,000	

Statement, by States, Territories, and land districts, and counties where practicable, showing area of land unappropriated, etc.—Cont'd.

WYOMING.

Land district.	County.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface of the county in land district.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.				
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Buffalo	Bighorn	2,620,974	633,240	3,254,214		140,786	3,395,000	One-half timber and grazing, balance agricultural, when reclaimed by large ditches.
	Converse	12,000		12,000			12,000	Grazing.
	Crook	319,517		319,517	320	8,163	328,000	Do.
	Fremont	13,596		13,596		11,404	25,000	Do.
	Johnson	2,387,632	35,200	2,422,832		233,168	2,656,000	Agricultural, grazing, coal, oil, gold, silver, and copper.
	Natrona	74,360		74,360		2,640	77,000	Grazing.
	Sheridan	1,074,367	215,000	1,289,367		359,633	1,649,000	Timber, stone, grazing, coal, gold, silver, and agricultural.
	Weston	308,000		308,000		1,000	309,000	Grazing.
	Total	6,810,446	883,440	7,693,886	320	756,794	8,451,000	
Cheyenne	Albany	1,699,994	46,080	1,746,074	328,154	783,772	2,858,000	About one-half county broken, mountainous land; some timber. Other half prairie, grazing, and farming lands; farm land along streams.
	Carbon	3,361,308	322,560	3,683,868	1,030,281	418,851	5,133,000	Greater portion broken, mountainous land, some timber; agricultural land along streams.
	Fremont	207,581	32,979	240,560		1,440	242,000	Mountainous, arid, timber.
	Laramie	2,869,253	23,040	2,892,293	79,626	1,424,081	4,396,000	Principally prairie and broken grazing lands, with agricultural land along streams which can be irrigated.
	Sweetwater	716,774		716,774	263,986	240	981,000	Mountainous, broken, and alkaline plains.
	Total	8,854,910	424,659	9,279,569	1,702,047	2,628,384	13,610,000	
Douglas	Converse	3,904,981	6,400	3,911,381		273,619	4,185,000	Grazing, mountainous, and mineral.
	Fremont	613,140	331,939	945,079		15,921	961,000	Grazing and mountainous.
	Natrona	2,971,764	252,920	3,224,684		137,316	3,362,000	Grazing, mineral, and mountainous.
	Total	7,489,885	591,259	8,081,144		426,856	8,508,000	

Evanston	Fremont	1,008,710	746,771	1,755,481	107,680	14,839	1,878,000	Mountainous, broken, arid, timbered.
	Sweetwater	5,200,079	477,214	5,677,293	33,600	49,107	5,760,000	Alkaline plains, mountainous, broken.
	Uinta	3,572,898	965,601	4,538,499	9,598	357,903	4,906,000	Mountainous, grazing, broken, timbered.
	Tota	9,781,687	2,189,586	11,971,273	150,878	421,849	12,544,000	
Lander	Bighorn	2,334,097	880,888	3,214,985	989,464	142,551	4,347,000	Arid, grazing, agricultural, timber, and mountainous.
	Fremont	1,966,342	745,921	2,712,263	2,286,526	70,211	5,069,000	Arid, grazing, mountainous, fertile valleys.
	National Park				1,897,000		1,897,000	No vacant public land.
	Uinta	589,887	419,456	1,009,343	1,132,805	18,852	2,161,000	Arid, grazing, mountainous, timber, and mineral.
	Total	4,890,326	2,046,265	6,936,591	6,305,795	231,614	13,474,000	
Sundance	Converse	101,562		101,562		1,438	103,000	Prairie and grazing lands; good for farming.
	Crook	2,756,855		2,756,855	12,008	389,142	3,158,000	Semi-mountainous, with fertile valleys.
	Weston	2,260,383		2,260,383		324,617	2,585,000	Timber, grazing, and farming lands.
	Total	5,118,800		5,118,800	12,008	715,197	5,846,000	
	Total in Wyoming	42,946,054	6,135,209	49,081,263	8,171,043	5,180,694	62,433,000	

Statement by States, Territories, and land districts, etc.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Area reserved.	Area appropriated.	Total area of land surface in State or Territory.
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.			
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama	522,373		522,373	86,240	32,049,387	32,658,000
Arizona	11,930,820	42,438,203	54,369,023	12,738,022	5,685,455	72,792,500
Arkansas	3,696,990		3,696,990	1,920	29,844,590	33,543,500
California	34,272,434	8,230,589	42,503,023	16,189,170	40,668,890	99,361,083
Colorado	35,273,705	4,434,846	39,708,551	6,225,533	20,456,566	66,390,650
Florida	1,592,893	164,382	1,757,275	19,840	33,487,385	35,264,500
Idaho	11,268,786	32,939,163	44,207,949	1,939,869	6,682,382	52,830,200
Indian				19,575,040		19,575,040
Iowa					35,228,800	35,228,800
Kansas	1,060,883		1,060,883	987,875	50,334,242	52,383,000
Louisiana	690,527	65,018	755,545	1,474,834	26,632,809	28,863,188
Michigan	505,895		505,895	87,746	36,225,359	36,819,000
Minnesota	3,246,498	2,473,828	5,720,326	4,983,409	40,985,705	51,689,440
Mississippi	383,950		383,950		29,301,050	29,685,000
Missouri	445,911		445,911		43,350,089	43,796,000
Montana	16,932,837	54,674,779	71,607,616	11,424,213	12,227,891	95,259,720
Nebraska	10,548,450		10,548,450	70,522	38,518,367	49,137,339
Nevada	29,179,480	32,179,129	61,358,609	5,983,409	2,994,482	70,336,500
New Mexico	42,960,793	13,917,042	56,877,835	6,029,448	15,289,722	78,197,005
North Dakota	11,717,278	8,857,335	20,574,613	3,050,610	21,277,764	44,902,987
Oklahoma	7,004,362	2,860	7,007,222	7,207,160	10,539,281	24,753,663
Oregon	24,095,763	11,802,106	35,897,869	5,467,702	20,260,647	61,626,218
South Dakota	10,890,284	2,092,542	12,982,826	10,922,506	24,253,223	48,158,555
Utah	9,816,110	34,121,786	43,937,896	5,383,467	3,258,637	52,580,000
Washington	5,319,428	8,123,154	13,442,582	11,131,345	18,110,157	42,684,084
Wisconsin	413,799		413,799	365,353	34,495,848	35,275,000
Wyoming	42,946,054	6,135,209	49,081,263	8,171,043	5,180,694	62,433,000
Grand total	316,716,303	262,651,971	579,368,274	139,516,276	637,339,422	1,356,223,972

This aggregate is exclusive of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, in which, if any public land remains, it consists of a few small isolated tracts. Alaska, which contains about 577,390 square miles, or 369,529,600 acres of land, mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated, is also excluded.

E.—DIVISION OF PUBLIC SURVEYS.

The work peformed in this division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, was as follows:

Letters:	
On hand unanswered July 1, 1897	180
Received during the year	4,773
Written during the year	4,189
Disposed of during the year	4,632
Remaining on hand July 1, 1898	141
Pages of press copy, nearly all typewritten	6,479
Pages of record copied	5,201
Copies of field notes:	
Pages of field notes for official and individual use	841
Surveying returns:	
Returns pending July 1, 1897	90
Received during the year	152
Acted on during the year	106
On hand July 1, 1898	136
Plats and transcipts pending July 1, 1897	226
Same received during the year	1,426
Same disposed of during the year	1,206
On hand July 1, 1898	446
Reports of examinations of surveys:	
Reports pending July 1, 1897	72
Received during the year	146
Acted on during the year	180
On hand July 1, 1898	38
Surveying contracts:	
Pending July 1, 1897	0
Received during the year	101
Special instructions (in lieu of contracts) received during the year	51
Supplemental special instructions received (approved)	28
Contracts acted on during the year (approved)	92
Contracts disapproved	9
Contracts canceled	0
Special instructions acted on during the year	51
Special instructions pending	0
Contracts awaiting action June 30, 1898	0

Statement showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the following land States and Territories up to June 30, 1897, during the past fiscal year, and the total of the public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1898; also the total area of the public domain remaining unsurveyed within the same.

Land States and Territories.	In acres.	In square miles.	Up to June 30, 1897.	Under contracts made prior to June 30, 1897, and not heretofore reported because accepted since June 30, 1897.	Under contracts made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.	Total up to June 30, 1898.	Total area of public and Indian lands remaining unsurveyed, including the area of private land claims surveyed up to June 30, 1898.
Alabama	32,462,115	50,722	32,462,115			32,462,115	
Arkansas	33,410,063	52,203	33,410,063	a 7		33,410,063	
California	100,992,640	157,801	76,263,298	188,977		76,452,270	24,540,370
Colorado	66,880,000	104,500	61,391,497	123,667		61,515,164	5,364,836
Florida	37,931,520	59,268	30,832,485	199		30,832,684	7,098,836
Illinois	35,465,093	55,414	35,465,093			35,465,093	
Indiana	21,637,760	33,809	21,637,760			21,637,760	
Iowa	35,228,800	55,045	35,228,800			35,228,800	
Idaho	55,228,160	86,294	15,447,631	1,148,408		16,596,039	38,632,121
Kansas	51,770,240	80,891	51,770,240			51,770,240	
Louisiana	28,731,090	44,893	27,174,005	1,207		27,175,212	1,555,878
Michigan	36,128,640	56,451	36,128,640			36,128,640	
Minnesota	53,459,840	83,531	46,505,728	463,800	22,853	46,992,381	6,467,459
Mississippi	30,179,840	47,156	30,179,840			30,179,840	
Missouri	41,836,931	65,370	41,836,931			41,836,931	
Montana	92,016,640	143,776	28,945,456	454,790		29,400,246	62,616,394
Nebraska	47,468,800	74,170	47,368,404			47,368,404	100,396
Nevada	71,737,600	112,090	36,172,204			36,172,204	35,565,396
North Dakota	45,561,600	71,190	31,880,426	888,451		32,768,877	12,792,723
Ohio	25,581,976	39,972	25,581,976			25,581,976	
Oregon	60,975,360	95,274	43,867,232	605,495	4,420	44,477,147	16,498,213
South Dakota	50,643,200	79,130	39,692,951	877,078		40,570,029	10,073,171
Utah	54,064,640	84,476	16,891,242	248,270		17,139,512	36,925,128
Wisconsin	34,511,360	53,924	34,511,360	a 24	a 3	34,511,360	
Washington	44,796,160	69,994	25,511,597	413,763		25,925,360	18,870,800
Wyoming	62,645,120	97,883	51,890,201	593,606		52,483,807	10,161,313
Alaska	369,529,600	577,390	1,145			1,145	369,528,455
Arizona	72,906,240	113,916	17,248,889	47,336		17,296,225	55,610,015
Indian Territory	19,575,040	30,586	10,800,640			10,809,640	b 8,774,400
New Mexico	77,568,640	121,201	50,378,119	155,051		50,533,170	27,035,470
Oklahoma	24,599,680	38,437	24,599,680			24,599,680	
Total	1,815,524,388	2,836,757	1,061,075,643	6,210,098	27,273	1,067,313,014	c 748,211,374

a This area appears to have been counted in former reports, and is therefore not added in this.

b The completion of surveys in the Indian Territory is being carried forward by the Geological Survey, but the amount of surveys executed and number of acres remaining unsurveyed have not been furnished this office.

c This estimate is of a very general nature and affords no index to the disposable volume of land remaining, nor the amount available for agricultural purposes. It includes Indian and other public reservations, unsurveyed private land claims, as well as surveyed private land claims in the districts of Arizona, California, Colorado, and New Mexico; the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections reserved for common schools; unsurveyed lands embraced in railroad, swamp-land, and other grants; the great mountain areas; the areas of unsurveyed rivers and akes, and large areas wholly unproductive and unavailable for ordinary purposes.

Historical and statistical table of the United States and Territories, showing the area of each in square miles and in acres, the date of acts organizing Territories, date of acts admitting new States into the Union, the population of each State and Territory at the taking of the census in 1890, and the area surveyed and remaining unsurveyed up to June 30, 1898.

Civil divisions.	Act organizing Territory.	United States Statutes.		Act admitting State.	United States Statutes.		Area of the States and Territories—		Number of acres surveyed up to June 30, 1898.	Area remaining unsurveyed on June 30, 1898.	Population in 1890.
		Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.	In square miles.	In acres.			
THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.										*Acres.*	
New Hampshire							9,280	5,939,200			376,530
Massachusetts							7,800	4,992,000			2,238,943
Rhode Island							1,306	835,840			345,506
Connecticut							4,750	3,040,000			746,258
New York							47,000	30,080,000			5,997,853
New Jersey							8,320	5,324,800			1,444,933
Pennsylvania							46,000	29,440,000			5,258,014
Delaware							2,120	1,356,800			168,493
Maryland							11,124	7,119,360			1,042,390
Virginia							38,348	24,542,720			1,655,980
North Carolina							50,704	32,450,560			1,617,947
South Carolina							34,000	21,760,000			1,151,149
Georgia							58,000	37,120,000			1,837,353
STATES ADMITTED.											
Kentucky				Feb. 4, 1791	1	189	37,680	24,115,200			1,858,635
Vermont				Feb. 18, 1791	1	191	10,212	6,535,680			332,422
Tennessee				June 1, 1796	1	491	45,600	29,184,000			1,767,518
Maine				Mar. 3, 1820	3	544	35,000	22,400,000			661,086
Texas				a Dec. 29, 1845	9	108	274,356	175,587,840			2,235,523
West Virginia				Dec. 31, 1862	12	633	23,000	14,720,000			762,794
PUBLIC-LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.											
States.											
Ohio				Apr. 30, 1802	2	173	39,972	25,581,976	25,581,976		3,672,316
Louisiana	Mar. 3, 1805	2	331	Apr. 8, 1812	2	701	44,893	28,731,090	27,175,212	1,555,878	1,118,587
Indiana	May 7, 1800	2	58	a Dec. 11, 1816	3	399	33,809	21,637,760	21,637,760		2,192,404
Mississippi	Apr. 7, 1798	1	549	a Dec. 10, 1817	3	472	47,156	30,179,840	30,179,840		1,289,600
Illinois	Feb. 3, 1809	2	514	a Dec. 3, 1818	3	536	55,414	35,465,093	35,465,093		3,826,351
Alabama	Mar. 3, 1817	3	371	a Dec. 14, 1819	3	608	50,722	32,462,115	32,462,115		1,513,017
Missouri	June 4, 1812	2	743	b Mar. 2, 1821	3	645	65,370	41,836,931	41,836,931		2,679,184
Arkansas	Mar. 2, 1819	3	493	June 15, 1836	5	50	52,203	33,410,063	33,410,063		1,128,179
Michigan	Jan. 11, 1805	2	309	Jan. 26, 1837	5	144	56,451	36,128,640	36,128,640		2,093,889

a Joint resolution by Congress.

b See President's proclamation (3 Stat. L., Appendix No. 2).

Historical and statistical table of the United States and Territories, showing the area of each in square miles and in acres, etc.—Cont'd.

Civil divisions.	Act organizing Territory.	United States Statutes.		Act admitting State.	United States Statutes.		Area of the States and Territories—		Number of acres surveyed up to June 30, 1898.	Area remaining unsurveyed on June 30, 1898.	Population in 1890.
		Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.	In square miles.	In acres.			
PUBLIC-LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES—continued.											
States—Continued.										*Acres.*	
Florida	Mar. 30, 1822	3	654	Mar. 3, 1845	5	742	59,268	37,931,520	30,832,684	7,098,836	391,422
Iowa	June 12, 1838	5	235	do	5	742	55,045	35,228,800	35,228,800		1,911,896
Wisconsin	Apr. 20, 1836	5	10	May 29, 1848	9	233	53,924	34,511,360	34,511,360		1,696,880
California				Sept. 9, 1850	9	452	157,801	100,992,640	76,452,270	24,540,370	1,208,130
Minnesota	Mar. 3, 1849	9	403	May 11, 1858	11	285	83,531	53,459,840	46,992,381	6,467,459	1,301,826
Oregon	Aug. 14, 1848	9	323	Feb. 14, 1859	11	383	95,274	60,975,360	44,477,147	16,498,213	313,767
Kansas	May 30, 1854	10	277	Jan. 29, 1861	12	126	80,891	51,770,240	51,770,240		1,427,096
Nevada	Mar. 2, 1861	12	209	a Mar. 21, 1864	13	30	112,090	71,737,600	36,172,204	35,565,396	45,761
Nebraska	May 30, 1854	10	277	b Feb. 9, 1867	14	391	74,170	47,468,800	47,368,404	100,396	1,058,910
Colorado	Feb. 28, 1861	12	172	b Mar. 3, 1875	18	474	104,500	66,880,000	61,515,164	5,364,836	412,198
Wyoming	July 25, 1868	15	178	July 10, 1890	26	222	97,883	62,645,120	52,483,807	10,161,313	60,705
Washington	Mar. 2, 1853	10	172	Feb. 22, 1889	25	c 676	69,994	44,796,160	25,925,360	18,870,800	349,390
Montana	May 26, 1864	13	85	do	25	c 676	143,776	92,016,640	29,400,246	62,616,394	132,159
North Dakota	Mar. 2, 1861	12	239	do	25	c 676	71,190	45,561,600	32,768,877	12,792,723	182,719
South Dakota					25	c 676	79,130	50,643,200	40,570,029	10,073,171	328,808
Idaho	Mar. 3, 1863	12	808	July 3, 1890	26	215	86,294	55,228,160	16,596,039	38,632,121	84,385
Utah	Sept. 9, 1850	9	453	July 16, 1894	28	d 107	84,476	54,064,640	17,139,512	36,925,128	207,905
Territories.											
New Mexico	Sept. 9, 1850	9	446				121,201	77,568,640	50,533,170	27,035,470	153,593
Arizona	Feb. 24, 1863	12	664				113,916	72,906,240	17,296,225	55,610,015	59,620
Alaska	July 27, 1868	15	240				577,390	369,529,600	1,145	369,528,455	31,795
Indian							30,586	19,575,040	10,800,640	8,774,400	178,097
District of Columbia	July 16, 1790 / Mar. 3, 1791	1 / 1	130 / 214				60	38,400			230,392
Oklahoma	May 2, 1890	26	81	(e)			38,437	24,599,680	24,599,680		61,834
Total							3,580,805	2,291,715,347	1,067,313,014	748,211,374	62,832,142

a See President's proclamation, Oct. 13, 1864 (13 Stat. L., 749).
b See President's proclamation, Aug. 1, 1876 (19 Stat. L., 665).
c See President's proclamations (26 Stat. L., 1548 to 1552, inclusive).
d See President's proclamation, Jan. 4, 1896 (28 Stat. L., p. 12 of Proclamations by President).
e See President's proclamation (26 Stat. L., 1544).

MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

Names and locations of existing military reservations in the public-land States and Territories which appear of record in the General Land Office.

[For reservations relinquished under act of July 5, 1884, see p. 139].

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of Executive order or other authority, and remarks
ALASKA.		
St. Michael Island, with all contiguous land and islands within 100 miles of the location of the flagstaff of the present garrison on that island.	(a)	Secretary of War, Oct. 20, 1897, by authority of the President.
ALABAMA.		
At entrance to Mobile Bay, the small islands between the north point of Dauphin Island and Cedar Point, Grant, Heron, Tower, and other islands, (a) and so much of Cedar Point as lies in fractional secs. 25 and 26 T. 8 S., R. 2 W.:		
Cedar Point	296.50	Executive order, Feb. 9, 1842.
Fort Gaines, on eastern end of Dauphin Island	(a)	Lands conveyed to the United States by decree of chancery in Jan., 1853.
Fort Morgan, in T. 9 S., R. 1 E	(a)	Secretary of War, Sept. 10, 1842
ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.		
All of Ship Island, Hurricane and Dog islands. Area (including Dog and Hurricane islands) estimated at 100 acres.	1,653.40	Executive order, Aug. 30, 1847.
Total in Alabama and Mississippi as far as known.	1,949.90	
ARIZONA TERRITORY.		
Camp Apache, within the limits of the White Mountain Indian Reservation.	7,421.14	Executive order, Feb. 1 1877.
Camp Grant (new), in Ts. 8, 9, and 10 S., Rs. 23 and 24 E.	42,341.00	Executive order, Apr. 17, 1876.
Fort Huachuca, in southern Arizona, adjacent to Babacomari private land claims.	49,920.00	Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1881, and May 14, 1883.
Fort Whipple, in T. 14 N., R. 2 W	1,730.00	Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1869, and Oct. 19, 1875; act of Congress, approved June 22, 1874 (18 Stat. L., 201).
Total in Arizona so far as known	101,412.14	
ARKANSAS.		
Fort Smith National Cemetery, in sec. 17, T. 8 N., R. 32 W.	14.81	Executive orders, May 22, 1871, and Dec. 3, 1876. (See act of Feb. 26, 1897, 29 Stat. L., 596.)
Total in Arkansas	14.81	
CALIFORNIA.		
Angel Island, in San Francisco Bay	(b)	Executive orders, Nov. 6, 1850, and Apr. 20, 1860.
Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco Bay	(c)	Executive order, Nov. 6, 1850.
Drum Barracks, at Wilmington, Cal	55.00	Deeded to the United States by private parties.
Benicia Barracks and Arsenal, in Ts. 2 and 3 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W.	344.90	Executive order, Oct. 10, 1862. Deed by private parties in 1849.
Deadman Island, being lot 1, sec. 19, T. 5 S., R., 13 W., San Bernardino meridian.	2.00	Executive order, Mar. 15, 1872.
Camp Gaston, in T. 8 N., R. 5 E., of Humboldt meridian, within Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation.	451.50	Executive order, Apr. 2, 1869.
Fort Hillsor Monterey, at Monterey	(a)	Executive order, Nov. 23, 1866.
Island called Red Rock, Golden Rock, or Molate, in sec. 17, T. 1 N., R. 5 W., Mount Diablo meridian.	7.52	Secretary of Interior, Mar. 2, 1858; Executive order. Oct. 21, 1882.
Presidio Military Reserve, Fort Point, on San Francisco Bay.	1,479.94	Executive orders, Nov. 6, 1850, and Dec. 31, 1851; act of Congress, May 9, 1876 (19 Stat. L., 52).
Point San Jose (originally included within the Presidio Reserve No. 1).	57.89	Executive orders, Nov. 6, 1850, and Dec. 31, 1851; act of Congress, July 1, 1870 (16 Stat. L., 186).

a Area not known. b Area of island not known. c Unsurveyed.

Names and locations of existing military reservations, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of Executive order or other authority, and remarks.
CALIFORNIA—continued.		
Point Loma (San Diego), at San Diego Harbor: "To include that portion of the peninsula lying on west side of entrance to the harbor which shall be included between the southernmost point of the peninsula (Punto de Loma) and a line drawn across said peninsula from the harbor to the ocean, at a distance of 1¼ miles above Punta de Guisanas"	(a)	Executive order, Feb. 26, 1852.
San Pedro Bay, in T. 5 S., Rs. 13 and 14 W., S. B. M. This tract of land was originally a public reservation by cession from Mexico under treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, concluded Feb 2, 1848.	b 40.00	Executive order, Sept. 14, 1888.
San Solito Bay Point: From southern boundary of San Solito Bay, a line parallel to the channel of entrance to the Pacific.	(c)	Executive order, Nov. 6, 1850.
Three Brothers, Three Sisters, and Marine islands, in entrance to the San Pablo Bay.	(d)	Executive order, Oct. 25, 1867.
Yerba Buena Island (Camp Reynolds), in San Francisco Bay.	(a)	Executive orders, Nov. 6, 1850, and Oct. 12, 1866.
Mount Whitney: All of T. 15 S., R. 34 E.; T. 16 S., R. 34 E.; T. 16 S., R. 35 E.; secs. 19 to 36, inclusive, of T. 15 S., R 35 E.; secs. 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 15 S., R. 36 E., Mount Diablo meridian.	a 84,468.00	President's orders, Sept. 20, 1883.
Total in California	86,906.75	
FLORIDA.		
North end of Amelia Island (Fort Clinch), fractional sec. 8, T 3 N., R. 29 E.; fractional sec. 11 and lots 1 and 2 of sec. 14, T. 3 N., R. 28 E	419.44	Declared by Executive order, Feb. 9, 1842. Lot 2 of sec. 14 patented to D. L. Yulee, Sept. 5, 1853.
Fort McRee, near Pensacola, in T. 3 S., R. 31 W. "All the public land within 1 mile of the fort on Fosters Bank."	(a)	Executive order, Feb. 9, 1842.
North Key, in Ts 15 and 16 S., R. 12 E.	159.48	Executive order, Mar. 2, 1840; order of Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849. Originally reserved as a part of Cedar Keys, although Mullet Key is not one of the Cedar Keys, but is at the entrance of Tampa Bay.
Snake Key, in T. 16 S., R. 13 E.	52.17	
Mullet Key, in T. 33 S., R. 16 E.	842.29	
At Charlotte Harbor: "The south end of Gasparilla Island for a distance of 2 miles from its southern extremity, in T. 43 S., R. 20 E., and the north end of Boca Grande or Cayo Costa Island for a length of 2 miles from its northern extremity," in T. 43 S., R. 20 E., and T. 44 S., Rs 20 and 21 E.	2,143.38	Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849; Executive order, Nov. 17, 1882.
Dry Tortugas (including Fort Jefferson)	(a)	Executive order, Sept. 17, 1845.
Egmont Island, at entrance to Tampa Bay, in T. 33 S. R. 15 E	e 392.77	Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849; Executive order, Nov. 17, 1882.
Flag Island, in St. George Sound	(a)	Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849; Executive order, Nov. 17, 1882.
Matanzas Inlet or Fort, in sec. 14, T. 9 S., R. 30 E	(a)	Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849.
Fort Barrancas, in T. 3 S., R. 30 W	(a)	It falls within the naval reservation declared by Executive order, Jan. 10, 1838, and it is said to have been declared Feb. 9, 1842.
Anastasia Island	(a)	Executive order, May 4, 1893, reserves SE. ¼ sec. 21; all fractional sec. 22; NE. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 23; and all sec. 27 in T. 7 S., R. 30 E., Florida; also all the lands formed by the sea since survey, 1855, lying east of said lands and between the north boundary line prolonged of said SE. ¼ of sec. 21, and the south boundary line prolonged of said sec 27.
Fort Pickens, all of Santa Rosa Island	(a)	Land deeded to the United States May 28, 1828; Executive order, July 2, 1888.
At St. Andrew Sound: "The tongue or neck of land called Crooked Island, east of the several entrances along the coast."	(a)	Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849.

a Area not known. b About. c Area not stated. d Unsurveyed; area not known. e Present area not known

Names and locations of existing military reservations, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of Executive order or other authority, and remarks.
FLORIDA—continued.		
At St. Andrews Bay: Lots 1 and 2, sec. 4; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, sec. 5; lots 1 and 2, sec. 6, and fractional secs. 8 and 9, T. 5 S., R. 14 W., including Hurricane Island, as shown upon Coast Survey Chart No. 184; also lots 2 and 3, sec. 15; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, sec. 22; lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, sec. 23; lot 2, sec. 25; lots 1, 2, and 3, sec. 26, and fractional secs. 27 and 35, T. 4 S., R. 15 W.	*a* 1,483.84	President's order, May 3, 1897.
At St. Augustine the following-named tracts:		
1. Site of Fort Marion and adjacent lands	.....	Secretary of War, Oct. 12, 1838, and Mar. 23, 1849.
5. Spanish governor's house	(*b*)	
6. Treasury lot	(*b*)	
8. St. Francis barracks and grounds	.....	
9. Military-hospital lot	.....	
10. Powder-house lot	.....	
11. Two small Islands in the Matanzas River, St. Augustine Harbor.	(*b*)	Executive order, May 31, 1892.
At St. Joseph Bay: "The whole neck or peninsula forming the bay of St. Joseph from its northern extremity or point, St. Joseph, to its connection with the mainland at the eastern shore of the bay, including Cape San Blas," in T. 9 S., R. 11 W., and Ts. 7, 8, and 9 S., R. 12 W.	3,851.21	Secretary of War, Mar. 23, 1849, besides what had been sold prior to date of order.
Santa Rosa Sound: "So much of the point opposite to and east of the east end of Santa Rosa Island as lies in T. 2 S., R. 22 W."	5,958.20	Executive order, Feb. 9, 1842.
Santa Rosa Island: Reserves all that portion of Santa Rosa Island which was formerly a naval reserve and relinquished to the Department of the Interior Feb. 25, 1880, the same attached to and made a part of Fort Pickens Military Reservation, and embracing the entire area of Santa Rosa Island.	Unsurveyed	Executive order, July 2, 1888.
Key West, or Thompson Island	(*b*)	Land said to have been deeded to the United States. Key covered by private land claim, confirmed by Congress in 1828. (See act of July 22, 1876, 19 Stat. L., 96.)
Key West Shoals, S. W. point of Key West	(*b*)	Executive order, Sept. 17, 1845.
Haulover Canal, 1,000 feet each side from the center, in sec. 29, T. 20 S., R. 36 E.	(*b*)	Executive orders, Aug. 20, 1886, and Feb. 11, 1897, reserves all lands owned by Government on Key West, Virginia Key, and Key Biscayne.
Lot 2, sec. 4; lots 1 and 2, sec. 9, T. 3 S., R. 29 W., and fractional sec. 1, T. 3 S., R. 30 W., Florida.	270.39	Executive order, Aug. 21, 1897.
Total in Florida, as far as known or estimated.	15,573.17	
IDAHO.		
Fort Boise, in Boise Valley, one-half mile from Boise City.	638.00	Executive order, Apr. 9, 1873.
Fort Hall, within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, in T. 3 N., R. 38 E.	646.50	Executive order, Oct. 12, 1870.
Fort Sherman (late Cœur d'Alene) Post reserve, in T. 50 N., R. 4 W.	*c* 640.00	Request of Secretary of War, Oct. 9, 1877. Executive order, dated Apr. 22, 1880. See also Executive orders of May 26, 1891, and Feb. 2, 1892.
Total in Idaho	1,924.50	
ILLINOIS.		
Fort Armstrong (Rock Island), in fractional T. 18 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W., fourth principal meridian.	*c* 750.00	Request of Secretary of War, Mar. 2, 1825, and Sept. 11, 1835. By act of Congress approved June 27, 1866 (14 Stat. L., 75), certain small islands were added to the reserve and right of way was granted to the Rock Island Railroad Company. Act of April 2, 1844 (6 Stat. L., 908), allowed George Davenport to enter the SE. ¼ sec. 25, T. 18 N., R. 2 W.
Total in Illinois	*c* 750.00	

a Estimated area. *b* Area not known. *c* About.

Names and locations of existing military reservations, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of Executive order or other authority, and remarks.
KANSAS.		
Fort Leavenworth, on west bank of Missouri River, in T. 8 S., R. 22 E.	*a* 2,750.00	Executive order, Oct. 10, 1854. Diminished by direction of Secretary of the Interior in 1861. See also act of July 27, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 238); joint resolution Feb. 9, 1871 (16 Stat. L., 594); act of July 20, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 392).
Fort Riley, in Ts. 11 and 12 S., Rs. 5 and 6 E ...	*b* 19,899.22	Executive order, May 5, 1855. Reduced in area under joint resolution of July 26, 1866 (14 Stat. L., 367), and order of President thereunder of July 19, 1867. Further reduced under act of Mar. 2, 1867 (14 Stat. L., 573).
Total in Kansas	22,649.22	
LOUISIANA.		
Battery Bienvenue, in T. 12 S., R. 13 E., east of river: "The public lands 1,200 yards each way from the fort."	(*c*)	Executive order, Feb. 9, 1842.
Fort Livingston, on west end of Grand Terre Island.	126.16	Purchased by United States in January, 1834.
Fort Jackson, sec. 50, T. 20 S., R. 30 E., southeast district, west of Mississippi River.	740.97	Executive order, Feb. 9, 1842.
Fort Pike, consisting of "the public land within 1,200 yards of Fort Pike."	(*c*)	Executive order, Feb. 9, 1842. All the land has been patented to the State as swamp, except sec. 19 of T. 10 S., R. 15 E., southeast district, east of river and south of Great Rigolet. Area of reserve in sec. 19 not known.
Fort St. Philip, sec. 11, T. 19 S., R. 17 E., southeast district, east of river.	556.12	Executive order, Feb. 9, 1842.
Tower Dupres: "All the public land within 1,200 yards of the fort," in T. 13 S., R. 14 E., east of Mississippi River.	(*d*)	Executive order, Feb. 9, 1842. Lands found to be covered by a private land claim.
Fort Macomb, on Pass Chef Menteur: "All the public land within 1,200 yards from the fort."	(*c*)	Executive order, Feb. 9, 1842. See Executive order June 20, 1896, relinquishing part of Fort Macomb.
Proctor Landing, on Lake Borgne	*a* 92.00	Purchased Mar. 15, 1856.
United States barracks and land adjoining and above same, near New Orleans, on left bank Mississippi River, about 3 miles above city.	(*d*)	Purchased by United States Dec. 14, 1833, and May 17, 1848.
Baton Rouge Arsenal, adjoining Baton Rouge.	(*c*)	Purchased in 1814.
Total in Louisiana, as far as known or estimated.	1,515.25	
MICHIGAN.		
First area between south boundaries of claims Nos. 95 and 96 and north boundary of canal grant, in T. 47 N., R. 1 E.; second area between north line of Canal street and south boundary canal grant, shown in diagram with order.	(*d*)	Executive order, May 9, 1885.
St. Marys Falls Canal reserve, in sec. 6, T. 47 N., R. 1 E.	9.41	Executive order, June 10, 1882.
Improvement of Hay Lake Channel, St. Marys River, lots 5 and 6, sec. 2, and lot 3, sec. 3, T. 45 N., R. 2 E.	145.90	Executive order, Oct. 30, 1884. Executive order, Oct. 12, 1889, reserves islands Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, in sec. 6, T. 47 N., R. 1 E., for use in connection with improvement of St. Marys River at Hay Lake Channel, 132.50.
Fort Brady	2,573.10	Executive order, Jan. 19, 1895, reserves following tracts for rifle range and other military purposes in connection with post of Fort Brady: N. ½ NW. ¼, SW. ¼ NW. ¼, and W. ½ SW. ¼ sec. 5, E. ½ and E. ½ W. ½ sec. 6, N. ½ NE. ¼ and NE. ¼ NW. ¼ sec. 7, T. 45 N., R. 4 W.; S. ½ NW. ¼, N. ½ SW. ¼, and SE. ¼ SW. ¼ sec. 28, S. ½ N. ½ and S. ½ sec. 29, S. ½ N. ½, E. ½ SW. ¼, and SE. ¼ sec. 30, S. ½ NE. ¼ and E. ½ NW. ¼ sec. 31, W. ½ and NW. ¼ NE. ¼ sec. 32, T. 46 N., R. 4 W.; S. ½ N. ½ sec. 25, T. 46 N., R. 5 W.

a Approximate present area. *b* About. *c* Area not known. *d* Area not stated.

Names and locations of existing military reservations, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of Executive order or other authority, and remarks.
MICHIGAN—continued.		
The unsurveyed islands in secs. 9 and 10, T. 47 N., R. 1 E.	(a)	Secretary of the Interior, Sept. 5, 1885. Executive order, Sept. 22, 1885.
Fort Wayne, near city of Detroit	(b)	Land deeded to the United States June 3, 1842, and Apr. 15, 1844.
Total in Michigan as far as known	2,728.41	
MINNESOTA.		
Fort Snelling, at junction of Mississippi and Minnesota rivers.	(b)	Reservation made at the request of Secretary of War, July 13, 1839, and Secretary of Treasury, July 15, 1839. President's orders, dated May 25, 1853, and Nov. 16, 1853. Act of Congress approved Aug. 26, 1852 (10 Stat. L., 36), and order of Secretary of War thereunder, dated Mar. 13, 1854. Joint resolution of Congress approved May 7, 1870 (16 Stat. L., 376). Reduction approved by Secretary of War Jan. 1, 1874.
Reservation on St. Louis River, in Minnesota, lot 1, sec. 20, T. 49 N., R. 13 W.	7.32	Executive order, Mar. 13, 1854.
Total in Minnesota, except Fort Snelling	7.32	
MISSOURI.		
Grand Tower Rock, in Mississippi River, which, if surveyed, would be in sec. 20, T. 34 N., R. 14 E., of fifth principal meridian.	(b)	Executive order, Feb. 24, 1871.
Fort Leavenworth, on east bank of Missouri River, in Ts. 52 and 53 N., R. 36 W., of fifth principal meridian.	c1,000.00	Executive order, June 21, 1838. Portion of reserve released by Secretary of War, Mar. 1, 1841. Present reserve is in R. 36 W.
Total in Missouri, as far as known or estimated.	1,000.00	
MONTANA.		
Camp Baker, in T. 11 N., R. 4 E.	2,400.00	Executive order, May 16, 1871.
Fort Keogh, at mouth of Tongue River	c57,619.00	Executive order, Mar. 14, 1878. General Orders, No. 6, Headquarters Department of Dakota, Feb. 18, 1880, describes the ferry or bridge site on east bank of river.
Fort Assiniboine, mostly between the Milk and Missouri rivers, and within the reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, and other Indians.	d168,640.00	Executive orders, Mar. 4, 1880, June 16, 1881.
Fort Missoula:		
Original reserve; Sec. 31, T. 13 N., R. 19 W.	640.00	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1877.
Additional reserve: S. ½ NE. ¼ and SE. ¼ sec. 25, T. 13 N., R. 20 W., the S. ½ NE. ¼, S. ½ NW. ¼, SE. ¼ of SE. ¼, NE. ¼ of SW. ¼, and W. ½ of SW. ¼, sec. 30, T. 13 N., R. 19 W.	560.23	Executive order, Aug. 5, 1878.
Timber reserve on unsurveyed land	1,577.41	Executive order, June 10, 1879.
Fort Custer post reservation, 6 miles square, in townships 1 and 2 S., Rs. 33 and 34 E.	23,040.00	Executive order, Dec. 7, 1886.
National cemetery of Custer's battlefield	640.00	Thirteen Indian families residing on post reservation not to be disturbed.
Limestone reservation, near old Fort C. F. Smith.	2,227.20	
Total in Montana, as far as known or estimated.	257,343.84	
NEBRASKA.		
Fort McPherson National Cemetery	107.00	Executive orders, Oct. 13, 1873, and Jan. 5, 1887.
Camp Robinson, on White River, at mouth of Spring Creek:		
Post reserve	12,800.00	Executive orders, Nov. 14, 1876, and June 28, 1879.
Timber reserve, 4 miles square	10,240.00	Executive order, Nov. 4, 1870.

a Area not stated. *b* Area not known. *c* About. *d* Estimated.

Names and locations of existing military reservations, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of Executive order or other authority, and remarks.
NEBRASKA—continued.		
Fort Niobrara:		
Post reserve: Secs. 26 and 35 of T. 34 N., secs. 2, 3, 10, 11, T. 33 N., and all that part of secs. 22, 23, 27, 33, and 34 of T. 34 N., and of secs. 4, 5, 8, 9, T. 33 N., lying on the right (south and east) bank of the Niobrara River, all in R. 27 W., of the sixth principal meridian.	5,474.84	Executive order, Dec. 10, 1879.
Wood and timber reserve: All that part of T. 34 N., R. 27 W., not already embraced within the existing reservation, excepting secs. 16 and 36 (school sections); the NE. ¼ of NE. ¼ sec. 28; the NW. ¼ of NW. ¼ and lots 2 and 3 of sec. 27; the NE. ¼ of SW. ¼; the W. ½ of SW. ¼ and lot 3 of sec. 22; the E. ½ of SE. ¼ and S. ½ of NE. ¼ of sec. 25; the E. ½ of NW. ¼, the E. ½ of SW. ¼, and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of sec. 31, and the NE. ¼ of sec. 33.		
In T. 34 N., R. 26 W., all of secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 29, 31, and 32; all of sec. 19, except lots 2, 3, 4, and 5; all of sec. 20, except the N. ½ of SE. ¼, and lots 5, 6, 7, and 8, and all of sec. 30, except the E. ½ of NW. ¼ and lots 1 and 2. In T. 39 N., R. 26 W., all of secs. 5, 6, 7, and 8. In T. 33 N., R. 27 W., all of secs. 1 and 12.	28,817.48	Executive order, June 6, 1881.
(To the above was added the E. ½ of SE. ¼ and S. ½ of NE. ¼ sec. 25, T. 34 N., R. 27 W., and at the same time there was excluded the W. ½ of SE. ¼ and S. ½ of SW. ¼ of sec. 30 of the same township and range.)	.....	Executive order, Apr. 29. 1884.
	57,439.32	
Restored to control of Secretary of the Interior 720 acres of Fort Niobrara Military Reservation, embracing the NW. ¼ sec. 29, NE. ¼ and E. ½ SE. ¼ sec. 30 and S. ½ sec. 31, T. 34 N., R. 27 W., Nebraska, for disposal under act of July 5, 1884.	720.00	Executive order, May 7, 1896.
Total in Nebraska	56,719.32	
NEW MEXICO.		
Fort Bayard, in T. 17 S., Rs. 12 and 13 W.	8,840.00	Executive order, Apr. 19, 1869.
Fort Sumner Post cemetery, situated in NE. ¼ sec. 15 and NW. ¼ sec. 14, T. 2. N., R. 26 E.: These two subdivisions contain	320.00	Executive order, May 22, 1871.
Fort Union falls within the confirmed private land grant Mora:		
Post and timber reserve	66,880.00	Executive order, October 9, 1868.
Fort Wingate, in Ts. 13, 14, and 15 N., Rs. 15, 16, and 17 W.	83,200.00	Executive orders, Feb. 18, 1870, and Mar. 26, 1881.
Total in New Mexico	159,240.00	
OREGON.		
Sand Island, in secs. 14, 23, and 24, T. 9 N., R. 11 W.	192.07	Executive order, Aug. 29, 1863.
Point Adams (Fort Stevens), in T. 10 N., R. 10 W.; fractional secs. 5 and 6 and N. ½ secs. 7, 8, and 9.	1,250.11	Executive order, Feb. 26, 1852. A donation claim covers some 400 acres of the reservation.
For improvement of Coos Bay and Harbor: Lots 1, 2, 3, and the SW. ¼ of NW. ¼ of sec. 2, and lots 1 and 2 and SE. ¼ of NE. ¼ of sec. 3, T. 26 S., R. 14 W.	174.27	Executive order, July 14, 1884. Executive order, Nov. 13, 1889, reserves parts of secs. 3, 4, and 9 and parts of 10 and 15; secs. 16, 17, and 20 and parts of secs. 21, 22, 27, and 28; secs. 29 and 31 and parts of 32; sec. 33 and part of 34, all in T. 24 S., R. 13 W.; parts of secs. 4 and 5; sec. 6; parts of secs. 7, 18, and 19, T. 25 N., R. 13 W.; parts of secs. 12, 13, and 23 and parts of 24, 25, and 26, T. 25 S., R. 14 W.
North side of Tillamook Head, fractional SW. ¼ sec. 29, lots 1 and 2 of sec. 30, and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of sec. 31, T. 6 N., R. 10 W.	327.55	Executive order, Nov. 4, 1885.
Total in Oregon	1,944.60	

Names and locations of existing military reservations, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of Executive order or other authority, and remarks.
OKLAHOMA.		
Fort Sill wood reserve, in Ts. 1 and 2 N., Rs. 8 and 9 W., Indian meridian.	26,880.00	Executive order, June 4, 1892, in lieu of Executive order of Mar. 8, 1892.
Total in Oklahoma	26,880.00	
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Fort Meade:		
Post reserve, in Ts. 5 and 6 N., R. 4 E., Black Hills meridian.	7,840.00	Executive order, Dec. 18, 1878.
Timber reservation, as follows: Secs. 19, 30, 31, S. ½ sec. 18, and W. ½ of sec. 20, T. 5 N., R. 5 E.; E. ½ of secs. 24 and 25 and SE. ¼ of sec. 13, T. 5 N., R. 4 E., Black Hills meridian.	3,344.83	Executive order, Apr. 18, 1881. Executive order, Sept. 16, 1889, enlarging the wood and timber reservations as per boundaries described in letter of Secretary of War, dated Sept. 14, 1889.
Total in South Dakota, as far as known or estimated.	11,184.83	
UTAH.		
Fort Douglas, in Ts. 1 N. and 1 S., R. 1 E	2,388.19	Executive order, Sept. 3, 1867. Act of Congress, May 16, 1874 (18 Stat. L., 46), gave 20 acres for cemetery for Salt Lake religious bodies; act of Jan. 21, 1885 (23 Stat. L., 285), reduced reserve 151.81 acres.
Reservation for water supply for Fort Douglas.	1,920.00	Act Mar. 3, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 478), added to reserve for water supply. Executive order, Mar. 13, 1890, withdraws for use of Fort Douglas, subject to rights of the U. P. R. R. Co., which have attached to odd-numbered sections, secs. 13 and 23, T. 1 N., R. 1 E.; sec. 17; N. ½ sec. 18, and E. ½ sec. 20, T. 1 N., R. 2 E., with exception of SE. ¼ SE. ¼ sec. 20, T. 1 N., R. 2 E., Salt Lake meridian, Utah. Estimated area outside of land embraced in adjustment list of Central Pacific R. R. Co., which includes secs. 13 and 23, T. 1 N., R. 1 E., and sec. 17, T. 1 N., R. 2 E., Utah, 600 acres.
	208.56	Executive order, June 8, 1896, reserves SW. ¼ sec. 26; NE. ¼ NE. ¼ and lot 1 sec. 34, T. 1 N., R. 1 E., Utah, for use of Fort Douglas.
Fort Du Chesne, in T. 2 S., R. 1 E., Uintah meridian, within the Uintah Indian Reservation.	3,840.00	Executive order, Sept. 1, 1887.
Total in Utah (estimated)	8,956.75	
WASHINGTON.		
Port Angeles and Ediz Hook, in Ts. 30 and 31 N., Rs. 5 and 6 W.	(a)	Executive orders, July 19, 1862, and Mar. 10, 1863. Executive order, May 15, 1893, reserves blocks Nos. 32 and 53 within town site of Port Angeles for custom-service use.
Canoe Island, off east coast of Shaw Island	43.10	Executive order, July 2, 1875.
Cape Disappointment, including Fort Canby, fractional section 9 (except lot 4, reserved for light-house purposes), and part of fractional sections 4 and 5, T. 9 N., R. 11 W.	536.20	Executive order, Feb. 26, 1852.
Southwest part of Lopez Island, including Bunch Island and Whale Rocks.	599.30	Executive order, July 2, 1875.
Northwest part of Lopez Island, extending from Flat Point to Upright Point. These reserves are in Ts. 34, 35, and 36 N., R. 2 W.	634.60	
At Nee-ah Harbor, Straits Juan de Fuca:		Executive order, June 9, 1868. A part of these lands declared reserved were disposed of prior to date of order reserving same, viz: NW. ¼ of SW. ¼ and lot 3, sec. 1, T. 21 N., R. 2 E; lot 5 and NE. ¼ of SE. ¼, sec. 2, T. 21 N., R. 2 E., and SW. ¼ of SW. ¼ of sec. 33, T. 22 N., R. 2 E.
1. Wa-addah Island	b 529.00	
2. Tract east side of harbor	b 400.00	
3. Tract west side of harbor	b 400.00	
At Narrows of Puget Sound:		
1. South end of Vashons Island	633.60	
All in Ts. 21 and 22 N., R. 2 E.		

a Area not known.

b About.

Names and locations of existing military reservations, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of Executive order or other authority, and remarks.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
San Juan Island:		Executive order, July 2, 1875. Executive orders dated Mar. 2 and May 20, 1889, amended Executive order of July 2, 1875, confining the military reservation on San Juan Island to certain lots and subdivisions in secs. 7 and 8, in T. 34 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W.; making an aggregate of 640 acres.
Southeast point of island, including Goose Island and Rocky Peninsula, in T. 34 N., R. 2 W.	640.00	
Northeast point of island, including Reed Rock (in secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, and 13, T. 35 N., R. 3 W.).	508.33	
Shaw Island:		Executive order, July 2, 1875.
West end of island, mostly in T. 36 N., R. 2 W.	515.30	
Eastern reserve on island, mostly in T. 36 N., R. 2 W.	594.90	
Fort Three Tree Point, in T. 9 N., R. 7 W.	640.00	Executive order, July 31, 1865.
Fort Vancouver, in T. 2 N., R. 1 E.	639.54	Order of Secretary of War, Oct. 29, 1853. Executive order Jan. 5, 1878, ($\frac{46}{100}$ of an acre was granted to Catholic mission).
Fort Walla Walla, part of the post reserve remaining unsold.	619.57	Executive order, May 13, 1859. Hay and timber reserve granted away or sold.
Fort Spokane, on Spokane River	640.00	Order of Secretary of Interior, June 24, 1881. Executive order, Jan. 12, 1882; Executive order, Nov. 17, 1887.
Reservations as follows at points where the title should be found to be in the United States, viz:		
1. On north side of New Dungeness Harbor, embracing all the peninsula to its junction with the mainland, in T. 31 N., R. 4 W.	258.63	
2. South side of New Dungeness Harbor, in T. 31 N., Rs. 3 and 4 W.	628.00	
3. On west side of entrance to Washington Harbor, in T. 30 N., R. 3 W.	614.00	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866.
4. East side of entrance to Washington Harbor, T. 30 N., R. 3 W.	*a* 404.00	
5. Clallam Point, T. 30 N., R. 2 W.	614.00	
6. Opposite Clallam Point, in T. 30 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W.	637.00	
7. Protection Island, in Ts. 30 and 31 N., R. 2 W.		All disposed of before order issued.
8. Opposite Protection Island, in T. 30 N., R. 1 W.	624.25	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866.
9. Vancouver Point, in Ts. 29 and 30 N., R. 2 W.	608.00	
10. Point Wilson, in T. 31 N., R. 1 W.	464.00	
11. Point Hudson, in T. 30 N., R. 1 W.		All disposed of before order issued.
12. Admiralty Head, in T. 31 N., R. 1 E.	450.00	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866. This order declared reservations of 640 acres each where the title to the lands should be found in the United States, but upon final designation of the reservation by the War Department the areas were reduced below 640 acres, as per this table. Quite a number of legal subdivisions within the limits designated were found to have been disposed of prior to date of order, which reduces the area reserved below the figures here stated. Exact reserved area not calculated.
13. Marrowstone Point, in T. 30 N., Rs. 1 E. and 1 W.	590.00	
By Executive order, Nov. 14, 1896	*b* 58.00	
N. ½ of SW. ¼, sec. 17, and that part of lot 6 of sec. 18, T. 30 N., R. 1 E., W. M., not already embraced in the reservation as per Executive order of Sept. 22, 1866, was reserved in connection with Marrowstone Point Reservation.		
14. North of entrance to Deception Pass, including two islands in the pass, in T. 34 N., R. 1 E.	550.00	
15. South entrance to the pass, in T. 34 N., R. 2 E.	630.00	
16. Two islands east of Deception Pass, in T. 34 N., R. 2 E.	140.00	
17. Tala Point, in T. 28 N., R. 1 E.	615.25	
18. Hoods Head, in T. 28 N., R. 1 E.	614.25	
19. Foulweather Point, in T. 28 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E.	602.20	
20. Double bluffs, fractional secs. 26, 27, 28, and lots 4 and 5, sec. 22 of T. 29 N., R. 2 E.	626.25	
21. Point Defiance, in T. 21 N., R. 2 E.	631.00	See preceding remarks.
25. Whidbeys Island, most northerly point, in T. 34 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E.	606.00	
Goose Island, situate in the Strait of San Juan de Fuca, off the southeastern point of San Juan Island, in the SE. ¼ of the NE. ¼ of sec. 8, T. 24 N., R. 2 W.		Executive order, Jan. 9, 1889.
Total in Washington	18,633.27	

a Excluding lands embraced in donation claim of Geo. H. Gerrish, per Executive order, January 9, 1893.
b Estimated area.

Names and locations of existing military reservations, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of Executive order or other authority, and remarks.
WISCONSIN.		
Stone quarry, fractional secs. 25, 26, and 36, T. 28 N., R. 25 E.	1,046.10	Request of Secretary of War and order of Secretary of the Treasury, Sept. 1, 1837.
WYOMING.		
Fort D. A. Russell, adjoining city of Cheyenne, in T. 14 N., R. 67 W.	4,512.00	Executive order, June 28, 1869.
Wood reserves for Forts Sanders, D. A. Russell, and Cheyenne depot, secs. 20, 28, 30, 32, T. 15 N., R. 71 W.	a 2,540.64	Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1879, and Feb. 25, 1880.
Fort Fred. Steele National Cemetery	.....	Secretary of War, Nov. 19, 1886. Area not known.
Fort Washakie, within the Shoshone Indian Reservation.	a 1,405.00	Executive order, May 21, 1887.
Total in Wyoming	8,457.64	
Total area of military reservations in the public-land States and Territories, as far as known or estimated.	786,837.82	

a About.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The following are the general and special instructions issued to surveyors-general for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, viz:

By the act of Congress approved June 4, 1897, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes, there were appropriated—

"For surveys and resurveys of public lands, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, at rates not exceeding nine dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, seven dollars for township, and five dollars for section lines: *Provided*, That in expending this appropriation preference shall be given in favor of surveying townships occupied, in whole or in part, by actual settlers and of lands granted to the States by the act approved February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and the acts approved July third and July tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and other surveys shall be confined to lands adapted to agriculture and lines of reservations, except that the Commissioner of the General Land Office may allow, for the survey and resurvey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding thirteen dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, eleven dollars for township, and seven dollars for section lines, and in cases of exceptional difficulties in the surveys, where the work can not be contracted for at these rates, compensation for surveys and resurveys may be allowed by the said Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, at rates not exceeding eighteen dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, fifteen dollars for township, and twelve dollars for section lines: *Provided*, That in the States of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and the Territory of Arizona there may be allowed, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the survey and resurvey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding twenty-five dollars per linear mile for standard and meander lines, twenty-three dollars for township, and twenty dollars for section lines; and of the sum hereby appropriated not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars may be expended for resurveys, and not exceeding forty thousand dollars may be expended for examination of public surveys in the several surveying districts, in order to test the accuracy of the work in the field, and to prevent payment for fraudulent and imperfect surveys returned by deputy surveyors, and for examinations of surveys heretofore made and reported to be defective or fraudulent, and inspecting mineral deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, and for making such other surveys or examinations as may be required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States."

Deducting from the $325,000 appropriated the sums of $40,000 for examinations in the field, etc, and $15,000 for resurveys there remains available for apportionment among the several surveying districts the sum of $270,000.

From the $270,000 available there is hereby apportioned to the district of ——— the sum of ———.

The fund provided for examinations will be retained under the direct control of this office and expended in the maintenance of a corps of competent examiners (special agents for the examination of surveys), who will be detailed according to the exigencies of the service in the several surveying districts. Employees of this office, who are competent and experienced surveyors, will also be detailed to make examinations in the several surveying districts whenever such a course is necessary in order to expedite the work in this branch of the service. It is the intention of this office to have all surveys, as far as possible, examined in the field by its special agents or office employees detailed for that purpose.

The annual instructions issued under date of October 10, 1895, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, were full and explicit, and the surveying rates for the current fiscal year being the same as for the fiscal year 1896, the said instructions of October 10, 1895, are hereby made applicable to the current fiscal year, and you will be governed accordingly.

The said sundry civil appropriation act of June 4, 1897, provides:

"For the survey of the public lands that have been or may hereafter be designated as forest reserves by Executive proclamation, under section twenty-four of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled 'An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes,' and including public lands adjacent thereto, which may be designated for survey by the Secretary of the Interior, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That to remove any doubt which may exist pertaining to the authority of the President thereunto, the President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered to revoke, modify, or suspend any and all such Executive orders and proclamations, or any part thereof from time to time as he shall deem best for the public interests: *Provided*, That the Executive orders and proclamations dated February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, setting apart and reserving certain lands in the States of Wyoming, Utah, Montana, Washington, Idaho, and South Dakota as forest reservations, be, and they are hereby, suspended, and the lands embraced therein restored to the public domain the same as though said orders and proclamations had not been issued: *Provided further*, That lands embraced in such reservations not otherwise disposed of before March first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall again become subject to the operations of said orders and proclamations as now existing or hereafter modified by the President.

"The surveys herein provided for shall be made under the supervision of the Director of the Geological Survey, by such person or persons as may be employed by or under him for that purpose, and shall be executed under instructions issued by the Secretary of the Interior; and if subdivision surveys shall be found to be necessary, they shall be executed under the rectangular system, as now provided by law. The plats and field notes prepared shall be approved and certified to by the Director of the Geological Survey, and two copies of the field notes shall be returned, one for the files in the United States surveyor-general's office of the State in which the reserve is situated, the other in the General Land Office; and twenty photolithographic copies of the plats shall be returned, one copy for the files in the United States surveyor-general's office of the State in which the reserve is situated; the original plat and the other copies shall be filed in the General Land Office, and shall have the facsimile signature of the Director of the Survey attached."

In view of this provision for the survey of lands embraced in forest reservations, *including public lands adjacent thereto*, under the supervision of the Director of the Geological Survey, it becomes necessary to issue instructions defining the limit of public-land surveys under your supervision in order that no conflict of jurisdiction may arise. With this end in view, the honorable Secretary of the Interior was requested to advise this office as to the proper construction of the phrase "and including public lands adjacent thereto," as used in said act of June 4, 1897, and at the same time the suggestion was made that surveyors-general be permitted to contract for surveys in all townships which *do not actually adjoin the forest reservations*, thus leaving one tier or range of townships or fractional townships (as the case may be, according to the order setting apart the reservations) immediately adjoining the reservations subject to survey under the supervision of the Director of the Geological Survey.

In a letter dated July 2, 1897, the Acting Secretary of the Interior adopted the suggestion made by this office, stating that:

"The suggestion seems to be a good one. The public surveys are generally made by townships, and this was known to Congress, so it may well be held that recognizing the existing system it was not intended that the survey of any given township should be divided, and that any township, whether fractional or entire, adjoining any such reservation, constitutes 'lands adjacent thereto' within the meaning of the statute."

A copy of the Acting Secretary's letter dated July 2, 1897, is herewith inclosed.

You will be governed in the letting of surveying contracts by the opinion of the Department as expressed in said letter of July 2, 1897. All townships which *immediately adjoin* the forest reservations and all townships *through which the boundaries of the reservations pass* (thus including a portion of a given township in a forest reservation) are to be regarded as "lands adjacent thereto," and subject to survey under the Director of the Geological Survey, while your jurisdiction will extend to all public lands not within or "adjacent" to such reservations.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully,

BINGER HERMANN, *Commissioner.*

F.—RAILROADS DIVISION.

Average number of clerks 25

Tabulated statement of work performed during the year ended June 30, 1898.

DOCKET CASES.

Cases pending July 1, 1897:			
Involving applications		1,553	
Involving entries		270	
Involving lists		158	
			1,981
Cases docketed and reinstated during the year:			
Involving applications		237	
Involving entries		47	
Involving lists		16	
			300
Total			2,281
Cases closed during the year:			
Involving applications		297	
Involving entries		66	
Involving lists		23	
			386
Cases pending July 1, 1898:			
Involving applications		1,493	
Involving entries		251	
Involving lists		151	
Total			1,895
Including—			
Cases pending before the Secretary on appeal or otherwise		636	
Cases pending before this office in which action has been had		291	
			927
Cases pending before this office not acted on			968
Of which 371 cases are suspended to await decisions in other cases.			
Cases transmitted to Secretary during the year:			
Appeals, etc		204	
Motions for review		57	
Applications for certiorari		00	
			261
Office decisions in docket cases rendered during the year:			
Involving applications, for applicant	90		
Involving applications, against applicant	90		
		180	
Involving entries, for entryman	24		
Involving entries, against entryman	22		
		46	
Involving lists, for company	6		
Involving lists, against company	24		
		30	
			256
Hearings ordered			43
Secretary's decisions promulgated			272
Reports to Congress			14
Reports to the Secretary			77

APPLICATIONS FOR LANDS.

Pending July 1, 1897	459	
Received during the year	2	
		461
Disposed of during the year:		
By decisions in favor of applicants	58	
By decisions against applicants	118	
By reference to other divisions	5	
		181
Pending July 1, 1898*		280

ENTRIES.

Pending July 1, 1897:		
Original entries	1,360	
Final entries	879	
		2,239
Received during the year:		
Original entries	516	
Final entries	208	
		724
Total		2,963
Disposed of during the year:		
By cancellation	101	
By decisions against railroads, cases closed, entries referred	540	
		641
Pending July 1, 1898:		
Original entries	1,256	
Final entries	1,066	
		2,322
Included in docket cases	625	
Suspended	1,291	
		1,916
Balance		406

Most of which have received action.

LETTERS.

Pending July 1, 1897	39	
Received during the year	6,604	
		6,643
Disposed of during the year:		
Answered	3,492	
Filed (no answer required)	2,751	
Referred to other divisions	338	
		6,581
Pending unanswered July 1, 1898		62
Letters written during the year		7,718
Pages of press copy covered		11,410

MISCELLANEOUS.

Average number of clerks engaged during the year examining lists	4
Average number of clerks engaged during the year on adjustments	5
Railroad lists, in acres, canceled during the year	75,484.23
Patents, number of pages written and compared	729
Patents, number of pages recorded and compared	733
Copy, number of pages written and compared	6,717
Number of pages typewritten	13,047

* In addition to this number there are 564 applications for Michigan lands pending which have been suspended, awaiting the action of the courts in similar cases, and which will probably all be disposed of together as soon as the courts determine the questions involved.

Number of names indexed	14,307
Number of certified copies furnished (176 without charge)	286
Cost	$779.49
Letters and cases entered on register	6,604
Actions on cases and letters noted	8,804
Cards for notation on tract books	593
Cards for entries and cases	286

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, lands have been certified or patented on account of railroad grants as follows, viz:

Name of railroad.	Where located.	Number of acres.
Alabama and Chattanooga	Alabama	160.44
Central Branch Union Pacific	Kansas	2,824.40
Central Pacific (proper)	California	2,440.47
Do	Nevada	9,235.04
Do	Utah	160.00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	Iowa	40.00
Central Pacific (successor to California and Oregon)	California	15,040.45
Union Pacific (successor to Denver Pacific)	Colorado	49,171.74
Florida Central and Peninsular	Florida	2,958.61
Gulf and Ship Island	Mississippi	200.60
Union Pacific (successor to Kansas Pacific)	Kansas	52,166.78
Do	Colorado	4,637.20
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	Iowa	120.00
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	Kansas	1,679.17
New Orleans Pacific	Louisiana	7,786.65
Northern Pacific	Minnesota	22,460.00
Do	North Dakota	4,267.13
Do	Montana	518,404.04
Do	Idaho	34,626.46
Do	Washington	30,714.69
Oregon and California	Oregon	57,815.84
Oregon and California (successor to Oregon Central)	do	72.75
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (act August 5, 1892)	North Dakota	261.58
St. Paul and Northern Pacific	Minnesota	8,902.20
Sioux City and Pacific	Nebraska	80.00
Southern Pacific (main line)	California	9,788.85
Southern Pacific (branch line)	do	11,062.48
Union Pacific (proper)	Nebraska	1,239.92
Do	Utah	46,203.13
Do	Wyoming	102,697.45
Do	Colorado	35,175.97
Wisconsin Central	Wisconsin	120.80
Total		1,032,534.84

ADJUSTMENTS.

In pursuance of directions of the Department, and in accordance with the requirements of the act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 556), examinations have been made during the past year with a view to their adjustment of the grants by Congress to aid in the construction of the following railroads:

Northern Pacific	North Dakota.
Do	Montana.
Do	Idaho.
Southern Minnesota Railway Extension Company	Minnesota.
California and Oregon	California.
Chicago and North-Western	Wisconsin.

These examinations were, with the exception of the Northern Pacific in Montana and North Dakota, readjustments made necessary by recent legislation by Congress and by decisions of the Supreme Court made subsequent to prior adjustments and changing the previous rulings as to the effect of claims of record at the dates of the grants and the definite locations thereunder, and of them the Northern Pacific in Montana and the Chicago and North-Western in Wisconsin were submitted to the Secretary of the Interior.

The balance will be submitted at an early day.

The adjustments now pending before the Department are:

Name of road.	Date of submission.
Oregon Central Military Wagon Road	July 28, 1894
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River (resubmitted on motion for review)	Mar. 9, 1897
Northern Pacific in Montana	Nov. 18, 1897

The grants to aid in the construction of the following railroads and wagon roads have been examined at various times with a view to their final adjustment, have been submitted to the Department with recommendations, and have been returned with instructions chiefly with reference to the institution of suits for the recovery of title to lands found to have been erroneously certified or patented thereunder:

Name of road.	Date of return.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha	Feb. 12, 1887
Hannibal and St. Joseph	May 29, 1887
Grand Rapids and Indiana	June 30, 1887
Sioux City and St. Paul	July 27 1887
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	Aug. 2, 1887
Winona and St. Peter	Dec. 26, 1889
Coosa and Tennessee	July 25, 1890
Dubuque and Pacific	Apr. 9, 1891
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (main line and St. Vincent extension)	June 10, 1891
Hastings and Dakota	June 23, 1891
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern (Arkansas)	Nov. 16, 1891
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	July 29, 1892
Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific	May 18, 1892
Coos Bay Military Wagon Road	Sept. 1, 1892
Bay de Noquet and Marquette	Oct. 3, 1892
Mobile and Girard	Apr. 24, 1893
Alabama and Florida	Dec. 26, 1893
Florida and Alabama	Dec. 26, 1893
Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road Company	Jan. 27, 1894
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern (Missouri)	Feb. 12, 1894
Southwest Pacific	Mar. 21, 1894
Little Rock and Fort Smith	Oct. 10, 1894
Florida Central and Peninsular	Dec. 6, 1894
South and North Alabama	Dec. 22, 1894
Do	Jan. 12, 1895
Burlington and Missouri River (Iowa)	July 9, 1895
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe	July 18, 1895
Atlantic and Pacific (Missouri) or St. Louis and San Francisco (Springfield to west boundary of State)	Sept. 23, 1895
Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston	Feb. 21, 1896
Chicago and Northwestern (Wisconsin)	Oct. 16, 1896
Wills Valley, now Alabama and Chattanooga	Mar. 15, 1897
Northeast and Southwest Alabama, now Alabama and Chattanooga	Mar. 15, 1897
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	Nov. 30, 1897
Vicksburg and Meridian	July 18, 1898

In nearly all these cases the findings and recommendations of this office have received the approval of the Department, which in returning them gave instructions as above stated relative to the recovery of title to erroneously certified or patented lands or of the value thereof.

Readjustments of the grants to aid in the construction of Northern Pacific Railroad in Minnesota and Washington, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad in Arkansas, the Brainerd branch of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad, and St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railroad in Minnesota, the Oregon and California Railroad in Oregon are in process, and it is expected will be completed in a short time.

The adjustment of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad grant was returned to this office, but is again before the Department on motion for re-review.

In the course of the adjustments of these grants it has been discovered that considerable quantities of lands have been erroneously certified or patented under them, and this has resulted in the institution of numerous suits for the recovery of title to such lands or the value thereof, which has entailed upon this office a large amount of work in the preparation of records, and in the examination of bills in equity and proposed stipulations between the contending parties, the latter having been submitted for that purpose.

In the case of the Southern Pacific Branch Line Road, several suits were brought against the company which resulted in the recovery of title to certain erroneously patented land and the quieting of title in the United States to certain other lands, all lying within the overlapping limits of the portion of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad grant which was declared forfeited by the act of Congress approved July 6, 1866 (24 Stat. L., 123), and the grants of Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and aggregating nearly a million acres.

Instructions for the restoration of these lands to entry were prepared and submitted to the Department on April 15, 1898, were approved May 3, 1898, and transmitted to the local officers at Los Angeles, Cal., May 6, 1898, with directions to give public notice thereof and set a day for the opening. This has been done, and the lands will be subject to entry on September 6, 1898. Since the publication of the notice of the restoration this office has received and is still receiving many letters of inquiry from claimants, particularly from purchasers from the railroad company, whose statements foreshadow that many complicated questions will arise in the disposal of the lands, and demonstrate the wisdom of the Department in making ample and effective provision for notice to all parties interested, and for the presentation of all claims of whatever character.

In several cases the titles of purchasers from railroad companies have been declared confirmed under the provision of the act of March 2, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 42), and demands have been made upon the railroad companies to which the lands were erroneously certified or patented for the price thereof, and in three cases, the Tennessee and Coosa, the Flint and Pere Marquette, and the California and Oregon companies, decided against the United States in the lower courts, further prosecution by appeal was recommended, the matter having been referred to this office for an opinion as to the advisability of such action.

RIGHT-OF-WAY RAILROADS.

By the act approved March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 482), Congress granted to railroads, upon certain conditions, right of way through the public lands.

Under the provisions of this act, and of special acts, 458 companies have filed articles of incorporation which have been accepted, 14 of which were accepted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898. Right of way has been approved to 376 companies, 8 of which received their first approvals during the same period. There were received during the year 245 maps of locations of railroads, 31 of which have been approved, 9 have been filed not requiring approval, 6 are pending before the honorable Secretary, and 193 have been otherwise disposed of, a few of which were rejected, the rest having been returned for correction.

Instructions for making applications under this act are given in the circulars of March 21, 1892, and July 30, 1894, issued in one pamphlet.

A list of companies that have had maps approved is given in the following table, with references to various special acts passed for the benefit of said companies.

Right-of-way railroad companies with references to various special acts passed for the benefit of said companies.

[The * indicates that right of way was first approved during the past year.]

Name of company.	States and Territories.
Aberdeen, Bismarck and Northwestern Rwy., sucessor to Ordway, Bismarck and Northwestern Rwy.	North Dakota and South Dakota.
Aberdeen, Fergus Falls and Pierre R. R	Do.
Agua Fria and Hassayampa Rwy	Arizona.
Alabama and Little River R. R.*	Alabama.
Arizona and Nevada R. R. and Navigation Co	Arizona.
Arizona and Southeastern R. R	Do.
Arizona Mineral Belt R. R	Do.
Arizona Narrow Gauge R. R., now Tucson, Globe and Northern R. R.	Do.
Arizona Northern Rwy	Do.
Arizona Southern R. R. (act Aug. 5, 1882, 22 Stat. L., 299, through Papago Indian Reservation).	Do.
Arkansas Southern R. R	Arkansas.
Arkansas Valley and New Mexico R. R	Colorado.
Arkansas Valley Rwy. (act of June 23, 1874, 18 Stat. L., 274)	Do.
Aspen and Western Rwy	Do.
Aspen and Short Line Rwy	Do.
Atlantic and Pacific R. R. (act of July 27, 1866, 14 Stat. L., 292)	Arizona.
Bakers Park and Lower Animas R. R	Colorado.
Barnesville and Moorhead Rwy	Minnesota.
Bear Butte and Deadwood Rwy	South Dakota.
Beaver Valley R. R	Kansas.
Bellingham Bay Rwy. and Navigation Co	Washington.
Big Horn Southern R. R. (act Feb. 12, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 660, through Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.; act Feb. 23, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 690, through Fort Custer Military Reservation, Mont.; act Mar. 1, 1893, 27 Stat L., 529, through Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.).	Montana.
Billings, Clarkes Fork and Cooke City R. R. (act June 4, 1888, 25 Stat. L., 167, through Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.).	Montana and Wyoming.
Bingham Canyon and Camp Floyd R. R	Utah.
Black Hills and Fort Pierre R. R	South Dakota.
Black Hills and Wyoming R. R	Do.
Black Hills Central R. R	Do.
Black Hills R. R	Do.
Blue Mountain and Columbia River R. R	Oregon.
Bodie Rwy. and Lumber Co	California.
Boise, Nampa and Owyhee Rwy.*	Idaho.
Boulder, Left Hand and Middle Park R. R. and Navigation Co	Colorado.
Brainerd and Northern Minnesota Rwy. (act Feb. 24, 1896, 29 Stat. L., 12, through Leech Lake and Chippewa Indian reservations, Minn.).	Minnesota.
Bridal Veil Lumbering Co	Oregon.
Burlington and Colorado R. R	Colorado.
Burlington, Kansas and Southwestern R. R., now Southern Kansas Rwy.	Nebraska and Kansas.
Busk Tunnel Rwy	Colorado.
Butte, Anaconda and Pacific Rwy	Montana.
California Central Rwy	California.
California Central Rwy., Mountain Division	Do.
California Central Rwy., Nevada Division	Nevada.
California Central Rwy., San Joaquin Division	California.
California Northern R. R. (act of Aug. 4, 1852, 10 Stat. L., 28)	Do.
California Short Line Rwy	Utah.
California Southern Extension R. R., now California Southern R. R.	California.
California Southern R. R., successor to California Southern Extension R. R.	Do.
Canon City and Cripple Creek Gold Belt Rwy	Colorado.
Canon City and San Juan Rwy	Do.
Canon Creek R. R	Idaho.
Canon de Agua R. R	Colorado.
Carbon Cut-off Rwy	Wyoming.
Carson and Colorado R. R	Nevada.
Carson and Colorado R. R., Second Division	California.
Carson and Colorado R. R., Third Division	Do.
Casselton Branch R. R	North Dakota.
Cebolla Rwy	Colorado.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Northwestern Rwy. (act Mar. 2, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 1012; through Pipestone Indian Reservation, Minn.).	Minnesota, South Dakota, and Iowa.
Central Washington R. R	Washington.
Cheyenne and Burlington R. R	Wyoming.
Cheyenne and Northern Rwy. (act June 30, 1886, 24 Stat. L., 104; through Fort Russell and Fort Laramie military reservations).	Do.
Chicago and Dakota Rwy	Minnesota.

Right-of-way railroad companies with references to various special acts passed for the benefit of said companies—Continued.

Name of company.	States and Territories.
Chicago and Northwestern Rwy., successor to Menomonee River Rwy. and Iron River Rwy.	Michigan.
Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Rwy., now Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rwy. (act Mar. 2, 1887, 24 Stat. L., 446; act June 27, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 181; through Indian Territory).	Oklahoma, Colorado, and Kansas.
Chicago, Kansas and Western Rwy	Kansas.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rwy. (act of April 30, 1888, sec. 16, 25 Stat. L., 94; act March 2, 1889, sec. 16, 25 Stat. L., 888; through Great Sioux Indian Reservations).	North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.
Chicago, Rock Island and Colorado Rwy	Colorado.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rwy., successor to Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Rwy. (act June 27, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 181; act Feb. 27, 1893, 27 Stat. L., 492; through Indian Territory).	Oklahoma, Colorado, and Kansas.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Rwy	Wisconsin and South Dakota.
Chicosa Canon Rwy	Colorado.
Choctaw Coal and Rwy. Co., now Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. R. (acts Feb. 18, 1888, and Feb. 13, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 35 and 668; act Feb. 21, 1891, 26 Stat. L., 765; acts Jan. 22 and Aug. 24, 1894, 28 Stat. L., 27 and 502; act Apr. 24, 1896, 29 Stat. L., 98; through Indian Territory).	Oklahoma.
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf R. R., formerly Choctaw Coal and Rwy. Co.	Do.
Clifton and Lordsburg Rwy	New Mexico.
Clifton and Southern Pacific Rwy	Arizona.
Cœur d'Alene Rwy. and Navigation Co	Idaho.
Colorado and New Mexico R. R	Colorado.
Colorado and Northeastern Rwy	Do.
Colorado and Northwestern Rwy*	Do.
Colorado and Utah	Do.
Colorado and Wyoming R. R	Do.
Colorado Central R. R., now Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Rwy	Colorado and Wyoming.
Colorado Midland Rwy	Colorado.
Colorado Northern Rwy	Do.
Colorado Rwy	Do.
Colorado River and Silver District R. R	Arizona.
Colorado Southwestern Rwy	Colorado.
Colorado Western R. R	Do.
Columbia and Palouse R. R	Idaho and Washington.
Columbia and Puget Sound R. R	Washington.
Columbia Rwy. and Navigation Co., successor to Farmers' Railway, Navigation and Steamship Portage Co.	Oregon and Washington.
Continental Rwy. and Telegraph Co	Colorado.
Coos Bay, Roseburg and Eastern Railroad and Navigation Co	Oregon.
Cortez and Dolores Valley R. R	Colorado
Creed and Gunnison Short Line R. R	Do.
Cripple Creek District Rwy.* (act June 27, 1898, 30 Stat. L., 493); through Pikes Peak Timber Land Reserve.	Do.
Crystal River Rwy	Do.
Current River Rwy	Missouri.
Dakota and Great Southern Rwy	South Dakota.
Dakota Central Rwy. (act Apr. 30, 1888, sec. 16, 25 Stat. L., 94; act Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 16, 25 Stat. L., 888; through Great Sioux Indian Reservation; right of way through Winnebago Indian Reservation, see decision of Acting Secretary, Jan. 24, 1882).	North Dakota and South Dakota.
Dakota Grand Trunk Rwy. (act of June 1, 1872, 17 Stat. L., 202)	Do.
Dakota Southern R. R. (act of May 27, 1872, 17 Stat. L., 162)	South Dakota.
Dakota, Wyoming and Missouri River R. R	Do.
Deadwood and Redwater Valley Rwy	Do.
Deadwood Central R. R	Do.
Deming, Sierra Madre and Pacific R. R	New Mexico.
Denver and Canon City Rwy	Colorado.
Denver and New Orleans R. R	Colorado and New Mexico.
Denver and Rio Grande R. R., successor to Denver and Rio Grande Rwy. (act Apr. 16, 1888, 25 Stat., 85; through Fort Crawford Military Reservation).	Do.
Denver and Rio Grande Rwy. (act of June 8, 1872, 17 Stat. L., 339; act March 3 1875, 18 Stat. L., 516; act Mar. 3, 1877, 19 Stat. L., 405), now R. R.	Do.
Denver and Rio Grande Western Rwy., now Rio Grande Western Rwy.	Utah.
Denver and Santa Fe Rwy	Colorado
Denver, Cripple Creek and Southwestern R. R. (act Mar. 28, 1896, 29 Stat. L., 190; through South Platte Forest Reserve and Plum Creek Timber Land Reserve).	Do.
Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Rwy	Do.
Denver, Rollinsville and Western R. R	Do.
Denver, Salt Lake and Western R. R	Do.
Denver Short Line Rwy	Do.
Denver, South Park and Hill Top Rwy.*	Do.
Denver, South Park and Leadville R. R	Do.
Denver, South Park and Pacific R. R	Do.
Denver, Texas and Fort Worth R. R	Colorado and New Mexico
Denver, Utah and Pacific R. R	Colorado.

Right-of-way railroad companies with references to various special acts passed for the benefit of said companies—Continued.

Name of company.	States and Territories.
Denver, Western and Pacific Rwy	Colorado.
Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette R. R., now Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Rwy.	Michigan.
Drummond and Phillipsburg R. R	Montana.
Duluth and Iron Range R. R	Minnesota.
Duluth and Manitoba R. R. (act June 25, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 179; through Fort Pembina Military Reservation, N. Dak.).	Minnesota and North Dakota.
Duluth and Winnipeg R. R., now Duluth, Superior and Western R. R. (act Oct. 17, 1888, 25 Stat. L., 558, through Fond du Lac Indian Reservation; act March 2, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 1010, through Leech Lake and White Earth Indian reservations; act June 2, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 126, through Winnibigoshish, Cass Lake, White Oak Point, and Red Lake Indian reservations; act Aug. 27, 1894, 28 Stat. L., 504; act Feb. 23, 1897, 29 Stat. L., 702, through Chippewa and White Earth Indian reservations. All in Minnesota.)	Minnesota.
Duluth, Crookston and Northern R. R	Do.
Duluth, Missabe and Northern Rwy	Do.
Duluth, Mississippi River and Northern R. R	Do.
Duluth, Pierre and Black Hills R. R	South Dakota.
Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Rwy., successor to Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette R. R., and Duluth, Superior and Michigan Rwy.	Wisconsin and Michigan.
Duluth, Superior and Michigan Rwy., now Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Rwy. (treaty Sept. 30, 1854, 10 Stat. L., 1109, art. 3; through La Pointe Indian Reservation, Wis.).	Do.
Duluth, Superior and Western R. R., formerly Duluth and Winnipeg R. R. (act Feb. 23, 1897, 29 Stat. L., 702; through Chippewa and White Earth Indian reservations).	Minnesota.
Duluth, Watertown and Pacific Rwy	South Dakota.
Dunseith and Southeastern R. R	North Dakota.
Durango, Cortez and Salt Lake R. R	Colorado.
Durango Rwy	Do.
Durango, Rico and Northern R. R	Do.
Eastern Railway of Minnesota	Wisconsin and Minnesota
Eastern Wyoming R. R	Wyoming.
Eastern Wyoming Rwy	Do.
Echo and Park City Rwy., successor to Summit County R. R	Utah.
Elk Mountain Rwy	Colorado.
Escambia R. R	Alabama.
Eureka and Palisade R. R	Nevada.
Eureka Springs Rwy	Arkansas.
Everett and Monte Cristo Rwy	Washington.
Fairhaven and Southern R. R	Do.
Fargo and Southwestern R. R	North Dakota.
Fargo, Larrimore and Northern Rwy	Do.
Farmers' Railway, Navigation and Steamship Portage Co., now Columbia Railway and Navigation Co.	Oregon and Washington.
Florence and Cripple Creek R. R	Colorado.
Florence, Cripple Creek and State Line R. R	Do.
Florence Southern R. R	Do.
Florida Southern Rwy	Florida.
Forest City and Sioux City R. R. (act Feb. 12, 1895, 28 Stat. L., 653, through Sioux Indian Reservation, S. Dak.).	South Dakota
Forest City and Watertown R. R. (act Mar. 2, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 852, Sioux Indian Reservation, S. Dak.).	Do.
Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. R. (act Jan. 20, 1885, 23 Stat. L., 284, through Fort Robinson Military Reservation, Nebr.; act Feb. 28, 1887, 24 Stat. L., 434, through Fort Meade Military Reservation, S. Dak.).	Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wyoming.
Georgetown, Breckenridge and Leadville Rwy	Colorado.
Georgetown, Silver Creek and Chicago Lakes Rwy	Do.
Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Rwy	Arizona.
Glenwood High Line Rwy	Colorado.
Grand Island and Northern Wyoming R. R	Wyoming.
Grand Island and Wyoming Central R. R	South Dakota and Nebraska.
Grand Valley Rwy	Colorado.
Grayling, Twin Lakes and Northeastern R. R	Michigan.
Grays Peak, Snake River and Leadville Rwy	Colorado.
Great Falls and Canada Rwy	Montana.
Great Salt Lake and Hot Springs Rwy	Utah.
Great Southern Rwy. (act of June 4, 1872, 17 Stat. L., 224)	Florida.
Greeley, Bear River and Pacific R. R. and Telegraph Co	Colorado.
Greeley, Salt Lake and Pacific Rwy	Do.
Green River and Northern R. R	Washington.
Hazelhurst and South-Eastern Rwy.*	Wisconsin.
Helena and Jefferson County R. R	Montana.
Helena and Northern Rwy	Do.
Helena and Red Mountain R. R	Do.
Helena, Boulder Valley and Butte R. R	Do.
Houston, Central Arkansas and Northern R. R	Louisiana.
Hutchinson and Southern R. R. (acts of Sept. 26, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 485, Feb. 3, 1892, 27 Stat. L., 2, and Aug. 27, 1894, 28 Stat. L., 505; through Indian Territory).	Oklahoma.

Right-of-way railroad companies with references to various special acts passed for the benefit of said companies—Continued.

Name of company.	States and Territories.
Idaho Central Rwy., now Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Rwy	Idaho.
Idaho North and South Rwy	Oregon and Idaho.
Iron Mountain Rwy	California.
Iron River Rwy., now Chicago and Northwestern Rwy	Michigan.
Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile R. R. (act of Mar. 3, 1875, 18 Stat. L. 509).	Florida and Alabama.
Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Halifax River Rwy. (act July 11, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 268, through St. Augustine Military Reservation, Fla.).	Florida.
Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Indian River Rwy	Do.
James River Valley R. R	North Dakota and South Dakota.
Jamestown and Northern R. R.	South Dakota.
Jamestown and Northern Rwy. Extension Co	North Dakota.
Kansas Central R. R	Kansas.
Kansas City, Fort Smith and Southern Rwy	Missouri.
Kansas City, Nevada and Fort Smith R. R., now Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf R. R.	Arkansas.
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf R. R., successor to Kansas City, Nevada and Fort Smith R. R (acts of Feb. 27, 1892, 27 Stat. L., 487; Mar. 2, 1895, 28 Stat. L., 744, and Feb. 13, 1896, 29 Stat. L., 6, through Indian Territory).	Do.
Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis R. R	Missouri.
Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf Rwy	Louisiana.
Kootenai R. R	Idaho.
Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Rwy	Michigan.
La Plata R. R	Colorado.
Laramie, North Park and Pacific R. R. and Telegraph Co	Wyoming.
Lincoln and Black Hills R. R	Nebraska.
Lincoln, Denver and Colorado Rwy	Colorado.
Little Book Cliff Rwy	Do.
London, South Park and Leadville R. R	Do.
Louisiana Western R. R	Louisiana.
Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Rwy	Mississippi.
Manitou and Pikes Peak Rwy	Colorado.
Maricopa and Phoenix R. R. (act Jan. 17, 1887, 24 Stat. L., 361), through Gila River Indian Reservation.	Arizona.
Menominee Rwy	Wisconsin.
Menominee River R. R., now Chicago and Northwestern Rwy	Michigan.
Midland Terminal Rwy	Colorado.
Milwaukee and Northern R. R	Michigan.
Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Rwy. (act June 4, 1888, 25 Stat. L., 149, through Lac de Flambeau Indian Reservation, Wis.).	Wisconsin.
Minneapolis and St. Cloud R. R.	Minnesota.
Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic Rwy	Michigan and Wisconsin.
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Rwy	North Dakota.
Missoula and Bitter Root Valley R. R	Montana.
Missouri and Arkansas R. R	Arkansas and Missouri.
Missouri, Arkansas and Southern Rwy	Arkansas.
Missouri River, North Platte and Denver Rwy.	Nebraska.
Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City R. R	Alabama.
Montana and Wyoming Eastern R. R	Idaho and Montana.
Montana Central Rwy	Montana.
Montana Midland Rwy	Do.
Montana Railway	Do.
Mount Carbon, Gunnison and Lake City R. R. and Coal Transportation Co.	Colorado.
Nebraska and Colorado R. R	Nebraska.
Nebraska and Western Rwy	Do.
Nevada, California and Oregon Rwy	California and Nevada.
Nevada Central Rwy	Nevada.
Nevada County Narrow Gauge R. R. (act of June 20, 1874, 18 Stat. L., 130).	California.
Nevada Southern Rwy	Do.
Nevada Southern Rwy, first division	Nevada.
New Mexico R. R	New Mexico.
New Mexico and Arizona R. R	Arizona.
New Mexico and Southern Pacific R. R	New Mexico.
New Orleans and Northeastern R. R	Louisiana and Mississippi
Northern Pacific and Cascade R. R	Washington.
Northern Pacific and Montana R. R	Montana.
Northern Pacific and Puget Sound Shore R. R	Washington.
Northern Pacific, La Moure and Missouri River R. R	North Dakota.
North Fork Valley and Anthracite Ry.*	Colorado.
North Park and Grand River R. R. and Telegraph Co	Colorado.
Oakley and Colby Rwy	Kansas.
Ogden and Cache Valley Rwy	Utah.
Ogden and Wyoming Rwy	Do.
Omaha and Elkhorn Valley Rwy	Nebraska.
Omaha and Republican Valley R. R	Do.
Omaha, Niobrara and Black Hills R. R	Do.

Right-of-way railroad companies with references to various special acts passed for the benefit of said companies—Continued.

Name of company.	States and Territories.
Ontonagon and Brule River R. R.	Michigan.
Ordway, Bismarck and Northwestern Rwy., successor to Aberdeen, Bismarck and Northwestern Rwy.	North Dakota and South Dakota.
Oregon and California R. R.	Oregon.
Oregon and Washington Territory R. R.	Oregon and Washington.
Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. (act July 26, 1888, 25 Stat. L., 349, through Nez Perce Indian Reservation, Idaho; act Oct. 17, 1888, sec. 4, 25 Stat. L., 558, through Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oreg.; right of way through Umatilla Indian Reservation. See Secretary's decisions in Feb., Apr., and Aug., 1881).	Oregon, Washington and Idaho.
Oregon Railway Extension Co.	Oregon and Washington.
Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Rwy., successor to Oregon Short Line Rwy., Idaho Central Rwy., Salt Lake and Western Rwy., Utah and Northern Rwy., and Utah Central Rwy.	Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Nevada, and Montana.
Oregon Short Line Rwy., now Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Rwy. (act Sept. 1, 1888, 25 Stat. L., 452, through Fort Hall Indian Reservation, Idaho).	Do.
Oroville and Beckworth R. R.	California.
Oxford and Kansas R. R.	Nebraska.
Palatka and Indian River Rwy.	Florida.
Pecos Valley R. R., now Rwy.	New Mexico.
Pecos Valley Rwy., successor to Pecos Valley R. R.	Do.
Pensacola and Louisville R. R. (act of June 8, 1872, 17 Stat. L., 340)	Alabama.
Pensacola and Mobile R. R.	Do.
Pikes Peak Rwy. and Improvement Co.	Colorado.
Portland, Lower Columbia and Eastern Washington R. R.	Washington.
Prescott and Arizona Central Rwy. (act Feb. 28, 1887, 24 Stat. L., 433, through Whipple Barracks Military Reservation, Ariz.).	Arizona.
Princeton and Western Rwy.	Wisconsin
Prospect Hill Co.	Oregon.
Pueblo and Arkansas Valley R. R., (successor to Pueblo and Salt Lake Rwy., through Fort Lyon Military Reservation. See Secretary's decision, Nov. 28, 1876.)	New Mexico and Colorado.
Pueblo and Salt Lake Rwy., now Pueblo and Arkansas Valley R. R.	Colorado.
Pueblo and Silver Cliff Rwy.	Do.
Pueblo and State Line R. R.	Do.
Pueblo, Gunnison and Pacific R. R.	Do.
Puget Sound and Chehalis R. R.	Washington.
Puget Sound and Grays Harbor R. R. and Transportation Co.	Do.
Puget Sound, Skagit and Eastern Rwy.	Do.
Puyallup Valley Rwy. (act July 26, 1888, 25 Stat. L., 530, through Puyallup Indian Reservation, Wash.).	Do.
Rapid City, Harney Peak and Southwestern Rwy.	South Dakota.
Rapid City, Missouri River and St. Paul R. R.	Do.
Red River and Lake of the Woods Rwy.	Minnesota.
Republican Valley and Wyoming R. R.	Nebraska.
Republican Valley R. R.	Do.
Rio Grande Branch Line R. R.	Colorado.
Rio Grande Gunnison Rwy.	Do.
Rio Grande Junction Rwy. (act Oct. 1, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 664, through Grand Junction Indian School Reservation).	Do.
Rio Grande, Mexico and Pacific R. R. (act May 18, 1886, 24 Stat. L., 68, through Fort Selden Military Reservation; act Feb. 1, 1894, 28 Stat. L., 34, through Fort Cummings Military Reservation).	New Mexico.
Rio Grande Southern R. R. (act Sept. 28, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 489, through Fort Lewis Military Reservation, Colo.).	New Mexico and Colorado.
Rio Grande Western Rwy., successor to Denver and Rio Grande Western Rwy.	Utah and Colorado.
Road Canon R. R.	Colorado.
Rocky Fork and Cooke City Rwy. (act Mar. 3, 1887, 24 Stat. L., 545, through Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.).	Montana.
Rocky Mountain R. R.	Do.
St. Augustine and South Beach Rwy.	Florida.
St. Cloud and Lake Traverse Rwy.	Minnesota.
St. Louis, Wichita and Western Rwy.	Kansas.
St. Paul and Dakota R. R., now Worthington and Sioux Falls R. R.	Minnesota.
St. Paul and Northern Pacific Rwy.	Do.
St. Paul and Sioux City Rwy.	South Dakota.
St. Paul, Black Hills and Pacific Rwy.	North Dakota.
Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Rwy. (act Feb. 15, 1887, 24 Stat. L., 402, through Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, N. Dak., Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Assiniboine Military Reservation, and Fort Peck Indian Agency, Mont., and Fort Buford Military Reservation, N. Dak. and Mont.; act Feb. 25, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 696; through White Earth Indian Reservation, Minn.; acts July 18, 1894, 28 Stat. L., 112, Feb. 23, 1897, 29 Stat., 582, through White Earth, Leech Lake, Chippewa, and Fond du Lac Indian reservations, Minn.; act March 2, 1897, 29 Stat. L., 600, through Fort Spokane Military Reservation, Wash.).	North Dakota, Montana, Washington, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Idaho.
St. Vrain R. R.	Colorado.
Salt Lake and Deep Creek Rwy.	Utah.
Salt Lake and Eastern R. R.	Do.
Salt Lake and Eastern Rwy.	Do.

Right-of-way railroad companies with references to various special acts passed for the benefit of said companies—Continued.

Name of company.	States and Territories.
Salt Lake and Mercur R. R	Utah.
Salt Lake and Park City Rwy	Do.
Salt Lake and Western Rwy., now Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Rwy.	Do.
Salt Lake Valley and Eastern Rwy	Do.
Santorn, Cooperstown and Turtle Mountain R. R	North Dakota.
San Francisco and Ocean Shore R. R	California.
San Francisco and Ocean Shore R. R., second division	Do.
San Joaquin and Mount Diablo R. R. (act of Aug. 4, 1852, 10 Stat. L., 28).	Do.
San Joaquin Valley and Yosemite R. R	Do.
San Pablo and Tulare Extension R. R	Do.
San Pete Valley R. R	Do.
Santa Fe, Prescott and Phœnix Rwy. (act Feb. 18, 1893, 27 Stat. L., 462, through Whipple Barracks Military Reservation, Ariz.).	Arizona.
Satsop R. R	Washington.
Seattle and Montana Rwy	Do.
Seattle and West Coast Rwy	Do.
Seattle, Boise and Salt Lake Rwy	Idaho.
Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Rwy	Washington.
Sevier Rwy	Utah.
Sevier Valley Rwy	Do.
Shingle Springs and Placerville R. R	California.
Sierra Valley and Mohawk R. R	Do.
Silver City and Northern R. R	New Mexico.
Silver City, Deming and Pacific R. R	Do.
Silverton R. R	Colorado.
Sioux City Northwestern Rwy	Nebraska.
Snohomish, Skykomish and Spokane Rwy. and Transportation Co	Washington.
South Dakota Western Rwy	South Dakota.
Southern Kansas and Panhandle R. R	Kansas.
Southern Kansas and Western R. R	Do.
Southern Kansas Rwy., successor to Burlington, Kansas and Southwestern R. R. (act July 4, 1884, 23 Stat. L., 73, through Indian Territory).	Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma.
Southern Pacific R. R. of Arizona	Arizona.
Southern Pacific R. R. of California (act Mar. 3, 1871, sec. 23, 16 Stat. L., 573; act Aug. 15, 1894, 28 Stat. L., 335, sec. 17, through Yuma Indian Reservation, Cal.).	California.
Southern Pacfic R. R. of New Mexico	New Mexico.
South Pacific Coast R. R	California.
Spanish Range Rwy	Colorado.
Spokane and Palouse Rwy. (act May 8, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 104, through Nez Perce Indian Reservation, Idaho. See 22 L. D., 674).	Idaho and Washington.
Spokane Falls and Idaho R. R	Washington and Idaho.
Spokane Falls and Northern Rwy. (act May 8, 1890, 26 Stat. L., 102, through Colville Indian Reservation, Wash.).	Washington.
Springfield and Memphis R. R	Arkansas.
Springfield and Southern Rwy	Missouri.
Springfield, Yellville and White River R. R	Arkansas.
Sultan Valley Rwy *	Washington.
Summit County R. R., now Echo and Park City Rwy	Utah.
Summit County Rwy. and Transportation Co., now Wyoming, Salt Lake and California Rwy.	Do.
Sumpter Valley Rwy	Oregon.
Tacoma, Ellensburg and Conconully Rwy	Washington.
Tacoma, Orting and Southeastern R. R	Do.
Texarkana and Fort Smith Rwy	Arkansas.
"The" Utah and Wyoming R. R	Wyoming.
Tintic Range Rwy	Utah.
Trinidad and Denver R. R	Colorado.
Trinidad, San Luis Valley and Pacific Rwy	Do.
Tucson, Globe and Northern R. R., successor to Arizona Narrow Gauge R. R.	Arizona.
Uinta Coal R. R	Wyoming.
Union Pacific and Western Colorado Rwy	Colorado.
Union Pacific and Western Colorado Rwy. of Wyoming	Wyoming.
Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Rwy., formerly Colorado Central R. R.	Wyoming and Colorado.
Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado Rwy	Colorado and Kansas.
United Railroads of Washington	Washington.
United Verde and Pacific Rwy	Arizona.
Upper Arkansas, San Juan and Pacific Rwy	Colorado.
Utah and Northern Rwy., formerly R. R. (act of Mar. 3, 1873, 17 Stat. L., 612, and June 20, 1878, 20 Stat. L., 241), now Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Rwy. (acts July 3, 1882, 22 Stat. L., 148, and Sept. 1, 1888, 25 Stat. L., 452, through Fort Hall Indian Reservation, Idaho).	Idaho, Montana, and Utah.
Utah and Wyoming Central Rwy	Utah.
Utah and Wyoming R. R	Do.
Utah and Wyoming R. R., "The"	Wyoming.
Utah and Wyoming Rwy	Utah.
Utah Central Rwy., formerly R. R. (act of Dec. 15, 1870, 16 Stat. L., 395), now Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Rwy.	Do.

Right-of-way railroad companies with references to various special acts passed for the benefit of said companies—Continued.

Name of company.	States and Territories.
Utah Southern R. R., now Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Rwy.	Utah.
Utah Eastern R. R	Do.
Utah Rwy	Do.
Utah Southern Extension R. R., now Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Rwy.	Do.
Utah Western Rwy., "The"	Do.
Utah Western Rwy	Do.
Wadena and Park Rapids R. R	Minnesota.
Wallace and Sunset R. R	Idaho.
Wardner Mining R. R	Do.
Wasatch Iron and Coal Co	Wyoming.
Washington and Idaho R. R. (act May 30, 1888, 25 Stat. L., 160, through Cœur d'Alene Indian Reservation, Idaho).	Washington, Idaho, and Montana.
Washington Dalles R. R	Washington.
Watertown and Lake Kampeska Rwy	South Dakota.
Watertown, Sioux City and Duluth R. R	Do.
Weiser and Idaho Northern Rwy	Idaho.
Wet Mountain Valley R. R	Colorado.
Wichita and Western R. R	Kansas.
Willamette Valley and Coast R. R	Oregon.
Wilmar and Sioux Falls Rwy	Minnesota and South Dakota.
Winona, Alma and Northern Rwy	Wisconsin.
Winters and Ukiah Rwy	California.
Wisconsin and Michigan R. R	Michigan and Wisconsin.
Wisconsin Central R. R	Wisconsin.
Worthington and Sioux Falls R. R., successor to St. Paul and Dakota R. R.	Minnesota.
Wyoming and Eastern Rwy	Wyoming.
Wyoming and Western Rwy	Utah.
Wyoming Central Rwy. (right of way through Fort Fetterman Military Reservation. See Secretary's decision, Dec. 29, 1885).	Wyoming
Wyoming, Montana and Pacific R. R. (act May 17, 1880, 21 Stat. L., 141, through Fort Russell and Fort Laramie military reservations, Wyo.).	Do.
Wyoming, Salt Lake and California Rwy., successor to Summit County Rwy. and Transportation Co.	Utah.
Wyoming Southern R. R	Wyoming.
Zuni Mountain Rwy	New Mexico.

Total number of companies listed, 402; number of separate companies, 376.

RIGHT OF WAY FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES.

Sections 18, 19, 20, and 21 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), grant right of way over the public lands and reservations of the United States, for the use of canals, ditches, and reservoirs for the purpose of irrigation which have heretofore been, or may hereafter be, constructed by corporations, individuals, or associations of individuals, upon compliance with certain requirements as to the filing of papers and maps.

The regulations require the application to show with certainty the location of the proposed canal or reservoir, so that the approved map will be an accurate record of the extent of the right of way, and thus define clearly the rights granted by the act, and the easement to which the land taken by future settlers along the ditch or reservoir may be subject.

Under the provisions of this act right of way has been approved to 173 companies, individuals, and associations of individuals, of which 24 such applications have been approved during the past year. One approved right of way has been relinquished by the party.

There have been received during the year 213 maps; 32 have been approved, 7 are pending before the Secretary, and 199 have been otherwise disposed of, a few of which were rejected, the rest being returned for correction.

The act of May 11, 1898 (30 Stat., 404) provides as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to permit the use

of the right of way through the public lands for tramroads, canals, and reservoirs, and for other purposes," approved January twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered, under general regulations to be fixed by him, to permit the use of right of way upon the public lands of the United States, not within limits of any park, forest, military, or Indian reservations, for tramways, canals, or reservoirs, to the extent of the ground occupied by the water of the canals and reservoirs, and fifty feet on each side of the marginal limits thereof, or fifty feet on each side of the center line of the tramroad, by any citizen or association of citizens of the United States, for the purposes of furnishing water for domestic, public, and other beneficial uses.

"SEC. 2. That rights of way for ditches, canals, or reservoirs heretofore or hereafter approved under the provisions of sections eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one of the act entitled 'An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes,' approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, may be used for purposes of a public nature; and said rights of way may be used for purposes of water transportation, for domestic purposes, or for the development of power, as subsidiary to the main purpose of irrigation."

The second section of this act enlarges the scope of the act of 1891, inasmuch as the Department had held that rights of way could be approved under the act of 1891 only when intended to be used for the sole purpose of irrigation.

Instructions for preparing applications for right of way for irrigation purposes will be found in the circular of July 8, 1898.

A list of the applicants that have had maps approved is given in the following table with references to various special acts passed for the benefit of said applicants:

Right of way granted for irrigation canals and reservoirs in certain States and Territories under act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), with references to various special acts passed for the benefit of the applicants.

[The * indicates that right of way was first approved during the past year.]

Name.	State or Territory.
Agua Fria Water and Land Co.*	Arizona.
Alfred Ditch	Colorado.
Algadones Irrigation Co. (act of Jan. 20, 1893, 27 Stat. L., 420, through Yuma Indian Reservation).	Arizona.
American Valley Water Storage and Irrigation Co.*	New Mexico.
Andrews (J. D.) Canal and Reservoir	Arizona.
Annabella Reservoir and Irrigation Association *	Utah.
Antelope Valley Water Co	California.
Arizona Canal Co	Arizona.
Barr Reservoir*	Wyoming.
Beatty (Theodore Bruce) Reservoir and Canal *	Utah.
Beaver River Irrigation Co	Do.
Blackstone (John D.) Reservoir *	Montana.
Blue Creek Canal and Reservoir Co	Utah.
Blue Water Land and Irrigation Co	New Mexico.
Boise City and Nampa Irrigation, Land, and Lumber Co	Idaho.
Boulder High Line Canal Co	Colorado.
Buckhorn Reservoir	California.
Cache Valley Canal Co	Idaho.
Canon Creek Reservoir Co	California.
Central Canal Co	Do.
Chaffee County Ditch and Canal Co	Colorado.
Claflin (William) Reservoirs and Canal	Arizona.
Claremont Land and Irrigation Co	Oklahoma.
Clark (J. M.) Reservoir	Idaho.
Clear Creek Reservoir	Montana.
Clear Lake Reservoir and Canal	Utah.
Colorado Consolidated Land and Water Co	Colorado.
Cook (William W. and John A.) Reservoir and Ditches	Montana.
Cowychee Reservoir and Canal Co.*	Washington.
Cox (L. S.) Reservoir (River Dale Reservoir)	Colorado.
Coyote Reservoir and Canal *	Arizona.
Crafts (David) Reservoir and Canal	Utah.
Crigler (E. S.) Ditch	Nebraska.
Crittenden Canals	Arizona.
Cull (Seaton T.) Ditch	California.
C. W. (Charles Wolf) Ditch and Reservoir	Colorado.

Right of way granted for irrigation canals and reservoirs, etc.—Continued.

Name.	State or Territory.
Danhauser (John) Ditch and Reservoir	California.
Dannhauser (Joseph) Ditch and Reservoir	Do.
Darling (M. A.) Reservoir	Montana.
Davis and Weber Counties Canal Co.	Utah.
Davis (Edwin W.) Reservoir No. 4	Colorado.
Dawson (L. J.) Ditches and Reservoir	Do.
Desert Lake Reservoir and Irrigation Co	Montana.
Eagar Irrigation Co	Arizona.
Elk Creek Reservoir No. 1	Colorado.
Elk Creek Reservoir No. 2	Do.
Elmore County Irrigation Co	Idaho.
Emerson (Thomas) Reservoir and Ditch	Colorado.
Entiat Improvement Co	Washington.
Escondido Irrigation District	California.
Essex and Salisbury Reservoir and Ditch	Do.
Eureka Reservoir, Canal and Irrigation Co	Montana.
Farmers' Canal Co	Nebraska.
Ferguson (Robert) Ditches and Reservoir	Colorado.
First New Mexico Reservoir and Irrigation Co	New Mexico.
Forder Ditch	Colorado.
Fort Laramie South Side Ditch	Wyoming.
Gardner (John) and Mecham (Alvarus) Reservoir*	Utah.
Geneva Falls Reservoir	Colorado.
Glover and Force Canal	Idaho.
Grape Creek Reservoir*	Colorado.
Grass Valley Land, Loan, and Irrigation Co	Do.
Gross Canal and Reservoir (relinquished)	Do.
Haley (Ora) Ditches	Wyoming.
Hamilton Irrigation Co	California.
Hecht (Charles) Ditches and Reservoirs	Wyoming.
High Line Reservoir Co	Colorado.
Hoge (James M.) Storage Ditch and Reservoir	Wyoming.
Holmen-Houts Reservoir and Canals	California.
Howe (C. O.) Reservoir*	Arizona.
Hudson Reservoir and Canal Co. (act Feb. 15, 1897, 29 Stat. L., 527, through Gila River Indian Reservation, Ariz.).	Do.
Huning (Henry) Reservoir*	Do
Inyo Canal Co	California.
J. M. (John Myer) Ditch and Reservoir	Colorado.
J. M. (John Myer) Reservoir Outlet Ditch	Do.
Jones (Lyman) Reservoir	California
Kern Valley Water Co	Do.
La Joya Ditch and Reservoir	Colorado.
La Junta and Lamar Canal Co	Do.
La Junta Canal Co	Arizona.
Lake Canal	Colorado.
Lake Hemet Water Co*	California.
Lamar Land and Canal Co	Colorado.
Lauer (E.) Ditches and Reservoir	California.
Leamington Water and Land Co	Utah.
Leone Reservoir	Colorado.
Long (Catherine T.) Reservoir	California.
Longs Peak Reservoir and Irrigation Co.*	Colorado.
Lucerne Canal and Power Co	Wyoming.
Lucerne Land and Water Co	Utah.
Luna Irrigation Co	Arizona.
Luse (John W.) Ditch and Reservoir*	Montana.
Mammoth Reservoir	Utah.
Meadow Reservoir	Arizona.
Mecham (Alvarus) Reservoir	Utah.
Melville, Ray and Letcher Reservoir and Canal	Do.
Midland Canal, Reservoir and Land Co	Colorado.
Miller (J. E.) Reservoir	Idaho.
Montgomery Reservoir and Ditch	Wyoming.
Mountain View Ditch and Reservoir	Colorado.
Mount Nebo Reservoir	Utah.
Mount Tecarte Land and Water Co	California.
Neilson and Collar Reservoir	Utah.
Nelson (Edmund) Reservoir	Arizona.
Nippel (Edward) Reservoir and Irrigation Ditch	Colorado.
Northern Pacific, Yakima and Kittitas Irrigation Co	Washington.
North Point Consolidated Irrigation Co	Utah.
Norval Flat Reservoir	California.
Nystrom (August) et al. Reservoir*	Montana.
O'Hanlon (Henry J.) Reservoirs	Do.
Okie (J. B.) Reservoir and Ditch	Wyoming.
Otero Canal Co	Colorado.
Palmdale Irrigation Co	California.
Payne (H. G. and C.) Reservoir and Ditch	Do.
Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Co	New Mexico.
Pima Land and Water Co. (act Feb. 25, 1889, 25 Stat. L., 693, through Fort Lowell Military Reservation).	Arizona.
Pine Valley Consolidated Water and Land Co	California.

Right of way granted for irrigation canals and reservoirs, etc.—Continued.

Name.	State or Territory.
Pioneer Canal Co	Wyoming.
Piru Creek Reservoir	California.
Pleasant Valley Farmers' Mutual Canal and Land Co	Colorado.
Ponsford (William J.) Reservoir	Do.
Purser (E. T.) Reservoirs and Ditches	California.
Reed and Houle Reservoirs	Colorado.
Reynolds Reservoir and Ditches	Do.
Richville Ditch and Reservoir Co	Arizona.
Rillito Canal Co	Do.
Rio Grande Dam and Irrigation Co	New Mexico.
Roby (Amelia M.) Reservoir	Colorado.
Rock Creek and Piney Reservoir and Ditch Co.*	Wyoming.
Schwab (John L.) Reservoirs and Ditches	Colorado.
Settlers Milling Canal and Reservoir Co.*	Oklahoma.
Sevier-Tintic Reservoir*	Utah.
Shropshire (R. W.) Reservoir	Colorado.
Shumway (Mahala) Reservoir and Ditches	California.
Sierra Irrigating Ditch Co	New Mexico.
Silver Lake Reservoir	Colorado.
Silverman (Julius) Reservoir	Montana.
Skousen (James N.) Reservoir	Arizona.
Smith (Frank M.) Canal	California.
Snowflake and Taylor Irrigation Co	Arizona.
South Platte Canal and Reservoir Co	Colorado.
South Platte Land Reservoir and Irrigation Co.*	Do.
Southern California Improvement Co	California.
Surface Creek Ditch and Reservoir Co	Colorado.
Swan Lake Reservoir and Canal Co	Utah.
Swift Creek Reservoirs	Colorado.
Tarryall Reservoir and Ditch Co	Do.
Tenney (Samuel B.) Reservoir	Arizona.
Turner Canal	Montana.
Twin Lake Reservoir	Colorado.
Twin Lakes Reservoir Co.*	Arizona.
Umatilla Irrigation Co. (act Feb. 10, 1891, 26 Stat. L., 745, and act Feb. 9, 1894, 28 Stat L., 37, through Umatilla Indian Reservation, Oreg.).	Oregon.
Union Land and Stock Co	California.
University Canal Co	Arizona.
Ute Park Improvement Co	Colorado.
Victor Reservoir Co	California.
Vigil Reservoir*	Arizona.
Walter (Louis W.) Reservoir	Colorado.
Wasatch Water Co	Utah.
Water Supply and Storage Co	Colorado.
West Side Ditch and Reservoir Co	Arizona.
White Mountain Reservoir and Canal	Utah.
White Mountain Reservoir Co*	Do.
Williams (C. J.) Reservoir and Ditch	California.
Willow Reservoir	Wyoming.
Wood (Charles C.) Reservoir*	Colorado.
Wood (William F.) Reservoir	Montana.
Woolverton and Lee Reservoir and Canals	Do.
Wright (W. W.) Reservoir and Ditch	California.
Wyoming Development Co	Wyoming.
Yakima Irrigation and Improvement Co	Washington.
Yuma Pumping Irrigation Co. (act of Jan. 20, 1893, 27 Stat. L., 420, through Yuma Indian Reservation).	Arizona.
Zwisler (C. E.) Reservoir and Ditch	California.

Total number, 173.

STATE DESERT-LAND SEGREGATIONS.

By section 4 of the act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 372–422), provision is made for the donation to each of the States, in which there may be situated desert lands, of not more than 1,000,000 acres of such land as the State may cause to be irrigated, reclaimed, occupied, and cultivated by actual settlers. This act has been amended by a provision in the act of June 11, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 413–434), to the effect that a lien is authorized to be created by the State upon the lands segregated, and that when an ample supply of water is actually furnished to any tract or tracts thereof patent shall issue to the State for the same, without regard to settlement or cultivation.

During the year five lists have been filed by four States, viz, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming, all of which have been acted upon.

Several lists previously received have been refiled during the year and have been duly acted upon. One list, filed by the State of Montana, was approved during the year, the land involved amounting to 10,632.88 acres.

Instructions for the preparation of lists, etc., under this act will be found in the circular approved September 20, 1898, which also contains instructions for the submission of proof of reclamation with a view to the issuance of patent for the lands.

PERMISSION TO USE RIGHT OF WAY FOR TRAMROADS, CANALS, AND RESERVOIRS.

By the act of January 21, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 635), the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to permit the use of right of way upon the public lands, not within the limits of any park, forest, military or Indian reservation, for tramroads, canals, or reservoirs, by any citizen or association of citizens engaged in the business of mining or quarrying or cutting timber and manufacturing lumber.

Under the provisions of this act right of way has been approved to one company, the Bodcaw Lumber Company of Arkansas.

There have been received during the year under this act three maps. None has been approved, two have been acted upon, and one is still awaiting action.

The act of May 11, 1898 (30 Stat., 404), printed on page 239, extended the scope of the act of 1895 so that it shall apply to tramroads, canals, or reservoirs "for the purposes of furnishing water for domestic, public, and other beneficial uses."

Instructions for the preparation of applications under this act will be found in the circular of September 17, 1898.

PERMISSION TO USE RIGHT OF WAY FOR ELECTRICAL PURPOSES.

By the act of May 14, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 120), the above act of 1895 was amended by the addition of a section authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to permit the use of right of way upon public lands and forest reservations, together with the use of necessary grounds not exceeding 40 acres, for electrical purposes.

Under the provisions of this act applications for permission to use right of way and necessary grounds has been approved to four companies, individuals, and associations of individuals, of which three have been approved during the past year.

There were received during the year 28 maps; 4 have been approved, 5 are pending before the Secretary, and 10 have been otherwise disposed of, most of them having been returned for correction.

Instructions for the preparation of applications under this act will be found in the circular of September 17, 1898.

RIGHT OF WAY FOR OIL-PIPE LINES.

By the act of May 21, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 127), right of way was granted for pipe lines for the transportation of oil in the States of Colorado and Wyoming. There have been no applications received under said act. The terms of this law being very similar to those of the irrigation right of way act of 1891, full information for the preparation of applications thereunder will be found in the circular of July 8, 1898.

RESERVOIRS FOR THE PURPOSES OF STOCK BREEDING AND TRANSPORTATION.

By the act of January 13, 1897 (29 Stat. L., 484), the construction of reservoirs upon unoccupied public lands not mineral or otherwise

reserved is permitted upon certain conditions. During the year 301 reservoir declaratory statements under this act have been received; but as the regulations to govern such applications had not been approved by the Secretary up to the end of the fiscal year, no decisive action has been taken in any of the cases.

Instructions for the preparation of papers and maps under said act will be found in the circular of July 8, 1898.

RIGHT OF WAY FOR RAILROADS, TRAMROADS, AND WAGON ROADS IN ALASKA.

By the act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat., 409), provision was made for right of way for railroads, tramroads, and wagon roads in the District of Alaska.

Instructions for the preparation of applications under this act will be found in the circular of June 8, 1898. There have been received during the year 14 maps, but no action has been taken on them, as the circular was not printed by the end of the fiscal year.

Report of work on maps of right of way etc., during the year.

Maps pending July 1, 1897:		
Railroad	22	
Irrigation	41	
State segregation	1	
		64
Maps received during the year:		
Railroad	245	
Alaska railroads, tramroads, and wagon roads	14	
Irrigation	213	
State segregation	12	
Tramroads, etc	3	
Electrical	28	
		515
Total		579
Maps approved during the year:		
Railroad	31	
Irrigation	32	
State segregation	1	
Electrical	4	
		68
Maps filed during the year:		
Railroad		9
Maps pending before Secretary:		
Railroad	6	
Irrigation	7	
Electrical	5	
		18
Maps otherwise disposed of, principally returned for correction:		
Railroad	193	
Irrigation	199	
State segregation	11	
Tramroad, etc	2	
Electrical	10	
		415
Total maps acted on during the year		510
Maps awaiting action July 1, 1898:		
Railroad	28	
Alaska railroad, etc	14	
Irrigation	16	
State segregation	1	
Tramroads, etc	1	
Electrical	9	
		69

Land concessions, by acts of Congress, to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes from the year 1850 to June 30, 1898.

States and corporations.	Date of law.	United States statutes.		Name of road, etc.	Mile limits.	Acres certified or patented for the year ended June 30, 1898.	Acres certified or patented to June 30, 1898.
		Vol.	Page.				
Illinois	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Illinois Central	6 and 15		2,595,053.00
Mississippi	do	9	466	Mobile and Ohio River	6 and 15		a 737,130.29
Do	Feb. 18, 1859	11	384	Act extending time for completion of road to Sept. 20, 1865.			
Do	Aug. 11, 1856	11	30	Vicksburg and Meridian	6 and 15		198,028.41
Do	do	11	30	Gulf and Ship Island	6 and 15	200.60	138,678.80
Do	Sept. 29, 1890	26	496	An act to forfeit certain lands heretofore granted, etc.			
							1,073,837.50
Alabama	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Mobile and Ohio River	6 and 15		b 419,528.44
Do	Feb. 18, 1859	11	384	Act extending time for completion of road to Sept. 20, 1865.			
Do	May 17, 1856	11	15	Alabama and Florida	6 and 15		399,022.84
Do	June 3, 1856	11	17	Selma, Rome and Dalton	6 and 15		858,515.96
Do	May 23, 1872	17	159	Act confirming lands heretofore certified to the State for the Alabama and Tennessee R. R.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	17	Coosa and Tennessee	6 and 15		b 67,784.96
Do	do	11	17	Mobile and Girard	6 and 15		c 504,145.86
Do	do	16	17	Alabama and Chattanooga	6 and 15	160.44	653,127.10
Do	Apr. 10, 1869	16	45	Act to renew certain grants of lands to the State of Alabama.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	17	South and North Alabama	6 and 15		445,158.78
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	16	200	Act amending the sixth section of the original act.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1871	16	580	Act to renew certain grants to the State of Alabama.			
							3,347,283.96
Florida	May 17, 1856	11	15	Florida Central and Peninsular	6 and 15	2,958.61	433,463.15
Do	do	11	15	Florida and Alabama	6 and 15		166,691.08
Do	do	11	15	Pensacola and Georgia	6 and 15		1,279,156.57
Do	do	11	15	Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central	6 and 15		29,384.18
							1,908,694.98

a In the adjustment of this grant the road was treated as an entirety and without reference to the State line; hence Alabama has had approved to her more and Mississippi less than they would appear to be entitled to in proportion to the length of the road in the respective States.

b No evidence of the construction of this road, as required by the act, having been filed in the General Land Office, the grant is presumed to have lapsed, but the lands have not been restored to the public domain.

c This grant was adjusted April 24, 1893, and 302,181.16 acres were allotted to the company. The balance of the certified lands were ordered restored to entry under the forfeiture act of September 29, 1890.

Land concessions, by acts of Congress, to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, etc.—Continued.

States and corporations.	Date of law.	United States Statutes. Vol.	United States Statutes. Page.	Name of road, etc.	Mile limits.	Acres certified or patented for the year ended June 30, 1898.	Acres certified or patented to June 30, 1898.
Louisiana	June 3, 1856	11	18	North Louisiana and Texas	6 and 15		462,645.82
Do	do	11	18	New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western	6 and 15		a 719,189.79
Do	July 14, 1870	16	277	Act declaring forfeited to the United States all the lands not lawfully disposed of by the State.			
							1,181,835.61
Arkansas	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern	6 and 15		1,323,204.37
Do	July 28, 1866	14	338	do	Additional 5		
Do	May 6, 1870	16	376	Resolution extending the time for the completion of first 20 miles of road.			
Do	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	Little Rock and Fort Smith	6 and 15		1,052,082.51
Do	July 28, 1866	14	338	do	Additional 15		
Do	Apr. 10, 1869	16	46	Act extending the time for completion of first 20 miles of road.			
Do	Mar. 8, 1870	16	76	Act repealing provision in act of Apr. 10, 1869, as to mode of sale of lands.			
Do	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	Little Rock and Memphis	6 and 15		184,657.88
Do	July 28, 1866	14	338	do	Additional 5		
Do	July 4, 1866	14	83	St. Louis and Iron Mountain	10 and 20.		
Do	June 28, 1884	23	61	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.			
							2,559,944.26
Missouri	June 10, 1852	10	8	Southwest branch of the Pacific road	6 and 15		1,161,284.51
Do	June 5, 1862	12	422	Act extending time for completion of road for 10 years.			
Do	June 10, 1852	10	8	Hannibal and St. Joseph	6 and 15		611,323.35
Do	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern	6 and 15		65,040.31
Do	July 28, 1866	14	338	do	Additional 5		
Do	July 4, 1866	14	83	St. Louis and Iron Mountain	10 and 20.		
Do	July 28, 1884	23	61	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.			
							1,837,648.17
Iowa	May 15, 1856	11	9	Burlington and Missouri River	6 and 15		389,989.71
Do	June 2, 1864	13	95	do	20		
Do	July 1, 1864	13	335	An act authorizing the company to change or modify the location of the uncompleted portion of its line.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	Act extending the time for completion of road 2 years.			
Do	Feb. 10, 1866	14	349	Resolution extending the time for completion of road.			
Do	May 15, 1856	11	9	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	6 and 15		b 483,094.36
Do	June 2, 1864	13	95	do	20	40.00	161,412.81
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	Act extending the time for completion of road 2 years.			

Do	Jan. 31, 1873	17	421	Act to quiet the title to certain lands in the State of Iowa.			
Do	June 15, 1878	20	133	Act to restore certain lands in Iowa to settlement under the homestead law, etc.			
Do	May 15, 1856	11	9	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	6 and 15		b 921,247.67
Do	June 2, 1864	13	95	do	20		244,022.96
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	Act extending the time for completion of road 2 years.			
Do	May 15, 1856	11	9	Dubuque and Sioux City	6 and 15		b 683,023.80
Do	June 2, 1864	13	95	Act authorizing said road to change its line.			
Do	Mar. 2, 1865	13	528	Act extending the time for completion of road 2 years.			
Do	Mar. 2, 1868	15	38	Act extending the time for completion of road to Jan. 1, 1872.			
Do	May 15, 1856	11	9	Iowa Falls and Sioux City	6 and 15		683,023.80
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	Act extending the time for completion of road 2 years.			
Do	Aug. 8, 1846	9	77	Des Moines Valley	5		840,011.36
Do	July 12, 1862	12	543				
Do	May 12, 1864	13	72	Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	10 and 20	120.00	325,126.29
Do	do	13	72	McGregor and Missouri River	10 and 20		
Do	do	13	72	Sioux City and St. Paul	10 and 20		407,910.21
							5,138,862.97
Michigan	June 3, 1856	11	21	Port Huron and Lake Michigan	6 and 15		30,998.76
Do	Mar. 3, 1879	20	490	Joint resolution releasing reversionary claim and interest of the United States in and to certain lands in Michigan.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw	6 and 15		743,787.58
Do	July 3, 1856	14	78	Act extending the time for completion of road 7 years.			
Do	Mar. 2, 1867	14	425	Act extending the time for completion of first 20 miles of road.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1871	16	586	Act authorizing change of northern terminus from Traverse Bay to Straits of Mackinac, and for other purposes.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Grand Rapids and Indiana	6 and 15		852,519.44
Do	June 7, 1864	13	119	Grand Rapids and Indiana, from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Grand Rapids, Mich.	6 and 20		
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	520	Act extending time for completion of road 8 years.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Flint and Pere Marquette	6 and 15		512,877.03
Do	Feb. 17, 1865	13	569	Resolution extending the time for completion of road.			
Do	July 3, 1866	14	78	Act authorizing the company to change the western terminus of its road.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1871	16	582	Act extending time for completion of road 5 years.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon	6 and 15		437,411.30
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	520	do	20		
Do	May 20, 1868	15	252	Resolution extending the time for completion of road, etc.			
Do	Apr. 20, 1871	17	643	Act authorizing the Houghton and Ontonagon to resurvey and locate anew a part of its road.			

a Certified lands, footing 719,189.79 acres, were reconveyed to the United States by the governor of Louisiana February 24, 1888.
b Includes 35,685.49 acres of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. 109,756.85 acres of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad, and 77,535.22 acres of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, situated in the Old Des Moines River grant of August 8, 1846, which should be deducted from the foregoing amount. (Wolcott v. Des Moines, 5 Wall., 631.)

Land concessions, by acts of Congress, to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, etc.—Continued.

States and corporations.	Date of law.	United States statutes. Vol.	Page.	Name of road, etc.	Mile limits.	Acres certified or patented for the year ended June 30, 1898.	Acres certified or patented to June 30, 1898.
Michigan	Mar. 2, 1889	25	1008	Act forfeiting grant opposite to unconstructed road.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Ontonagon and Brule River	6 and 15		30,697.69
Do	Mar. 2, 1889	25	1008	An act to forfeit lands granted to the State of Michigan to aid in construction of railroad from Marquette to Ontonagon, in said State			
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	520	Bay de Noquet and Marquette	200 sections		128,301.05
Do	July 5, 1862	12	620	Chicago and Northwestern	6 and 15		517,954.15
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	520	do	20		
							3,254,547.00
Wisconsin	June 3, 1856	11	20	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (formerly West Wisconsin).	6 and 15		813,706.71
Do	May 5, 1864	13	66	do	10 and 20		
Do	Mar. 3, 1873	17	634	Act to quiet title of the settlers on lands claimed by the West Wisconsin Rwy Co.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	20	Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Co			168,159.65
Do	July 27, 1868	15	238	Act amendatory of the original act.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	20	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (formerly St. Croix and Lake Superior).	6 and 15		854,221.40
Do	May 5, 1864	13	66	do	10 and 20		
Do	June 3, 1856	11	20	Branch to Bayfield	6 and 15		503,018.84
Do	May 5, 1864	13	66	do	10 and 20		
Do	June 3, 1856	11	20	Chicago and Northwestern	6 and 15		546,446.20
Do	Apr. 25, 1862	12	648	Resolution authorizing change of route in Wisconsin, etc.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	520	Act extending the time for completion of road 5 years.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1869	15	397	Act authorizing selection of lands along the full extent of original route of road.			
Do	May 5, 1864	13	66	Wisconsin Central	10 and 20	120.80	835,120.10
Do	June 21, 1866	14	360	Resolution explanatory of the act of May 5, 1864, and authorizing certain changes of route in accordance with the act of the State legislature.			
Do	Apr. 9, 1874	18	28	Act to extend the time for completion of road to Dec. 31, 1876.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1875	18	511	Act authorizing the Wisconsin Central R. R. Co. to straighten the line of its road.			
							3,715,672.90
Minnesota	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (formerly first division St. Paul and Pacific).	6 and 15		1,253,468.88
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	do	10 and 20		

Do	Mar. 3, 1873	17	631	Act extending the time for completion of the road 9 months.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Western Railroad, succeeded by St. Paul and Northern Pacific R. R. Co.	6 and 15	8,902.20	675,768.15
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	do	10 and 20		
Do	July 12, 1862	12	624	Resolution authorizing the State to change the branch line under certain conditions.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1871	16	588	Act authorizing construction of road from Crow Wing to Brainerd.			
Do	do	16	588	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (formerly St. Vincent extension of St. Paul and Pacific).	10 and 20		1,752,172.18
Do	Aug. 5, 1892	27	390	Act providing for indemnity for above grants for lands relinquished in North and South Dakota, for which see below.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1873	17	631	Act extending the time for completion of the road 9 months.			
Do	June 22, 1874	18	203	Act extending the time for completion of the road to Mar. 3, 1876, etc.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Minnesota Central	6 and 15, 10 and 20		179,734.29
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	Do.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Winona and St. Peter	6 and 15		1,678,618.06
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	do	10 and 20		
Do	July 13, 1866	14	97	Act allowing selection within 20 miles of road in lieu of lands sold after definite location, but prior to withdrawal, etc.			
Do	Jan. 13, 1873	17	409	Act extending the time for the completion of the road.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	St. Paul and Sioux City	6 and 15		1,123,578.55
Do	May 12, 1864	13	74	do	10 and 20		
Do	July 13, 1866	14	97	Act extending the time for the completion of the road 7 years.			
Do	May 5, 1864	13	64	St. Paul and Duluth	10 and 20		860,855.09
Do	July 13, 1866	14	93	Act authorizing the railroad company to make up deficiency out of land within 30 miles west of the line of the road.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Southern Minnesota, from a point on the Mississippi River to Houston.	6 and 15		
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	do	10 and 20		546,284.69
Do	July 4, 1866	14	87	Southern Minnesota extension	10 and 20		
Do	July 13, 1866	14	97	Amendatory act.			
Do	July 4, 1866	14	87	Hastings and Dakota	10 and 20		364,628.01
Do	July 13, 1866	14	97	Amendatory act.			
							8,435,107.90
North Dakota South Dakota	a Aug. 5, 1892	27	390	St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (main and branch), a special act to provide for indemnity for lands relinquished by the company.	Minnesota Montana	261.58	507.08
Kansas	Mar. 3, 1863	12	772	Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston	10		b 249,446.13
Do	July 1, 1864	13	339	Act authorizing change of route of branch line.			

a See Minnesota for original grants.

b Includes 186,936.72 acres of the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted from the above amount under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad v. The United States (92 U. S., 733).

Land concessions, by acts of Congress, to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, etc.—Continued.

States and corporations.	Date of law.	United States statutes. Vol.	United States statutes. Page.	Name of road, etc.	Mile limits.	Acres certified or patented for the year ended June 30, 1898.	Acres certified or patented to June 30, 1898.
Kansas	Apr. 19, 1871	17	5	Act authorizing company to relocate a portion of its road.			
Do	July 24, 1876	19	101	Act declaring a portion of the grant forfeited.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1863	12	772	Missouri, Kansas and Texas	10 and 20	1,679.17	a 975,696.70
Do	July 1, 1864	13	339	Act extending the grant from Emporia to a point near Fort Riley.			
Do	July 26, 1866	14	289	Act making a grant from Fort Riley to the southern boundary of the State.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1863	12	772	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe	10 and 20		2,944,788.14
Do	July 23, 1866	14	210	St. Joseph and Denver City	10 and 20		462,733.24
Do	July 25, 1866	14	236	Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf	10 and 20		22,887.80
Do	Mar. 3, 1877	19	404	An act to secure the right of settlers upon certain railroad lands, and to repeal the first 5 sections of an act granting lands to the State of Kansas and Neosho Valley R. R.			
							4,655,552.01
				Grand total of State grants			39,704,547.34
Corporations	July 1, 1862	12	489	Union Pacific, from a point near Omaha, Nebr., to a point near Ogden, in Utah Territory.	10	185,316.47	6,991,814.29
Do	July 2, 1864	13	356	Union Pacific	20		
Do	July 3, 1866	14	79	Act authorizing the location of the Union Pacific R. R. from Omaha westward.			
Do	July 26, 1866	14	367	Resolution granting the right of way through military reserves, etc.			
Do	Apr. 10, 1869	16	56	Resolution for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads and providing that the common terminus of roads shall be at or near Ogden, Utah, etc.			
Do	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act fixing the point of junction of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads, etc.			
Do	May 7, 1878	20	56	Act amendatory of the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.			
Do	July 1, 1862	12	489	Central Pacific	10	11,835.51	2,660,269.36
Do	July 2, 1864	13	356	do	20		
Do	July 3, 1866	14	79	Act authorizing the location of the Central Pacific R. R. eastward.			
Do	Apr. 10, 1869	16	56	Resolution for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads and providing that the common terminus of the roads shall be at or near Ogden, Utah, etc.			
Do	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act fixing the point of junction of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads, etc.			

Do	May 7, 1878	20	56	Act amendatory of the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864.			
Do	July 1, 1862	12	489	Central Pacific, successor by consolidation with Western Pacific.	10		451,770.64
Do	July 2, 1864	13	356	do	20		
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	504	Act ratifying the assignment made by the Central Pacific R. R. Co. to the Western Pacific R. R. Co. of that portion from San Jose to the city of Sacramento.			
Do	Mar. 21, 1866	14	356	Resolution extending the time for completion of the first 20 miles of the Western Pacific R. R. upon certain conditions.			
Do	July 1, 1862	12	489	Central Branch Union Pacific	10	2,824.40	222,355.63
Do	July 2, 1864	13	356	do	20		
Do	July 1, 1862	12	489	Union Pacific (Kansas Division)	10	56,808.98	3,132,076.79
Do	July 2, 1864	13	356	do	20		
Do	July 3, 1866	14	79	Act requiring company to designate route before Dec. 1, 1866.			
Do	May 7, 1866	14	355	Resolution extending the time for completion of road.			
Do	Mar. 6, 1868	15	39	Act restoring the even-numbered sections on line of Pacific railroads and branches at $2.50 per acre.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1869	15	324	Act extending the Union Pacific Rwy., Eastern Division, line of road to Denver City, and authorizing transfer of lands by said company to the Denver Pacific R. R. Co. between Denver and Cheyenne.			
Do	do	15	348	Resolution authorizing the Union Pacific R. R. Co., Eastern Division, to change its name to Kansas Pacific.			
Do	do	15	324	Union Pacific, successor to the Denver Pacific Rwy. Co.	20	49,171.74	453,268.06
Do	June 20, 1874	18	111	Act amendatory of the act of Mar. 3, 1869.			
Do	Aug. 13, 1888	25	439	Act to protect settlers in vicinity of Denver.			
Do	July 2, 1864	13	356	Burlington and Missouri River in Nebraska	20 sections per mile		2,374,090.77
Do	Apr. 10, 1869	16	54	Resolution in relation to the Burlington and Missouri River R. R., branch of the Union Pacific R. R., in Nebraska.			
Do	May 6, 1870	16	118	Act authorizing a change of route and connection with the Union Pacific R. R. at or near Fort Kearney.			
Do	July 2, 1864	13	363	Sioux City and Pacific	10	80.00	41,925.46
Do	do	13	365	Northern Pacific	20, 30, and 40 in States; 40, 50, and 60 in Territories.	610,472.32	22,068,742.66
Do	May 7, 1866	14	355	Resolution extending the time for completing road.			
Do	July 1, 1868	15	255	Do.			
Do	May 1, 1869	15	346	Resolution authorizing issue of bonds, etc.			
Do	Apr. 10, 1869	16	57	Resolution authorizing the company to extend its branch line from Portland to Puget Sound, etc.			
Do	May 31, 1870	16	378	Resolution authorizing the issue of bonds and reversing location of main and branch lines in Washington Territory.			
Do	July 15, 1870	16	305	Act requiring the Northern Pacific R. R. Co. to pay the costs of surveying, selecting, and conveying lands.			
Do	July 13, 1866	14	94	Placerville and Sacramento Valley	10 and 20		
Do	Apr. 15, 1874	18	29	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.			
Do	July 25, 1866	14	239	Oregon branch of the Central Pacific	20 and 30	15,040.45	2,983,739.41

a Includes 270,970.78 acres in the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted under the decision cited on p. 249 (note *b*).

Land concessions, by acts of Congress, to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes, etc.—Continued.

States and corporations.	Date of law.	United States Statutes.		Name of road, etc.	Mile limits.	Acres certified or patented for the year ended June 30, 1898.	Acres certified or patented to June 30, 1898.
		Vol.	Page.				
Corporations	June 25, 1868	15	80	Act extending the time for completion of road			
Do	Apr. 10, 1869	16	47	Act amendatory of the original act and providing for the sale of lands to actual settlers at a fixed price and in limited quantity.			
Do	July 25, 1866	14	239	Oregon and California	20 and 30	57,815.84	2,344,947.50
Do	June 25, 1868	15	80	Act extending the time for completion of road.			
Do	July 27, 1866	14	292	Atlantic and Pacific	20 and 30 in States; 40 and 50 in Territories.		1,222,012.53
Do	Apr. 20, 1871	17	19	Act authorizing the company to mortgage its roads, lands, etc.			
Do	July 6, 1866	24	123	Act declaring forfeited to the United States the grant of such lands as are adjacent to the uncompleted portion of road.			
Do	July 27, 1866	14	292	Southern Pacific	20 and 30	9,788.85	2,682,542.16
Do	July 25, 1868	15	187	Act to extend the time for the construction of the road, etc.			
Do	June 28, 1870	16	385	Joint resolution concerning the Southern Pacific R. R. in California.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1871	16	573	Branch line of the Southern Pacific	20 and 30	11,082.48	527,556.96
Do	Mar. 2, 1867	14	548	Stockton Copperopolis	10 and 20		
Do	June 15, 1874	18	72	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.			
Do	do	18	72	Do.			
Do	May 4, 1870	16	94	Oregon Central	20 and 25	72.75	127,827.99
Do	Jan. 31, 1885	23	296	Act declaring the forfeiture to the United States of such lands as are adjacent to and coterminous with uncompleted portions of road.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1871	16	573	Texas Pacific	20 and 30, California; 40 and 50 in Territories.		
Do	May 2, 1872	17	59	Act changing name to Texas and Pacific Rwy. Co.			
Do	June 22, 1874	18	197	An act supplementary to the act of Mar. 3, 1871.			
Do	Feb. 28, 1885	23	337	An act to declare a forfeiture of lands granted to the Texas Pacific Rwy. Co., and for other purposes.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1871	16	573	New Orleans Pacific, formerly New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg.	20 and 30	7,786.65	988,374.08
Do	Feb. 8, 1887	24	391	An act to declare a forfeiture of lands granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg R. R. Co., to confirm title to certain lands, and for other purposes.			
				Grand total to corporations			49,243,314.29

				WAGON ROADS.			
Wisconsin	Mar. 3, 1863	12	797	From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich., to Greenbay, Wis.	3 and 15		302,930.96
Do	June 8, 1868	15	67	Act extending the time for the completion of road to Mar. 1, 1870.			
Do	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act extending the time for the completion of road to Jan. 1, 1872.			
Do	June 25, 1864	13	183	Act granting lands to the State to build a military road to Lake Superior.	3 and 6		
Michigan	Mar. 3, 1863	12	797	From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, to Wisconsin State line.	3 and 15		221,013.35
Do	June 8, 1868	15	67	Act extending the time for completion of road to Mar. 1, 1870.			
Do	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act extending the time for completion of road to Jan. 1, 1872.			
Do	Apr. 24, 1872	17	56	Act extending the time for completion of road to Jan. 1, 1874.			
Do	June 20, 1864	13	140	Act granting lands to the State of Michigan for the construction of certain wagon roads for military and postal purposes.	3 sections per mile		
Oregon	July 2, 1864	13	355	Oregon Central Military Co.	3		408,525.24
Do	Dec. 26, 1866	14	374	Act making provisions for indemnity limits	6		
Do	Mar. 3, 1869	15	338	Act extending the time for completion of road to July 2, 1872.			
Do	July 4, 1866	14	86	Corvallis and Aquina Bay	3		76,992.03
Do	July 5, 1863	14	89	Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountains	3 alternate sections within limits 6 miles.	35,342.44	745,415.66
Do	July 15, 1870	16	363	Amendatory.			
Do	Feb. 27, 1867	14	409	Dalles military road	3 and 10		126,910.23
Do	Mar. 3, 1869	15	349	Coos Bay military road	3 and 6		105,240.11
				Grand total			1,987,027.58

RECAPITULATION.

Certified or patented to States up to June 30, 1898:	Acres.
Illinois	2,595,053.00
Mississippi	1,073,837.50
Alabama	3,347,283.96
Florida	1,908,694.98
Louisiana	1,181,835.61
Arkansas	2,559,944.26
Missouri	1,837,648.17
Iowa	5,138,862.97
Michigan	3,254,547.00
Wisconsin	3,715,672.90
Minnesota	8,435,107.90
Kansas	4,655,552.01
North Dakota	507.08
Total to States	39,704,547.34

Patented to corporations, by States and Territories, up to June 30, 1898.

State or Territory.	Name.	Acres.
Arizona	Atlantic and Pacific	373,099.38
Arkansas	Atlantic and Pacific, successor to St. Louis and San Francisco.	23,249.94
California	Central Pacific	641,963.88
Do	Central Pacific, successor to Western Pacific	451,770.64
Do	Central Pacific, successor to California and Oregon	2,963,739.41
Do	Southern Pacific (main line)	2,682,542.16
Do	Southern Pacific (branch line)	527,556.96
Colorado	Union Pacific	507,072.63
Do	Union Pacific, successor to Denver Pacific	453,268.06
Do	Union Pacific, successor to Kansas Pacific	192,018.38
Kansas	do	2,940,058.41
Do	Central Branch Union Pacific	219,795.60
Iowa	Sioux City and Pacific	4,343.11
Idaho	Northern Pacific	248,091.84
Do	Central Pacific	8,094.24
Louisiana	New Orleans Pacific	968,374.06
Minnesota	Northern Pacific	1,749,673.91
Missouri	Atlantic and Pacific, successor to St. Louis and San Francisco.	490,039.12
Montana	Northern Pacific	4,758,462.37
Nevada	Central Pacific	866,418.75
New Mexico	Atlantic and Pacific	335,624.09
North Dakota	Northern Pacific	8,258,014.70
Nebraska	Sioux City and Pacific	37,582.35
Do	Burlington and Missouri River	2,374,090.77
Do	Union Pacific	4,782,753.51
Do	Central Branch Union Pacific	2,560.03
Oregon	Northern Pacific	158,322.25
Do	Oregon and California	2,344,947.50
Do	Oregon Central	126,117.88
Utah	Union Pacific	341,520.29
Do	Central Pacific	1,143,792.49
Washington	Northern Pacific	6,866,177.59
Do	Oregon Central	1,710.11
Wyoming	Union Pacific	1,360,467.86
Total to corporations.		49,243,314.29

	Acres.
Total to corporations	49,243,314.29
Total to States	39,704,547.34
Total railroad grants	88,947,861.63
Total wagon-road grants	1,987,027.58
Total wagon-road and railroad grants patented up to June 30, 1898	90,934,889.21

Land concessions, by acts of Congress, to States for canal purposes from 1824 to June 30, 1898.

State.	Date of law.	United States Statutes. Vol.	Page.	Name of canal.	Total number of acres granted and certified.
Indiana	May 26, 1824	4	47	Wabash and Erie	
Do	Mar. 2, 1827	4	236		243,246.73
Do	May 29, 1830	4	416		29,552.50
Do	Feb. 27, 1841	5	414		259,368.48
Do	Aug. 29, 1842	5	542		24,219.83
Do	Mar. 3, 1845	5	731		796,630.19
Do	May 9, 1848	9	219		113,348.33
					1,466,366.06
Ohio	Mar. 2, 1827	4	236	Wabash and Erie (act confirming canal selections under acts of 1827 and 1828, in the State of Ohio).	266,535.00
Do	June 30, 1834	4	716		
Do. (sec. 3)	Aug. 31, 1852	10	143		
Do	May 24, 1828	4	305	Miami and Dayton	333,826.00
Do	Apr. 2, 1830	4	393		
Do. (sec. 5)	May 24, 1828	4	306	General canal purposes	500,000.00
Do. (sec. 3)	Aug. 31, 1852	10	143	Provisions for settlement of claim of Ohio for canal lands under acts of 1827 and 1828.	
					1,100,361.00

Land concessions, by acts of Congress, to States for canal purposes, etc.—Cont'd.

State.	Date of law.	United States Statutes. Vol.	Page.	Name of canal.	Total number of acres granted and certified.
Illinois	Mar. 2, 1827	4	234	Canal to connect the waters of the Illinois River with those of Lake Michigan.	290,915.00
Do	Aug. 3, 1854	10	344		
Wisconsin	June 18, 1838	5	245	Milwaukee and Rock River	125,431.00
Do	Apr. 10, 1866	14	30	Breakwater and Harbor Ship Canal	200,000.00
Do	Mar. 1, 1872	17	32	Act extending the time for completion of canal to Apr. 10, 1874.	
Do	Mar. 7, 1874	18	20	Act extending the time for completion of canal to Apr. 10, 1876.	
					325,431.00
Michigan	Aug. 26, 1852	10	35	St. Marys Ship Canal	750,000.00
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	519	Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal	200,000.00
Do	July 3, 1866	14	81	do	200,000.00
Do	Apr. 10, 1869	16	55	Resolution extending the time for completion of canal to Mar. 3, 1871.	
Do	Mar. 2, 1871	16	599	Resolution extending the time for completion of canal to Mar. 3, 1872.	
Do	Mar. 27, 1872	17	44	Act extending the time for completion of canal to Mar. 3, 1873.	
Do	Mar. 3, 1873	17	627	Act extending the time for completion of canal to Dec. 1, 1873.	
Do	July 3, 1866	14	80	Lac La Belle Ship Canal	100,000.00
					1,250,000.00

RECAPITULATION.

	Acres.
Indiana	1,466,366.06
Ohio	1,100,361.00
Wisconsin	325,431.00
Illinois	290,915.00
Michigan	1,250,000.00
Total quantity granted and certified	4,433,073.06

Acres certified under river-improvement grants.

State.	Date of law.	United States Statutes. Vol.	Page.	Name of river.	Total number of acres granted and certified.
Alabama	May 23, 1828	4	290	Tennessee, Coosa, Cahawba, and Black Warrior.	400,016.19
Wisconsin	Aug. 8, 1846	9	83	Fox and Wisconsin	683,802.43
	Mar. 2, 1849	9	352		
	Aug. 3, 1854	10	345		
	Mar. 3, 1855	10	724		
	June 9, 1858	11	313		
	Mar. 12, 1867	15	20		
Iowa	Aug. 8, 1846	9	77	Des Moines, below the Raccoon Fork	a 322,392.18
					1,406,210.80

a For lands above Raccoon Fork see railroad table, "Des Moines Valley."

G.—DIVISION OF PREEMPTION, DESERT-LAND, TIMBER-CULTURE, TOWN-SITE, AND PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS, OF SCHOOL LANDS AND INDIAN ALLOTMENTS.

Division G has charge of the examination of and action upon all claims to lands arising under the preemption, timber-culture, desert-land, and town-site laws, under grants to the several States for educational, charitable, and other purposes and under the donation laws. The division also has charge of all claims to land which had their origin in some form of concession from a foreign government before the acquisition by the United States of the territory in which such claims are located. After the confirmation of this class of claims under the various laws passed by Congress, the location and patenting thereof are among the matters assigned to this division.

It also has charge of Indian lands, both reservations for individual Indians and allotments, and of the examination and patenting of such lands in severalty under the various treaties and acts of Congress in reference thereto.

It also has charge of the adjudication of all contests coming before the office in which preemption rights, desert-land claims, timber-culture claims, private land claims, town-site questions, or Indian claims are involved.

The proofs in entries in Alaska, under sections 11 to 14 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), as modified by the tenth section of the act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat., 409), are also examined in this division, and the questions arising under said laws, except as to surveys, are here adjudicated.

The following is a summary of the work performed in this division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

Letters on hand at beginning of fiscal year		1,031
Letters received during the fiscal year		15,280
Total on hand and received		16,311
Letters answered	5,830	
Letters referred to other divisions	831	
Letters otherwise disposed of	8,834	
Total number disposed of		15,495
Letters pending July 1, 1898		816
Number of letters and decisions written		12,157
Patents written		1,154
Pages of typewriting		15,886
Pages of copying		4,448
Pages press copied		18,886
Caveats and cancellation cards prepared		8,672
Certified copies made		107
Fees for certified copies		$249.48
Original desert-land entries examined		2,763
Yearly proofs examined		2,773
Assignments of desert-land entries examined		134
Applications for amendments of entries, filings, and patents acted upon		124
Appeals from registers and receivers decided		289
Appeals transmitted to Secretary		126
Appeals to Secretary disallowed		11
Motions for review forwarded to Secretary		15
Applications for certiorari transmitted to Secretary		5

Entries approved for patenting:	
Preemption	374
Desert land	480
Timber culture	4,387
Commuted timber culture	69
Townsite	11
Town lot	69
Total	5,390
Contests decided during the fiscal year:	
Involving preemption, desert land, timber culture, and Indian claims	536
Town-site contests	6
State-selection contests	45
Claims patented:	
Indian claims	2,434
Private-land claims	70
Claims satisfied with scrip (act June 2, 1858)	52

Area involved in said scrip, 26,325.88 acres.

GRANTS IN AID OF EDUCATION AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

The pending selections at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, aggregated 180,949.12 acres, and new selections were received during the year amounting to 674,403.04 acres; total, 855,352.16 acres. There was finally adjusted during the year, by approval and certification, 459,122.66 acres, and by cancellation, 11,848.15 acres (total, 470,970.81 acres), leaving a balance remaining unadjusted June 30, 1898, of 384,381.35 acres.

The following table will show the approvals and certifications to the States, under section 2449, Revised Statutes, of selections under various grants during the year:

States.	Penal and reformatory institutions.	Poor farm.	Fish hatchery.	Hospital for miners.	Reservoir sites.	Asylums for the blind.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Utah				2,119.96	3,562.16	1,240.74
Wyoming	4,048.01	80.00	1,558.41			
Total	4,048.01	80.00	1,558.41	2,119.96	3,562.16	1,240.74

States.	State charitable, educational, penal, and reformatory institutions.	Deaf and dumb asylums.	Scientific schools.	School of mines.	Support of common schools.	Universities.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Idaho	2,080.00		6,213.42			
Montana		3,535.19		3,160.00		
Nevada					41,285.12	
Utah				3,471.07		7,509.92
Washington			1,585.96			
Wyoming	84,627.03	9,002.55				
Total	86,707.03	12,537.74	7,799.38	6,631.07	41,285.12	7,509.92

Grants in aid of education and for other purposes—Continued.

States.	School land indemnity.	Agricultural colleges.	Public buildings.	Normal schools.	Insane asylums.	Total.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
California	110,901.54					110,901.54
Florida	199.97					199.97
Idaho			3,047.00	4,280.23	2,961.68	18,582.33
Louisiana	201.17					201.17
Minnesota	178.60					178.60
Mississippi		22,809.80				22,809.80
Montana			21,672.20			28,367.39
Nevada						41,285.12
Oregon	73,695.15					73,695.15
Utah		2,960.26		1,560.00	2,243.92	24,668.03
Washington		4,212.22	6,566.44	3,639.31		16,003.96
Wyoming		14,090.92	8,222.71		600.00	122,229.63
Total	185,176.43	44,073.20	39,508.35	9,479.54	5,805.60	459,122.66

Three claims confirmed by the Court of Private Land Claims have been patented during the fiscal year, viz: Los Cerrillos grant, Sitio de Juana Lopez grant, and the Sitio de los Cerrillos grant. A number of other claims of this character have been confirmed and surveys thereof approved by the court, but under the provisions of section 10 of the act of March 3, 1891, patents can not be issued therefor until the claimant in each case has paid one-half the cost of making the survey and plat of his respective grant.

SMALL-HOLDING CLAIMS.

This term is used to designate the class of claims provided for by sections 16, 17, and 18 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 854), as amended by the act of February 21, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 470). More than 3,000 of such claims have been filed with the surveyors-general of the various States and Territories to which the law is applicable, but only 188 of such claims have been established by the submission of the necessary proofs as to occupation and possession. A large proportion of these claims included lands within the limits of private land grants, petitions for the confirmation of which have been presented to the Court of Private Land Claims. It seems probable that some of these small-holding claimants trace their title from these larger grants and have filed their claims as a protection to them in case the court should decide adversely as to the larger grant.

By the act of Congress approved June 27, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), the time for filing such claims with the surveyor-general has been extended to March 4, 1901.

ENTRIES IN ALASKA.

One town-site entry and 15 nonmineral entries have been made in Alaska under the provisions of sections 11 to 14, act of March 3, 1891. The town-site entry (Juneau) and one nonmineral entry have been patented, while the others have been suspended for various reasons, such as illegal surveys, mineral character of the land involved, insufficiency of the proof submitted, etc.

The law in relation to nonmineral entries in Alaska has been modi-

fied by the provisions of section 10, act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat., 409), said section being as follows:

SEC. 10. That any citizen of the United States twenty-one years of age, or any association of such citizens, or any corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States or of any State or Territory now authorized by law to hold lands in the Territories, hereafter in the possession of and occupying public lands in the District of Alaska in good faith for the purposes of trade, manufacture, or other productive industry, may each purchase one claim only not exceeding eighty acres of such land for any one person, association, or corporation, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, upon submission of proof that said area embraces improvements of the claimant and is needed in the prosecution of such trade, manufacture, or other productive industry, such tract of land not to include mineral or coal lands, and ingress and egress shall be reserved to the public on the waters of all streams, whether navigable or otherwise: *Provided*, That no entry shall be allowed under this act on lands abutting on navigable water of more than eighty rods: *Provided further*, That there shall be reserved by the United States a space of eighty rods in width between tracts sold or entered under the provisions of this act on lands abutting on any navigable stream, inlet, gulf, bay, or seashore, and that the Secretary of the Interior may grant the use of such reserved lands abutting on the water front to any citizen or association of citizens, or to any corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States or under the laws of any State or Territory, for landings and wharves, with the provision that the public shall have access to and proper use of such wharves and landings, at reasonable rates of toll to be prescribed by said Secretary, and a roadway sixty feet in width, parallel to the shore line as near as may be practicable, shall be reserved for the use of the public as a highway: *Provided further*, That in case more than one person, association, or corporation shall claim the same tract of land, the person, association, or corporation having the prior claim, by reason of actual possession and continued occupation in good faith, shall be entitled to purchase the same, but where several persons are or may be so possessed of parts of the tract applied for the same shall be awarded to them according to their respective interests: *Provided further*, That all claims substantially square in form and lawfully initiated prior to January twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by survey or otherwise, under sections twelve and thirteen of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one (twenty-sixth Statutes at Large, chapter five hundred and sixty-one), may be perfected and patented upon compliance with the provisions of said act, but subject to the requirements and provisions of this act, except as to area, but in no case shall such entry extend along the water front for more than one hundred and sixty rods: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall reserve for the use of the natives of Alaska suitable tracts of land along the water front of any stream, inlet, bay, or seashore for landing places for canoes and other craft used by such natives: *Provided*, That the Annette, Pribilof Islands, and the islands leased or occupied for the propagation of foxes be excepted from the operation of this act.

That all affidavits, testimony, proofs, and other papers provided for by this act and by said act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, or by any departmental or Executive regulation thereunder, by depositions or otherwise, under commission from the register and receiver of the land office, which may have been or may hereafter be taken and sworn to anywhere in the United States, before any court, judge, or other officer authorized by law to administer an oath, shall be admitted in evidence as if taken before the register and receiver of the proper local land office. And thereafter such proof, together with a certified copy of the field notes and plat of the survey of the claim, shall be filed in the office of the surveyor-general of the District of Alaska, and if such survey and plat shall be approved by him, certified copies thereof, together with the claimant's application to purchase, shall be filed in the United States land office in the land district in which the claim is situated, whereupon, at the expense of the claimant, the register of such land office shall cause notice of such application to be published for at least sixty days in a newspaper of general circulation published nearest the claim within the District of Alaska, and the applicant shall at the time of filing such field notes, plat, and application to purchase in the land office, as aforesaid, cause a copy of such plat, together with the application to purchase, to be posted upon the claim, and such plat and application shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place on such claim continuously for at least sixty days, and during such period of posting and publication or within thirty days thereafter any person, corporation, or association, having or asserting any adverse interest in, or

claim to, the tract of land or any part thereof sought to be purchased, may file in the land office where such application is pending, under oath, an adverse claim setting forth the nature and extent thereof, and such adverse claimant shall, within sixty days after the filing of such adverse claim, begin action to quiet title in a court of competent jurisdiction within the District of Alaska, and thereafter no patent shall issue for such claim until the final adjudication of the rights of the parties, and such patent shall then be issued in conformity with the final decree of the court.

ENTRIES, CLAIMS, AND CONTESTS PENDING.

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the following work was pending in this division:

Preemption entries	213
Final desert	427
Final timber culture	3,135
Commuted timber culture	69
Town-lot entries	57
Private land claims	3,096
Donation claims	73
Applications for scrip	11
Scrip locations	15
Indian allotments	3,756
Contests pending:	
Involving State selections	21
Involving preemption, desert land, timber culture, and Indian claims	369
Private land contests	32

There were also pending the following State selections, the area of each class being given:

	Acres.
School	21,183.62
University	11,615.55
Agricultural college	84,455.72
Internal improvement	2,009.58
Saline	312.60
Penitentiary	10,970.05
Public buildings	52,431.24
Insane asylums	9,787.33
Educational, charitable, penal, and reformatory	39,921.06
Deaf and dumb asylums	5,740.72
Reform schools	7,775.15
School of mines	27,263.50
Normal schools	12,966.64
Scientific schools	33,689.50
Reservoir sites	30,860.25
Industrial schools	720.00
Industrial college for girls	22,027.80
Blind asylums	9,050.89
Miners' hospital	1,480.00
Soldiers' home	120.15
Total	384,381.35

H.—CONTEST DIVISION.

Rule 1 of the Rules of Practice in cases before the United States district land offices, the General Land Office, and the Department of the Interior permits any person to initiate a contest against any party to an entry, filing, or other claim under laws of Congress relating to the public lands for any sufficient cause affecting the legality or validity of the claim. By the second section of the act of May 14, 1880 (21 Stat. L., 140), a successful contestant is given a preference right of entry, for thirty days after notice of decision in his favor, to enter the land involved in the contest.

The cases that come to this division as the result of contests initiated before the various registers and receivers are classified as follows: First, cases on appeal from the decisions of the local officers on the merits thereof, called docket cases; second, cases on appeal from the decisions of local officers not on the merits, called miscellaneous appeals; third, cases in which there is no appeal from the decision of the local officers, but which must be reviewed by this office in order to determine whether the decisions therein are rendered in accordance with existing laws and regulations, called unappealed cases; fourth, applications to be permitted to contest an entry of record or for a hearing before the local officers where the same has been denied or the local officers have no power under the rules and regulations to grant the same; fifth, motions for rehearing and review. In addition to the above, the division is charged with the duty of answering numerous letters of inquiry calling for reports from the local officers, keeping necessary dockets, other records and files, forwarding appeals to the Secretary, promulgating departmental decisions, etc.

Where a final entry has been involved in a contest, this division is charged with the duty of examining the final proof, with a view of either approving the entry for patent or rejecting the same. In order to secure the fullest investigation and provide every possible safeguard against mistakes, two clerks are required to examine the final proof and approve the same before the entry is passed to patent.

Since December, 1896, the controversies disposed of in this division have been principally those arising between individuals where rights under the homestead and timber and stone laws and locations of land scrip under various acts of Congress are involved.

Considerable important special work has been very satisfactorily disposed of within the past year in addition to the duties the division is primarily charged with.

Last winter there were transferred to this division from Division C ninety-three entries made under what was known as the "credit system," inaugurated by the earliest of our land laws, passed at a time when the prevailing idea seems to have been that our national domain was so vast that one could scarcely imagine a time when its broad acres would all be occupied and made productive, and the principal concern in regard to said lands seems to have been how to dispose of them on the easiest terms and as rapidly as possible.

Most of these entries were made about the year 1818 at the Opelousas, La., land office.

The local officers in many cases failed to make records of such

entries, thus causing conflicts with other claims of both later and earlier dates. The lands had not been regularly surveyed. The mails were irregular and uncertain. Two wars have intervened, one of which interrupted communication with that section of our country, and tended to distract the attention of public officials from such matters as these old claims. Jurisdiction over the public lands has, since these entries were made, been transferred from the Treasury Department to the Interior Department, and, because of the loss of papers, the difficulty in identifying the lands, or other causes, said entries were unadjusted until last winter, when they were transferred from Division C to this division.

After careful examination of plats, tract books, and old records, and in some instances correspondence with the local officers at New Orleans, La., within which district the lands now lie, action with a view to the closing of all the ninety-three cases has been taken. Eighty of them have been disposed of, some of them being canceled and patents having issued on the others.

Eleven of the remaining cases are awaiting final reports from the local officers and it is probable that all will shortly be finally adjudicated. Other work of a similar character is about to be assigned to this division for adjustment. A large number of letters, the press copies of which were becoming illegible from lapse of time, have been transcribed into permanent records during the year.

About 65 per cent of the cases which come to this division on appeal from the decisions of registers and receivers are afterwards taken to the honorable Secretary of the Interior by appeal from the Commissioner's decision, as against 30 to 40 per cent a few years ago. Besides, in very many cases, motions for review of the Commissioner's decision or for rehearing before the local officers are filed, and a review or modification is never granted unless two examiners, neither of whom wrote the first decision, shall conclude that the first decision was erroneous, so that in such cases the work is increased to three examinations of the same record.

The character of the work performed in this division has been maintained at a high standard of excellence and, as will be seen from the summary following, the work of the division is practically up to date, so that no long delays vex the anxious litigants who impatiently await the decisions of this Bureau in regard to their rights to the land which has been promised them upon the fulfillment of certain conditions.

The importance of such work as this can not well be overestimated.

A summary of the work of the division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, is submitted, as follows:

CONTEST CASES.

Average number of employees		27
Appealed (docket) cases:		
Undecided appealed cases on hand July 1, 1897	159	
Received during the year from registers and receivers	374	
		533
Referred to other divisions during the year	8	
Decided during the year	407	
		415
Balance undecided docket cases on hand		118

Appealed (docket) cases—Continued.		
Decided appealed cases awaiting closing on hand July 1, 1897	350	
Appealed cases decided during the year	407	
Appealed cases returned from the Department during the year	364	
		1,121
Appealed cases transmitted to the Secretary on appeal during the year	379	
Appealed cases closed during the year	544	
		923
Balance decided appealed cases on hand		198
Total number of appealed cases on hand		316
Unappealed cases:		
Unappealed cases on hand July 1, 1897	215	
Unappealed cases received during the year	1,676	
		1,891
Referred to other divisions during the year	22	
Unappealed cases examined and closed during the year	1,529	
		1,551
Balance unappealed cases on hand		340
Total undecided, appealed, and unappealed cases on hand		458
Entries canceled during the year:		
Original		1,444
Final		7
Entries approved for patent during the year		119
Entries involved in pending contests (original)		656
Entries involved in pending contests (final)		47
Acres involved in pending contests		112,480

MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.

Appeals from actions of registers and receivers on interlocutory questions:		
On hand July 1, 1897	21	
Received during the year from registers and receivers	136	
Received from the Departments during the year	5	
		162
Examined and decided during the year		136
Balance on hand		26

APPEALS.

Appeals from decisions of the Commissioner:		
On hand July 1, 1897	64	
Received during the year	431	
		495
Transmitted to the Secretary during the year	439	
Acted on by declining to forward to Secretary during the year	12	
		451
Balance on hand		44

MOTIONS FOR REVIEW, REHEARING, AND CERTIORARI.

Motions on hand July 1, 1897	67	
Received during the year	241	
		308
Acted on during the year	75	
Transmitted to the Secretary during the year	217	
		292
Balance on hand		16

APPLICATIONS TO CONTEST.

On hand July 1, 1897	6	
Applications to contest final entries received	61	
Applications to contest original entries received	16	
		83
Contests allowed and hearings directed during the year	27	
Hearings denied during the year	44	
Referred to other divisions during the year	10	
		81
Balance on hand		2

DECISIONS RECEIVED FROM THE DEPARTMENT.

On hand July 1, 1897	11	
Received from the Department during the year	618	
		629
Promulgated during the year		611
Balance on hand		18

LETTERS.

Letters from all sources, including letters transmitting contests:		
On hand July 1, 1897, not disposed of	382	
Received during the year	7,126	
		7,508
Answered during the year	2,387	
Filed with cases or letters previously received	4,448	
Referred to other divisions during the year	78	
		6,913
Balance on hand		595

Number of letters written during the year	7,634
Number of pages typewritten during the year	19,775
Number of pages copied in longhand during the year	3,925
Number of pages press copied during the year	13,321
Number of certified copies furnished during the year	49
Cost of certified copies furnished	$410.85

K.—DIVISION OF SWAMP LANDS.

This division has charge of all claims under the swamp-land grants and the swamp-land indemnity laws, and of all contests against and all entries and locations in conflict with swamp-land claims of the States.

The correspondence of the office relative to all matters pertaining to swamp-land business—such as reports to the Secretary of the Interior for the information of his office or for transmission to Congress or to the President, and statements of the status of lands to individuals—is also prepared in this division.

There were employed in this division 1 chief and 13 clerks and copyists at the beginning of the fiscal year, and 1 chief and 8 clerks and copyists at its close; and there were attached thereto at various times 3 special agents who examined swamp lands in the field.

The following is a summary of the most important work performed in the division during the year:

Letters and reports:		
Pending for action July 1, 1897	357	
Received during the year	1,910	
		2,267
Answered and acted upon	1,249	
Filed or referred	729	
		1,978
Pending for action June 30, 1898		289
Other letters written		921
Swamp land in place claims (acres):		
Pending July 1, 1897 (estimated)	1,620,663.42	
Received during the year	109,986.62	
		1,730,650.04
Patented	78,959.14	
Rejected	513,173.73	
Canceled	69,540.32	
		661,673.19
Pending for action June 30, 1898 (estimated)		1,068,976.85
Lists transmitted to Secretary for approval: No. 39; embracing		77,232.39
Lists approved by Secretary: No. 38; embracing		75,241.84
Decisions holding for rejection: No. 101; embracing		401,509.26
Decisions holding for cancellation: No. 29; embracing		70,396.84
Swamp-land cash and land indemnity claims (acres):		
Pending July 1, 1897 (estimated)	1,637,593.00	
Received during the year		
		1,637,593.00
Cash indemnity approved ($1,764.09), on basis of	1,458.86	
Land indemnity certified	226.35	
Rejected	91,080.00	
Canceled	20,478.37	
		113,243.58
Pending for action June 30, 1898 (estimated)		1,524,349.42
Lists transmitted to Secretary for approval: No. 5; embracing		1,685.21
Decisions holding for rejection: No. 23; embracing		30,720.00
Decisions holding for cancellation: No. 27; embracing		9,560.00
Land indemnity patented		2,153.82

Contests against swamp-land claims:		
Pending July 1, 1897	93	
Received during the year	55	
		148
Decided		58
Pending for action June 30, 1898		90
Entries and locations in conflict with swamp-land claims:		
Pending July 1, 1897	803	
Received during the year	205	
		1,008
Relieved from conflict by rejection of State claims	145	
Canceled by reason of approval of State claims	77	
		222
Pending for action June 30, 1898		786
Miscellaneous:		
Examination made of plats and field notes of survey to determine character of lands, tracts		4,991
Swamp-land approved lists certified (in duplicate), number of lists, 38 (acres)		73,544.21
Swamp-land patents executed		49
Swamp-land indemnity patents executed		2
Patent records written (pages)		63
Letters and reports prepared on the typewriter (pages)		1,046
Copies of letters, reports, and decisions written (pages)		383
Certified copies of documents made, for which fees were charged		29
Legal fees charged for certified copies of documents		$50.75

SWAMP LANDS IN PLACE.

The following tables will show the work done in the adjustment of claims for swamp lands in place:

Lands selected by the several swamp-land States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849 (9 Stat. L., 352), September 28, 1850 (9 Stat. L., 519; sec. 2479, Rev. Stat.), and March 12, 1860 (12 Stat. L., 3; sec. 2490, Rev. Stat.), from the dates of the said acts up to June 30, 1898.

State.	1897.		1898.		Year ending June 30, 1898.	Total since date of grants.
	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.		
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama						531,355.60
Arkansas						8,656,372.39
California						1,889,377.26
Florida				1,915.00	1,915.00	22,247,562.60
Illinois						3,981,784.10
Indiana						1,377,727.70
Iowa						4,570,172.33
Louisiana (act of 1849)						11,214,996.32
Louisiana (act of 1850)						554,459.51
Michigan						7,293,159.28
Minnesota	19,691.26	24,043.82	17,529.76	46,805.54	108,070.38	4,949,278.94
Mississippi						3,604,471.31
Missouri						4,843,676.09
Ohio	1.24				1.24	117,332.52
Oregon						434,428.45
Wisconsin						4,569,712.12
Total	19,692.50	24,043.82	17,529.76	48,720.54	109,986.62	80,836,466.52

Swamp lands approved to the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849 (9 Stat. L., 352), September 28, 1850 (9 Stat. L., 519; sec. 2480 Rev. Stat.), and March 12, 1860 (12 Stat. L., 3; sec. 2490, Rev. Stat.), from the dates of said acts up to June 30, 1898.

State.	1897.		1898.		Year ending June 30, 1898.	Total since dates of grants.
	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.		
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama						414,384.91
Arkansas				228.32	228.32	7,692,604.50
California						1,847,922.88
Florida	12,922.44				12,922.44	20,264,005.87
Illinois		304.10			304.10	1,496,358.13
Indiana						1,265,955.75
Iowa	40.00	589.56	200.00	200.00	1,029.56	938,199.64
Louisiana (act of 1849)			2,842.29	4,194.82	7,037.11	8,768,506.34
Louisiana (act of 1850)			1,159.53	2,995.63	4,155.16	327,229.42
Michigan	87.16			40.00	127.16	5,730,584.77
Minnesota	5,119.22	5,623.32	29,787.04	6,915.46	47,445.04	3,762,641.79
Mississippi						3,331,636.15
Missouri						4,498,026.02
Ohio	1.24				1.24	25,796.95
Oregon	1,016.81	50.00	724.90		1,791.71	324,593.66
Wisconsin		40.00		160.00	200.00	3,352,267.46
Total	19,186.87	6,606.98	34,713.76	14,734.23	75,241.84	64,040,714.24

Swamp lands which have been certified or patented to the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849 (9 Stat. L., 352), September 28, 1850 (9 Stat. L., 519; sec. 2480, Rev. Stat.), and March 12, 1860 (12 Stat. L., 3; sec. 2490, Rev. Stat.), from the dates of said acts up to June 30, 1898.

State.	1897.		1898.		Year ending June 30, 1898.	Total patented since dates of grants.
	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.		
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama						413,487.36
Arkansas				240.00	240.00	7,674,405.16
California						1,745,938.80
Florida	13,646.76				13,646.76	17,087,355.32
Illinois				304.00	304.00	1,456,542.22
Indiana		847.88			847.88	1,254,110.73
Iowa	40.00	589.56	200.00		829.56	867,677.22
Louisiana (act of 1849)			2,842.29	4,194.82	7,037.11	a8,720,026.47
Louisiana (act of 1850)			440.07	3,367.81	3,807.88	303,090.80
Michigan	40.00	47.16		40.00	127.16	5,651,672.81
Minnesota	520.40	7,817.81	10,236.99	31,162.49	49,737.69	3,655,227.00
Mississippi						3,272,548.41
Missouri	149.65				149.65	3,344,178.76
Ohio		1.24			1.24	25,776.95
Oregon		1,415.31	254.90	520.00	2,190.21	222,567.93
Wisconsin		40.00			40.00	3,249,886.83
Total	14,396.81	10,758.96	13,974.25	39,829.12	78,959.14	58,944,492.77

a Under the act of March 2, 1849, which applies to Louisiana only, title vests in the State on the certification of approved lists to the State.

The amount of swamp land in place claims remaining unadjusted can not be stated, but it is much larger than the amount reported in the first table of this report, viz, 1,068,976.85 acres, which is given on the authority of an estimate made many years since, and which has proved to be too small. It might be presumed that the difference between the total amount of lands selected from the dates of the grants to June 30, 1898, and the total amount patented up to the same date would represent the pending or unadjusted claims, but this presumption would be ill founded, since the difference, or the apparent claim, has to a large amount been regularly adjudicated by rejection.

The exact amount rejected during the past forty-seven years that the adjustment has been in progress can not be stated, as no account of rejections had been kept in a tabulated form in the annual or other reports except during the past seven years. The rejections from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1898, are shown in the following table:

Statement showing rejections of claims and cancellations of selections under the swamp land laws during the period from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1897, and also the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, respectively.

State.	1892-1897.			1898.			Recapitulation.
	Swamp land in place.	Swamp land indemnity.	Total.	Swamp land in place.	Swamp land indemnity.	Total.	
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama	38,680.00	14,340.00	53,020.00	1,080.00	.....	1,080.00	54,100.00
Arkansas	1,144,612.16	.....	1,144,612.16	.....	.....	.....	1,144,612.16
California	54,400.00	.....	54,400.00	200.00	.....	200.00	54,600.00
Florida	904,045.99	.....	904,045.99	1,720.00	.....	1,720.00	905,765.99
Illinois	721,113.16	417,093.40	1,138,206.56	3,300.00	58,120.00	61,420.00	1,199,626.56
Indiana	45,041.93	680.00	45,721.93	40.00	.....	40.00	45,761.93
Iowa	472,800.00	300,815.56	773,615.56	369,971.00	41,440.00	411,411.00	1,185,026.56
Louisiana	891,966.00	922.00	892,888.00	117,915.94	11,438.37	129,354.31	1,022,242.31
Michigan	15,400.00	.....	15,400.00	800.00	.....	800.00	16,200.00
Minnesota	515,340.00	.....	515,340.00	51,487.11	.....	51,487.11	566,827.11
Mississippi	118,169.50	49,240.00	167,409.50	160.00	.....	160.00	167,569.50
Missouri	311,077.68	101,295.27	412,372.95	1,160.00	560.00	1,720.00	414,092.95
Ohio	21,800.00	40,642.79	62,442.79	640.00	.....	640.00	63,082.79
Oregon	120,500.27	.....	120,500.27	14,400.00	.....	14,400.00	134,900.27
Wisconsin	224,952.54	.....	224,952.54	19,840.00	.....	19,840.00	244,792.54
Unclassified	72,804.29	.....	72,804.29	.....	.....	.....	72,804.29
Total	5,672,703.52	925,029.02	6,597,732.54	582,714.05	111,558.37	694,272.42	7,292,004.96

NOTE.—The greater portion of the rejections and cancellations reported in this table represent illegal, duplicate, and other improper claims which have been encumbering the records for many years.

SWAMP-LAND INDEMNITY.

During the past year three special agents were for brief periods of time employed in the field and one reader of field notes of survey was employed in this office in determining the character of the lands forming the basis of cash-indemnity claims.

No new swamp-land indemnity claims were received during the year.

The following table exhibits in detail final adjustments under the swamp-land cash and land indemnity laws, viz:

Adjustments of cash and land indemnity claims, by States and counties, under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1855 (sec. 2482, Rev. Stat.), and March 3, 1857, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

State and county.	Date of approval or of rejection of claim.	Cash indemnity.		Land indemnity certified.	Cash and land indemnity rejected or canceled.	Name of State or county agent.	Total by States.		
		Amount paid.	Basis.				Cash indemnity paid.	Land indemnity certified.	Cash and land indemnity claims rejected.
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*			*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Illinois									58,120.00
Adams	Sept. 15, 1897				600.00	W. H. Collins			
Bond	Dec. 24, 1897				800.00	I. R. Hitt			
Bureau	Jan. 6, 1898				480.00	do			
Champaign	Oct. 7, 1897				120.00	do			
Clark	do				40.00	do			
Clinton	Feb. 10, 1898				480.00	do			
Do	June 16, 1898				760.00	do			
Coles	do				240.00	do			
Crawford	Oct. 7, 1897				40.00	do			
De Kalb	Sept. 24, 1897				160.00	do			
Douglas	Jan. 6, 1898				5,880.00	do			
Effingham	Sept. 24, 1897				40.00	do			
Ford	Jan. 6, 1898				280.00	do			
Hamilton	Sept. 24, 1897				160.00	do			
Henderson	do				160.00	do			
Iroquois	do				1,320.00	do			
Johnson	Jan. 6, 1898				200.00	do			
Kankakee	June 16, 1898				80.00	do			
Lake	Mar. 22, 1898				80.00	The county clerk			
Lawrence	Oct. 7, 1897				40.00	I. R. Hitt			
Lee	Sept. 24, 1897				1,080.00	do			
Livingston	July 10, 1897				33,040.00	do			
Macon	Oct. 7, 1897				80.00	do			
Macoupin	Nov. 6, 1897				240.00	Rinaker & Rinaker			
Massac	Jan. 6, 1898				440.00	I. R. Hitt			
Monroe	Oct. 7, 1897				40.00	do			
Moultrie	June 16, 1898				400.00	do			
Pulaski	Sept. 16, 1897				320.00	do			
Do	Jan. 6, 1898				120.00	do			
Schuyler	Dec. 24, 1897				80.00	W. C. Reno			
Stephenson	Jan. 7, 1898				920.00	The county clerk			
Tazewell	June 16, 1898				440.00	I. R. Hitt			
Vermillion	Sept. 24, 1897				2,160.00	do			
Do	Mar. 24, 1898				3,440.00	do			
Wabash	Jan. 6, 1898				1,720.00	do			
Washington	Sept. 24, 1897				1,080.00	do			

Adjustments of cash and land indemnity claims, by States and counties, etc.—Continued.

State and county.	Date of approval or of rejection of claim.	Cash indemnity.		Land indemnity certified.	Cash and land indemnity rejected or canceled.	Name of State or county agent.	Total by States.		
		Amount paid.	Basis.				Cash indemnity paid.	Land indemnity certified.	Cash and land indemnity claims rejected.
Illinois—Continued.			*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*			*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Wayne	June 16, 1898				80.00	I. R. Hitt			
Williamson	do				80.00	do			
Woodford	Sept. 24, 1897				400.00	do			
Iowa							$533.43		41,440.00
Benton	Jan. 15, 1898				320.00	I. R. Hitt			
Boone	Nov. 12, 1897				80.00	do			
Bremer	Jan. 5, 1898				1,840.00	do			
Buchanan	Aug. 7, 1897				160.00	do			
Do	Jan. 11, 1898				160.00	do			
Butler	Aug. 7, 1897				40.00	do			
Cedar	do				440.00	do			
Dallas	Sept. 16, 1897				160.00	J. N. Prouty			
Davis	Aug. 7, 1897				520.00	I. R. Hitt			
Delaware	do				40.00	do			
Hardin	Dec. 24, 1897				200.00	do			
Do	Mar. 5, 1898				1,000.00	do			
Harrison	Aug. 7, 1897				840.00	do			
Henry	do				3,760.00	do			
Do	Nov. 12, 1897				160.00	do			
Howard	Jan. 8, 1898				160.00	do			
Johnson	Aug. 7, 1897				13,680.00	do			
Jones	Nov. 12, 1897				40.00	do			
Linn	Various dates.				400.00	do			
Mahaska	Sept. 16, 1897				760.00	do			
Do	June 16, 1898				720.00	do			
Marshall	Dec. 24, 1897				1,760.00	J. N. Prouty			
Do	June. 7, 1898	$533.43	426.75			do			
Mitchell	Apr. 11, 1898				80.00	The county auditor			
Monroe	Sept. 18, 1897				200.00	I. R. Hitt			
Montgomery	Aug. 7, 1897				160.00	do			
Muscatine	Sept. 18, 1897				1,000.00	do			
Do	June 16, 1898				80.00	do			
Story	July 14, 1897				7,480.00	do			
Do	Sept. 18, 1897				960.00	do			
Wapello	June 16, 1898				40.00	do			

Wayne	Aug. 7, 1897				2,640.00	do			
Webster	do				40.00	E. P. Fuller			
Woodbury	Sept. 18, 1897				1,200.00	I. R. Hitt			
Wright	Mar. 8, 1898				320.00	F. D. Miracle			
Louisiana	Various dates.				11,438.37	Register of State lands	1,230.66	226.35	11,438.37
Do	Feb. 18, 1898	597.17	477.74			do			
Do	Mar. 7, 1898			226.35		do			
Do	Apr. 6, 1898	633.49	554.67			do			
Missouri	Various dates.				560.00	Secretary of state			560.00
Total		1,764.09	1,459.16	226.35	111,558.37		1,764.09	226.35	111,558.37

The following table exhibits the total amount of cash paid and of lands certified and patented since the passage of the act of March 2, 1855; also the amount of the unadjusted claims pending at the close of the fiscal year:

Table showing the cash indemnity paid and the land certified under the swamp-land indemnity acts; also the indemnity lands patented and the cash and land indemnity claims remaining unadjusted up to June 30, 1898.

State.	Cash indemnity paid.	Land indemnity certified.	Indemnity land patented.	Cash and land indemnity remaining unadjusted.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama	$18,505.44	20,009.36	19,795.16	42,533.17
Arkansas				209,160.00
Florida	77,045.63	94,740.57	69,615.67	
Illinois	442,023.17	101,984.90	2,309.07	779,530.03
Indiana	39,080.91	8,434.84	4,880.20	
Iowa	540,706.50	341,632.97	321,605.23	623,851.71
Louisiana	50,601.73	30,480.52	27,727.92	21,399.96
Michigan	15,922.04	24,599.43	23,998.69	4,948.83
Mississippi	17,786.56	47,888.73	47,846.88	84,551.39
Missouri	191,241.08	81,497.43	79,376.69	(a)
Ohio	29,027.76			18,992.52
Wisconsin	185,278.91	106,042.08	105,047.99	
Total	1,607,219.68	857,310.83	702,203.50	1,784,967.61

a The claim on 560 acres was rejected during the year, although no unadjusted claim appeared in the above table at the beginning of the year.

The above table, which was first prepared eight years ago, and to which new selections have been added and from which new adjustments have been deducted annually since, shows the amount of swamp-land cash and land indemnity claims remaining unadjusted to be 1,784,967.61 acres; but it now appears that that amount does not represent the true amount of the claims. Statements of the real condition of the claims, by States and counties, now in course of preparation, disclose the fact that the basis of swamp-land indemnity claims remaining unadjusted amounts to nearly 5,000,000 acres. The table will be revised soon, and the next annual report will represent the actual condition of the claims.

By the ratification of the "Arkansas compromise" by act of Congress approved April 29, 1898, the entire swamp-land claim of the State of Arkansas was settled by the allowance of certain lands to the State or its grantees and by the cession and relinquishment of the State to the United States of all its claim, right, title, and interest in the public lands under the swamp-land grant and the indemnity laws. The lands so settled are now being identified, and they will be duly reported in the next annual report.

DECISIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR RELATIVE TO ADJUSTMENT OF SWAMP-LAND CLAIMS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Segregation survey—Meander line—Riparian rights.—In the case of a survey that is closed upon a meander line run for the purpose of separating arable lands from alleged swamp and overflowed lands lying upon the borders of a lake, thus leaving a tract unsurveyed between the shore of said lake and said meander line, parties taking title to the lands so surveyed acquire no riparian rights to the unsurveyed lands lying beyond said meander line. (State of California et al. *v.* United States et al., September 2, 1897, 25 L. D., 199.)

Swamp-land claim—State selection—Approval.—Where a State, during the pendency of its appeal from the adverse action of the local office on a swamp-land claim,

selects the tracts involved in said claim under other State grants, and such selections are approved, the action of the State in making such selections must be held a waiver of its claims under the swamp grant.

The approval of selections so made is a final adjudication of the right of the State to make such selections, and operates to pass title thereunder; and the State having accepted the title thus acquired will not be heard to question the validity thereof. (January 28, 1898, 26 L. D., 94.)

STATE OF FLORIDA.

Swamp-land certification—Jurisdiction—Indian occupancy.—If it is made to appear that lands have been erroneously included in a certified swamp-land list, and patent has not issued thereon, the action of a preceding Secretary of the Interior in approving such list may be corrected by his successor.

The status of the Seminole Indians, as occupants of public lands in the State of Florida, is too indefinite in character to receive recognition in patents issued under the swamp grant.

Lands occupied and cultivated by said Indians can not, however, be held as of the character contemplated by said grant, and if, on due investigation, lands so occupied and improved appear to have been certified to the State under said grant, the certification thereof should be revoked. (January 31, 1898, 26 L. D., 117.)

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Swamp grant—Character of land granted.—Lands covered by an apparently permanent body of water, and meandered as a lake, at the date of the swamp grant do not pass under said grant. (May 3, 1898, 26 L. D., 605.)

STATE OF IOWA.

Railroad grant—Swamp grant—Adjustment.—A notation appearing of record, at the date of a railroad grant, that a tract has been selected as swamp land is ineffective as against the operation of the grant, if, at such time, said notation appeared of record without authority of law. (Dorn *v.* Ellingson, September 2, 1897, 25 L. D., 203.)

Practice—Application to enter—Order for hearing.—No right is secured by an application to make entry that will bar the allowance of a hearing, as to the status of the land involved, on the prior application of another party. (Gallup *v.* Welch et al., October 20, 1897, 25 L. D., 337.)

Swamp-land grant—Evidence as to character of land.—In the adjustment of the swamp grant the burden of proof is upon the State to show that the land claimed is of the character granted, where the field notes of survey do not show such land to be swamp and overflowed.

Evidence as to the character of land since the date of the swamp grant is competent as tending to show whether the land was in fact swamp and overflowed at the date of said grant. (Archer et al. *v.* Williams, April 2, 1898, 26 L. D., 477.)

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Swamp land—Acts of March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850.—The act of September 28, 1850, removed the restrictions and exceptions in the grant of swamp lands made to the State of Louisiana by the act of March 2, 1849, and vested the title in said State to all the swamp and overflowed lands which remained unsold at the passage of said act of 1850, and it therefore follows that said State is entitled to the benefit of the indemnity provisions of the acts of 1855 and 1857.

The field notes of survey having been accepted by the State as the basis of the adjustment of the swamp grant, the character of land for which the State asks indemnity may be determined thereby, except where a direct issue is made, in which case an investigation may be ordered and the character of the land determined on the evidence so submitted.

The decision of March 15, 1897, 24 L. D., 231, recalled and vacated. (State of Louisiana, January 6, 1898, 26 L. D., 5.)

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Swamp-land claim—Homestead—Hearing.—In a case arising between a homesteader and a State claiming under the swamp grant, a hearing may be properly ordered to determine the character of the land where the said grant is adjusted

on the field notes of survey, but the survey, having been made prior to the grant, furnishes no satisfactory evidence as to the actual character of the land. (State of Michigan *v.* Fosdick, January 28, 1898; 26 L. D., 99.)

Swamp-land claim—Act of March 3, 1857.—The act of March 3, 1857, did not confirm a certified list of swamp selections based on an erroneous survey, where, prior to the passage of said act, the certification had been corrected on evidence furnished by a resurvey. (State of Michigan, January 28, 1898, 26 L. D., 98.)

Swamp lands—Adjustment of grant confirmation.—Where the field notes of the survey of a township have been made the basis of a final adjustment of the swamp grant, and the State has accepted a patent thereunder, it is estopped, while holding the lands so conveyed, from claiming additional tracts under a resurvey which also shows that a portion of the lands patented were not of the character granted.

The act of March 3, 1857, did not confirm swamp lands to the State where the grant has been adjusted as to any particular township, or townships, and such adjustment had become final and conclusive by the acceptance, on the part of the State, of a patent for the lands covered by such adjustment. (State of Michigan *v.* Listzon et al., February 11, 1898; 26 L. D., 182.)

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Swamp-land approvals.—When a tract has been reported, and has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior as swamp land, a contest alleging nonswampy character of the land will not be allowed, unless it be shown that the approval was obtained by fraud or mistake. (Markuson *v.* Minnesota, September 30, 1897; Letter, 90,179.)

STATE OF OREGON.

Swamp lands—Wagon-road grant—Estoppel.—The State, by securing title to lands under the wagon-road grant of July 5, 1866, is estopped from subsequently claiming the same lands under the prior grant of swamp lands. (State of Oregon *v.* Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road Company, July 12, 1897, 25 L. D., 10.)

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Swamp grant—Indian occupancy—Allotment.—The fee to swamp lands in the State of Wisconsin embraced within the right of Indian occupancy provided for by the treaty of October 18, 1848, passed to the State by the subsequent swamp grant, but the right of possession under said grant remained in abeyance until such time as the Indian right of occupancy should be surrendered, or otherwise ended by the United States.

When, by the subsequent treaty of February 11, 1856, the Indians so protected ceded to the United States certain lands embraced within their right of occupancy, such relinquishment, as to the lands covered thereby, though for the expressed purpose of locating the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians and other Indians thereon, operated to remove the only obstacle to the merger of the right of possession with the fee that passed under the swamp grant and entitled the State to receive patents under said grant.

The act of March 3, 1893, providing for the issuance of patents to the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians under allotments selected in accordance with the treaty of 1856, where said Indians had remained in possession under said allotments, did not contemplate the issuance of patents for lands that had prior thereto passed to the State under the swamp grant. (Stockbridge and Munsee Indians *v.* State of Wisconsin, July 12, 1897; 25 L. D., 17.)

Certification and patent—Swamp-land claim.—The Department is without jurisdiction to order a hearing, on the application of a State, to determine the character of lands claimed by it under the swamp grant where, prior to any such claim, the lands have been certified or patented to the State for the benefit of a railroad grant. (State of Wisconsin, November 23, 1897; 25 L. D., 417.)

L.—DRAFTING DIVISION.

The work allotted to and executed by this division relates to the compilation of maps of the United States and of individual States and Territories in which public land is located, the platting of maps pertaining to township and lesser subdivisions, all diagrams, copies of plats and tracings, all examinations of locations of right-of-way railroads, canals, ditches, and reservoirs relative to public surveys and conflicts; in short, all the drafting required by the General Land Office for individual, departmental, or other purposes.

This division is also custodian of all official field notes of surveys of the public domain, and of the originals and photolithographic copies of maps and plats relative thereto.

The following is a statement in detail of the work performed in this division during the fiscal year ending June 30,1898, viz:

Letters pending June 30, 1897	9
Letters received during the year	817
Total	826
Letters disposed of—	
By answer	619
By filing (no answer required)	167
By reference to other divisions	40
Total	826
Letters originating in Division L	213

The recent valuable discoveries in Alaska, the resultant rush of settlers to that Territory, together with demands from contemplating investors in the several industries rendered necessary thereby, have recently impelled this office to issue a land and economic map of Alaska. An edition of 3,000 copies of this map has been printed, on a scale of 48 miles to 1 inch. It is embraced in two sheets; shows all topographic and economic features collatable from authentic sources up to the date of going to print (June 16, 1898), and will form a basis upon which future land surveys will be indicated.

The map of the United States for 1898, showing recently defined cession boundary lines, was revised, corrected up to date, and, with the tracings of maps of Colorado and Oklahoma and newly compiled maps of Idaho and Alaska, was forwarded to The Friedenwald Company, lithographers, of Baltimore, Md., for reproduction.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, editions of the following maps have been received from The Friedenwald Company under their contract with this office for the same fiscal year, viz:

Map of the United States, 1897, and maps of the States of Colorado and Idaho and Territories of Oklahoma and Alaska (two sheets).

In addition to the annual map of the United States for 1899, it is contemplated to recompile and issue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, the following State and Territorial maps: California, two sheets; Kansas, Wyoming, and Indian Territory.

Two draftsmen have been employed during the fiscal year on the compilation of various State and Territorial railroad withdrawal atlases

for Division F; one draftsman upon work pertaining to the preparation of field notes for binding, and another draftsman upon work pertaining to the preparation of plats of survey for binding.

Under a contract for photolithographing worn, defaced, and needed plats for fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, 1,326 original plats were sent to the contractor, from which tracings have been made; 20 photolithographic copies of each of these plats, a total of 26,520, are now being printed.

There were made 147 drawing-paper copies of maps and diagrams for official use; 503 tracings of maps, diagrams, and plats for official use; 87 tracings of maps, diagrams, and plats for which fees were collected to the amount of $456.10; 15 State maps upon which were designated the land districts; 62 State maps upon which were designated the forest reserves; 9 State maps upon which were designated the Indian reserves; 10 State maps upon which were designated the railroad land grants; 5 United States maps upon which were designated the forest reserves; 1,269 photolithographs of plats of survey (5 certified and 1,264 uncertified) furnished for official use to various bureaus; 16 certified photolithographs of plats of survey furnished to surveyors-general and registers and receivers; 199 railroad maps, comprising duplicates of 94 maps and 11 not in duplicate, have been examined and reported upon; 7 railroad-station plats, in duplicate and 1 not in duplicate, have been examined and reported upon; 36 railroad maps, 33 canal sites, all in duplicate, have been prepared with land-district designations; 102 maps of canals, ditches, and reservoir sites, all in duplicate, have been examined and reported upon; 872 subdivisional plats, exteriors, and other surveys have been entered upon working diagrams and filed for reference; 107 volumes of field notes of the plats of survey have been properly indexed and sent to the bindery, all of which volumes have been returned and placed on the files; 84 volumes of plats of surveys have been arranged, indexed, bound, and placed on the files; 2,561 photolithographs of plats of surveys (442 certified and 2,119 uncertified) have been furnished to applicants and fees collected to the amount of $750.75.

A new index diagram of the field notes of Wisconsin has been completed.

A very considerable part of the time and labor of this division during the past fiscal year has been devoted to miscellaneous work of such detailed character as to preclude classification, such as comparison of plats and explanations with reference to lines of survey.

M—DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS.

The following is a summary of the work performed in this division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

Letters received	22,785
Letters written	11,212
Accounts examined and certified for settlement	4,908
Duplicate certificates of deposit received and recorded	5,603

The accounts, covering $3,911,769.44, show receipts and disbursements as follows:

RECEIPTS.

618	quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys (sales of public and Indian lands)	$2,097,984.81
402	quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys (unearned fees and unofficial moneys)	117,530.96
74	accounts of moneys collected on account of depredations on public timber	27,913.47
20	accounts of moneys received from sales of Government property	6,429.20
[45]	accounts of moneys deposited by individuals to cover the cost of office work in connection with the survey of mining claims	90,453.12
12	accounts of receiving clerk, General Land Office, for moneys received from certified copies and transcripts of records	10,522.76
1,126	Total receipts	2,350,834.32

DISBURSEMENTS.

1,245	quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys as special disbursing agents	$604,961.72
[391]	quarterly accounts of receivers of public moneys (unearned fees and unofficial moneys)	105,869.33
206	quarterly accounts of surveyors-general as disbursing agents	413,325.96
21	State-fund accounts	24,838.21
760	repayment accounts for land erroneously sold	28,656.55
136	accounts of deputy surveyors	182,839.69
1,414	miscellaneous accounts, including those of inspectors and special agents, and contingent, transportation, and other accounts	200,443.66
3,782	Total disbursements	1,560,935.12

The following tables are submitted, showing a recapitulation of the public-land transactions in the several States and Territories during the year:

Amount deposited by mining claimants on account of the platting of their claims and other office work in the surveyor-general's office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

District.	Amount.	District.	Amount.
Alaska	$70	New Mexico	$2,170
Arizona	4,595	Oregon	450
Arkansas	30	South Dakota	10,790
California	4,445	Utah	11,685
Colorado	46,665	Washington	4,783
Idaho	3,815	Wyoming	800
Montana	8,550		
Nevada	1,170	Total	99,518

The amount deposited by claimants under section 13, act of March 3, 1891, to cover the cost of field and office work in connection with the survey of lands occupied by them in Alaska for purposes of trade or manufactures to June 30, 1898, is as follows: Field work, $19,770.85; office work, $4,900; total, $24,670.85.

Amount deposited by railroads during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, to reimburse the United States for the cost of field and office work in connection with the survey of lands selected by them and embraced within the limits of their grants.

Name of road.	Field work.	Office work.	Aggregate.
Central Pacific R. R. Co	$30.26	$8.49	$38.75
California and Oregon Branch, Central Pacific R. R. Co	71.08	9.79	80.87
Union Pacific Rwy. Co	3,773.65	904.05	4,677.70
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Rwy. Co	11.75	2.11	13.86
Sioux City and Pacific R. R. Co	1.34	.40	1.74
Northern Pacific Rwy. Co	3,213.58	417.91	3,631.49
Southern Pacific R. R. Co	557.01	53.57	610.58
Oregon and California R. R. Co	3,397.37	320.35	3,717.72
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rwy. Co	26.90	6.99	33.89
New Orleans Pacific Rwy. Co	15.48	2.24	17.72
Total	11,098.42	1,725.90	12,824.32

DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The following is a statement of the acreage disposed of during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

CASH SALES.

	Acres.
Private entries	4,715.28
Public auction	25,955.29
Preemption entries	15,399.08
Timber and stone entries	60,955.73
Mineral-land entries	47,899.06
Desert-land entries	314,916.68
Excesses on homestead and other entries	9,567.48
Coal-land entries	4,078.63
Town-site entries	480.00
Supplemental payments	25.39
Cash substitution	40.00
Act of September 30, 1890 (extending time for payment for homesteads and preemptions)	160.00
Act of March 3, 1887 (sales of land claimed on account of railroad grants)	3,201.02
Act of February 17, 1897 (to enable certain persons to procure title to public lands)	510.59
Act of January 18, 1897 (disposal of land in Greer county, Okla.)	136,854.28
Act of August 15, 1894 (Yankton, Sioux, and Siletz Indian ceded lands)	36.75
Act of September 29, 1890 (forfeited by railroad company and sold to individuals)	7,940.48
	632,735.74

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Acres.	Acres.
Homestead entries, original		6,206,557.61
Timber-culture entries, original		160.00
Entries with—		
Military bounty-land warrants	1,580.00	
Agricultural college scrip	160.00	
Private land scrip	680.00	
Sioux half-breed scrip	3,225.05	
State selections	676,467.61	
Railroad selections	710,343.87	
Wagon-road selections	81,452.06	
Indian allotments	25,745.76	
Small holdings under act March 3, 1891	1,483.07	
Swamp lands and swamp-land indemnity lands	87,112.96	
		1,582,250.38
Total area of public-land entries and selections		8,421,703.73

INDIAN LANDS.

Cherokee	309.46	
Klamath Indian Reserve	53.98	
Ute	19,360.65	
Osage trust and diminished reserve	5,686.18	
Chippewa	3,937.59	
Crow	480.00	
Ponca	258.80	
Omaha	1,030.00	
Sioux	637.17	
Colville Indian Reserve	439.36	
		32,193.19
Grand total		8,453,896.92

RECAPITULATION.

Area sold for cash	632,735.74
Miscellaneous entries	7,788,967.99
Indian lands	32,193.19
Aggregate	8,453,896.92

Showing an increase of 614,780.26 acres as compared with the aggregate of disposals for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The foregoing does not include the following entries, the areas of which have been previously reported in the original entries of the respective classes:

	Acres.
Commuted homesteads (sec. 2301 Rev. Stat.)	154,600.07
Commuted homesteads under acts June 15, 1880, and May 2, 1890	17,600.74
Indian land commuted under special acts	41,614.57
Under act August 15, 1894	130,698.16
Commuted timber-culture entries, act March 3, 1891	7,579.74
Final desert-land entries	127,807.99
Final homestead entries	3,095,017.75
Final timber-culture entries	868,133.73
Other areas, consisting of military bounty-land warrants, scrip locations, etc	12,657.36
Total	4,455,710.11

The filings and fees thereon are stated in the annexed table.

Kind of filings.	Number.	Fees.
Preemption	383	$1,088
Homestead	207	443
Coal	738	2,185
Town site	4	9
Reservoir	80	160
Mineral applications	1,421	14,210
Timber and stone applications	469	4,690
Total	3,302	22,785
Mineral adverse claims	356	3,560
Total	3,658	26,345

Miscellaneous fees as follows:
Reducing testimony to writing, cancellation fees, etc. $67,775.42

CASH RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the cash receipts of the office from various sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

Sales of land at private entry	$6,173.47
Sales of land at public auction	39,934.07
Sales of land by preemption entry	20,367.42
Sales of timber and stone land	152,414.99
Sales of mineral land	208,489.01
Sales of desert land	208,978.73
Commuted homesteads (sec. 2301 Rev. Stat.)	210,535.25
Commuted homesteads under acts June 15, 1880, and May 2, 1890	25,621.03
Excesses on homesteads and other entries	13,272.04
Timber-culture entries commuted under act March 3, 1891	9,637.53
Sales of coal land	74,411.60
Sales of town lots	10,452.50
Sales of town sites	700.00
Supplemental payments	217.49
Graduation entries	640.45
Abandoned military reservations	975.05
Cash payment on double minimum swamp selections	30.61
Cash substitution	50.00
Indian land commuted under special acts	53,271.81
Cash on final homesteads	2,999.40
Competitive bids	1.00
Sisseton and Wahpeton lands	1,400.00
Act of March 2, 1895 (restoration to public domain of lands not needed for naval purposes)	51.85
Act of September 30, 1890 (extending time for payment for homesteads and preemptions)	200.00
Act of March 3, 1887 (sales of land claimed on account of railroad grants)	6,217.49
Act of February, 17, 1897 (to enable certain persons to procure title to public lands)	638.23
Act of January 18, 1897 (disposals of land in Greer County, Okla.)	29,101.65
Act of August 15, 1894 (Yankton, Sioux, and Siletz Indian ceded lands)	204,797.75
Act of September 29, 1890 (forfeited by railroad company and sold to individuals)	9,495.68
Total	1,291,076.10

FEES AND COMMISSIONS.

For homestead entries, original and final	$716,518.96	
For timber-culture entries, original and final	22,770.00	
For military bounty-land warrants	89.50	
For agricultural-college scrip	20.00	
For State selections	9,127.00	
For railroad selections	8,974.00	
For wagon-road selections	1,022.00	
For final commissions, Sac and Fox lands	580.84	
For final commissions on commuted Sioux lands	42.78	
For preemption, coal, and other filings	26,345.00	
For reducing testimony to writing, etc	67,775.42	
		$853,265.50
Total receipts from disposal of public land		2,144,341.60
Total receipts from disposal of Indian land		100,317.49
Total receipts from depredations on public land		15,876.60
Total receipts from sales Government property		6,936,73
Total receipts for furnishing transcripts of records and plats, General Land Office		10,522.76
Total cash receipts		2,277,995.18

The total cash receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, were $2,087,931.28, showing an increase in receipts for the year ending June 30, 1898, as compared with the preceding fiscal year, of $190,063.90.

The total expense of district land offices for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers, incidental expenses, and expenses of depositing public moneys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, was $617,411.77, an increase as compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, of $12,674.84.

Number and class of final and original entries and selections made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898; also the amount of cash for same, and increase or decrease, as compared with the year ending June 30, 1897.

Class of entry.	Number of entries.	Number of acres.	Cash receipts.		Increase as compared with 1897.				Decrease as compared with 1897.			
			Sales.	Fees and commissions.	Number of entries	Number of acres.	Cash sales.	Fees and commissions.	Number of entries	Number of acres.	Cash sales.	Fees and commissions.
FINAL ENTRIES.												
Private	92	4,715.28	$6,173.47			59.28			1		$671.22	
Public auction	448	25,955.29	39,934.07						54	133.96	349.18	
Preemption	112	15,399.08	20,367.42						26	3,148.59	4,215.26	
Timber and stone	573	60,955.73	152,414.99		216	20,345.78	$50,889.73					
Mineral	1,625	47,899.06	208,489.01		389	16,705.84	74,366.51					
Desert land	793	127,807.99	130,247.27		229	30,364.63	26,037.99					
Commuted homesteads (sec. 2301, Rev. Stat.)	1,247	154,600.07	210,535.25						40	5,781.13	13,356.48	
Commuted timber cultures (act Mar. 3, 1891)	63	7,579.74	9,637.53						22	3,737.49	4,955.68	
Commuted homesteads (acts June 15, 1880, and May 2, 1890)	127	17,600.74	25,621.03		127	17,600.74	25,621.03					
Excesses on homesteads and other entries	3,260	9,567.48	13,272.04		987	3,068.65	4,030.31					
Coal land	30	4,078.63	74,411.60			177.12	23,282.50		6			
Town lots	90		10,452.50		72		8,926.50					
Town sites	5	480.00	700.00		1		32.80			13.76		
Supplemental payments	34	482.62	217.49		6					1,798.19	1,065.79	
Graduation entries	29	2,420.37	640.45		22	1,987.76	515.12					
Abandoned military reservations	5	519.34	975.05			519.34	843.05		32			
Cash substitution	1	40.00	50.00							120.00	150.00	
Indian land commuted under special acts	1,209	172,349.48	258,069.56		1,209	172,349.48	258,069.56					
Sales of land under act Jan. 18, 1897	909	136,854.28	29,101.65		876	131,605.67	27,788.83					
Under sundry acts	98	14,611.83	21,034.26						582	97,394.83	137,663.70	
Homestead	22,281	3,095,017.75		$111,117.66	2,166	316,613.55		$13,560.00				
Timber culture	5,691	868,133.73		22,756.00	753	119,006.04		3,012.43				
Military bounty land warrants	25	3,580.00		89.50					10	342.28		$20.50
Scrip locations under the several acts	107	10,008.80		20.00				16.00	112	3,043.77		
Indian allotments	180	25,745.76							83	14,556.34		
Swamp lands patented		81,112.96								719,560.16		
Final commissions on Indian lands				623.62				88.56				

Donation claims									7	1,267.50		55.00
Indian lands	39,034 517	4,887,516.01 32,193.19	1,212,344.64 100,317.49	134,606.78	7,053	830,403.88	500,403.93	16,676.99	975 190	850,898.00 53,316.72	162,427.31 338,398.82	75.50
Total	a39,551	4,919,709.20	1,312,662.13	134,606.78	b7,053	830,403.88	500,403.93	16,676.99	1,165	904,214.72	500,826.13	75.50
ORIGINAL ENTRIES.												
Desert land	2,001	314,916.68	78,731.46		798	140,715.49	35,188.29					
Homestead	44,980	6,206,557.61		605,401.30	11,730	1,754,267.77		164,425.74				
Timber culture	1	160.00		14.00					4	486.60		51.00
Total	46,982	6,521,634.29	78,731.46	605,415.30	12,528	1,894,983.26	35,188.29	164,425.74	4	486.60		51.00
RAILROAD, STATE, AND WAGON-ROAD SELECTIONS.												
Railroad	4,487	710,343.87		8,974.00					5,187	828,120.36		10,376.25
State, under the several acts	4,619	676,467.61		9,127.00	1,734	265,267.61		3,350.00				
Wagon-road	509	81,452.06		1,022.00	4	1,652.36		12.00				
Total	9,615	1,468,263.54		19,123.00	1,738	266,919.97		3,362.00	5,187	828,120.36		10,376.25
FILING AND MISCELLANEOUS FEES.												
Filing fees and mineral adverse claims	3,658			26,345.00					509			5,287.00
Fees for reducing testimony to writing, etc.				67,775.42				6,120.97				
Total	3,658			94,120.42				6,120.97	509			5,287.00
RECAPITULATIONS BY TOTALS.												
Final entries	39,551	4,919,709.20	1,312,662.13	134,606.78	7,053	830,403.88	500,403.93	16,676.99	1,165	904,214.72	500,826.13	75.50
Original entries	46,982	6,521,634.29	78,731.46	605,415.30	12,528	1,894,983.26	35,188.29	164,425.74	4	486.60		51.00
Railroad, State, and wagon-road selections	9,615	1,468,263.54		19,123.00	1,738	266,919.97		3,362.00	5,187	828,120.36		10,376.25
Filing and miscellaneous fees	3,658			94,120.42				6,120.97	509			5,287.00
Total	99,806	12,909,607.03	1,391,393.59	853,265.50	21,319	2,992,307.11	535,592.22	190,585.70	6,865	1,732,821.68	500,826.13	15,789.75
Deduct totals of decrease					6,865	1,732,821.68	500,826.13	15,789.75				
Net total of increase					14,454	1,259,485.43	34,766.09	174,795.95				

a Entries originated and completed within the year embrace 463,999.09 acres; entries originating in former years, and heretofore so reported, but completed during fiscal year 1898, embrace 4,455,710.11 acres; total acreage of final entries within the year, 4,919,709.20.

b Net increase in number of final entries, 5,888; decrease of area in final entries, 73,810.84 acres; net increase of original entries, 12,524; increase of area, 1,894,496.66 acres.

Statement, by offices and States, of the disposal of Indian lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

State and office.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
CHEROKEE SCHOOL.			
Alabama:			
Huntsville	7	309.46	$386.84
KLAMATH INDIAN RESERVE.			
California:			
Humboldt	2	53.98	134.95
UTE.			
Colorado:			
Durango	3	388.44	485.55
Glenwood Springs	101	7,861.66	20,345.36
Gunnison	25	1,417.16	6,110.23
Montrose	129	9,693.39	11,920.15
Total	258	19,360.65	38,861.29
OSAGE TRUST AND DIMINISHED RESERVE.			
Kansas:			
Dodge City	56	4,886.18	5,263.17
Topeka	13	800.00	1,121.65
Total	69	5,686.18	6,384.82
OSAGE CEDED.			
Kansas:			
Topeka			118.10
KANSAS TRUST AND DIMINISHED RESERVE.			
Kansas:			
Topeka			90.51
CHIPPEWA.			
Minnesota:			
Crookston	58	3,937.59	17,230.28
CROW CEDED.			
Montana:			
Bozeman	7	(597.62) 480.00	1,616.43
PONCA.			
Nebraska:			
O'Neill	43	258.80	4,227.86
OMAHA.			
Nebraska:			
O'Neill	21	1,030.00	24,860.95
SIOUX.			
South Dakota:			
Chamberlain	22	(3,156.10)	3,014.35
Huron	2	(320.00)	160.00
Rapid City	3	(165.45) 321.90	306.32
Watertown	9	(398.05) 315.27	689.79
Total	36	637.17	4,170.46
COLVILLE INDIAN RESERVE.			
Washington:			
Spokane Falls	16	439.36	2,235.00

RECAPITULATION.

Alabama	7	309.46	$386.84
California	2	53.98	134.95
Colorado	258	19,360.65	38,861.29
Kansas	69	5,686.18	6,596.43
Minnesota	58	3,937.59	17,230.28
Montana	7	480.00	1,616.43
Nebraska	64	1,288.80	29,088.81
South Dakota	36	637.17	4,170.46
Washington	16	439.36	2,235.00
Total	517	32,193.19	100,317.49

Public and Indian lands disposed of for cash and under the homestead acts, under the timber-culture acts, located with agricultural college and other kinds of scrip, and located with military bounty-land warrants, and selected by States and railroads in the several States and Territories each year ending June 30, from 1886 to 1898, inclusive.

State or Territory.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Alabama	226,627.41	625,769.43	562,394.73	281,717.77	326,327.42	336,871.75	206,333.13	149,293.04	274,899.08	121,517.78	135,197.15	110,925.66	141,678.18
Alaska	.....	.....	99.12	422.08	275.31	551.57	52.31	101.97	1,379.10	440.80	136.08	68.98	31.30
Arizona	534,139.30	468,656.28	562,933.30	426,216.05	360,761.62	353,131.07	397,775.19	403,165.83	225,894.42	353,164.23	206,325.76	138,306.93	47,814.78
Arkansas	277,281.04	563,461.66	411,965.36	404,857.99	366,102.31	317,667.57	261,685.83	250,282.32	306,953.35	324,958.91	384,931.68	304,393.37	301,490.67
California	1,348,678.46	1,475,296.04	2,104,364.26	1,586,293.01	820,645.59	1,089,379.80	1,573,130.01	866,759.10	628,770.57	644,788.95	1,223,719.69	523,190.89	312,867.52
Colorado	1,282,674.87	2,536,714.36	2,694,015.13	1,713,007.27	992,935.70	723,151.06	824,099.10	967,899.30	448,476.52	482,919.70	311,592.09	343,319.76	347,139.84
Dakota	3,075,085.11	2,096,315.55	1,706,424.97	2,103,693.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	231,799.46	1,520,880.11	1,266,308.21	2,080,146.33	160,171.95	146,571.71	165,621.96	351,664.53	136,763.77	217,955.98	166,107.75	448,702.04	107,518.26
Idaho	272,019.84	241,815.19	313,636.60	331,863.92	197,491.14	345,382.15	363,187.44	342,709.22	302,075.37	339,328.02	417,193.62	355,041.87	409,458.13
Illinois	.....	*a* 19,639.20	1,579.59	121.04	196.30	516.10	44.25	455.42	.....	.....	83.85	2,901.99	344.00
Indiana	.....	132.52	10,004.69	197.85	.....	3.10	81.25	3.39	41.83	74.60	.....	280.00	896.69
Indian Ter	.....	.....	.....	906,184.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	4,337.02	219,658.21	28,219.81	8,588.37	3,453.70	4,945.16	3,439.67	3,044.30	1,075.11	3,281.97	4,764.32	1,926.05	1,349.56
Kansas	5,636,824.15	3,723,950.96	2,974,251.62	1,633,665.18	968,235.31	391,043.80	558,728.79	631,512.95	142,210.35	58,651.41	75,757.38	118,735.72	86,548.76
Louisiana	142,564.03	274,685.93	673,527.68	214,296.85	210,373.05	176,303.39	132,384.93	149,265.01	336,130.44	126,710.83	187,064.15	110,230.37	162,709.19
Michigan	109,963.94	138,881.62	122,731.50	157,816.76	122,699.03	116,554.21	106,576.17	106,256.41	73,305.89	86,436.27	63,889.35	35,270.73	32,632.29
Minnesota	417,732.58	694,356.87	493,483.42	329,057.32	295,719.73	324,738.71	591,550.01	414,561.15	432,215.04	511,649.00	706,175.51	788,470.06	450,866.51
Mississippi	175,626.25	218,605.06	554,155.05	131,940.92	314,612.38	238,729.48	335,680.60	144,278.88	103,751.83	164,254.12	188,335.30	178,183.13	136,957.15
Missouri	269,045.73	230,727.43	214,486.06	196,687.82	197,816.68	207,609.73	219,816.57	199,698.01	210,158.30	205,392.47	230,116.58	202,670.30	151,494.45
Montana	911,574.11	2,536,037.27	282,597.04	462,428.63	481,816.70	522,980.35	587,262.21	631,868.53	326,629.85	418,302.54	683,617.00	341,229.56	669,798.32
Nebraska	3,551,518.29	2,515,659.81	2,139,339.26	1,645,086.30	1,678,782.81	938,594.64	1,235,179.82	1,049,144.22	258,613.83	190,159.85	156,786.60	195,014.78	281,617.08
Nevada	280,998.87	308,488.79	425,155.01	126,905.69	116,766.52	65,760.43	82,339.62	104,162.03	49,571.45	187,417.72	1,891,634.98	675,506.86	33,929.58
New Mexico	202,850.15	163,314.64	660,559.73	188,875.25	524,429.35	343,190.36	312,068.60	242,259.68	180,462.68	347,934.67	252,632.50	79,689.17	127,081.66
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	478,187.56	415,660.04	706,550.47	768,319.30	378,293.09	625,367.50	1,673,115.38	624,474.26	1,288,457.26
Ohio	.....	.....	240.00	240.00	.93	275.00	.....	.....	156.37	50.00	40.00	.....	41.24
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,084,001.07	296,873.69	1,588,054.58	855,738.37	3,770,496.13	981,455.43	551,196.33	501,533.77	1,434,476.41
Oregon	504,863.78	754,875.71	889,239.97	691,934.98	766,144.56	819,764.68	762,780.83	718,764.48	372,325.83	337,990.40	1,468,428.47	391,330.16	493,704.63
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	753,089.24	590,735.05	1,044,789.48	973,101.74	477,325.28	352,264.77	267,347.53	298,354.76	341,668.76
Utah	299,776.06	241,446.18	238,998.33	141,916.58	269,448.31	217,930.10	229,279.50	215,471.72	107,534.19	184,923.66	847,377.97	152,114.12	218,309.10
Washington	544,828.49	2,652,587.09	4,575,194.10	1,024,991.61	936,921.79	1,047,817.45	792,684.42	745,898.37	489,641.22	531,544.71	507,117.45	383,902.70	391,983.40
Wisconsin	237,585.73	364,664.71	337,622.59	126,959.71	88,088.93	182,337.57	148,378.89	103,011.00	109,214.39	111,755.04	106,168.98	153,537.07	100,072.51
Wyoming	453,572.51	424,780.22	242,306.78	227,220.90	183,157.41	262,621.60	431,463.80	502,453.72	261,735.49	453,608.85	467,217.23	379,811.60	380,959.69
Total	20,991,967.18	25,111,400.84	24,485,833.91	17,143,434.23	12,798,837.41	10,477,700.32	13,664,019.43	11,891,143.99	10,406,100.77	8,364,300.18	13,174,070.68	7,839,116.66	8,453,896.92

a Including original State swamp selections up to June 30, 1887.

Statement showing, by States and Territories, the total amount of cash received on account of sales of public lands during each fiscal year from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1898.

State or Territory.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Alabama	$47,543.94	$350,408.58	$270,613.57	$37,858.01	$34,118.59	$29,521.63	$14,190.40	$10,222.24	$10,226.19	$7,802.91	$7,133.02	$8,598.63	$3,775.70
Alaska			505.00	2,105.00	1,297.50	2,307.50	245.00	515.00	4,531.85	1,510.13	550.00	345.00	147.50
Arizona	59,063.52	58,174.17	130,188.25	77,996.43	85,258.23	55,179.60	68,334.01	78,978.51	35,726.14	17,656.78	28,445.81	22,750.49	21,722.47
Arkansas	35,297.01	284,933.41	109,549.06	11,932.43	8,000.23	6,738.67	83,497.84	8,011.95	9,071.92	6,094.78	8,203.41	7,716.41	19,224.11
California	520,632.08	706,216.35	1,477,111.02	1,110,722.08	876,147.68	688,942.59	534,077.57	391,731.84	170,289.25	81,237.52	104,638.93	93,933.27	62,082.10
Colorado	403,642.39	489,400.30	1,142,828.79	1,548,323.22	782,891.75	317,522.26	240,797.15	285,179.26	104,080.80	78,416.60	102,980.31	87,251.39	121,197.93
Dakota	1,206,135.93	1,260,994.83	881,607.83	618,404.88									
Florida	132,609.05	61,347.52	143,423.86	15,735.57	10,814.71	16,872.06	16,513.06	8,810.05	7,613.27	3,833.21	4,508.85	3,683.46	2,095.65
Idaho	86,328.26	91,183.25	96,479.03	107,479.09	137,404.45	147,357.70	116,422.97	134,852.68	68,200.45	54,546.83	56,413.46	30,432.60	40,497.32
Illinois		49.00		104.00		702.31	923.37	2.30			150.00		
Indiana			5.86	44.50		3.90		41.29	12.00				3.98
Indian Ter				1,978.52									
Iowa	2,796.25	1,057.95	10,796.02	6,161.49	1,355.38	544.35	1,853.51	2,246.75	1,204.83	1,656.17	1,760.35	4,540.66	663.88
Kansas	799,765.07	2,099,094.93	2,831,419.90	1,456,606.05	423,090.32	74,885.66	120,432.27	116,690.76	26,251.91	13,720.90	4,685.25	2,295.32	2,657.43
Louisiana	65,077.20	308,435.12	635,277.83	79,878.79	15,514.28	17,735.80	18,281.74	16,277.15	5,819.04	4,057.89	4,979.06	4,322.16	8,325.23
Michigan	67,652.21	113,330.90	71,126.85	70,327.03	107,183.97	90,481.42	57,179.41	20,599.61	13,645.38	13,743.84	13,392.19	10,876.69	8,147.27
Minnesota	203,953.36	478,666.84	246,918.34	185,073.93	108,192.17	92,558.20	137,910.82	168,232.11	278,624.37	132,460.93	81,698.43	54,744.39	100,716.79
Mississippi	40,595.18	161,933.44	539,906.70	2,345.72	3,840.67	7,388.41	10,144.16	11,276.35	4,448.72	3,962.02	6,848.26	13,640.00	11,958.14
Missouri	28,599.62	28,223.01	21,841.77	20,774.74	17,154.54	27,876.87	22,204.88	21,620.17	10,475.28	11,882.62	14,917.83	6,860.57	6,819.73
Montana	189,572.07	176,557.55	166,204.12	269,626.07	269,735.43	230,599.77	258,367.22	267,344.91	127,590.35	124,736.15	150,006.74	107,295.89	187,483.71
Nebraska	922,784.91	1,421,433.34	1,380,830.77	1,086,510.81	736,451.24	208,289.74	192,973.57	173,580.30	65,936.66	37,984.22	22,040.95	18,468.69	19,761.17
Nevada	3,219.59	2,077.87	2,584.02	6,220.00	3,515.00	4,527.07	4,348.53	2,695.00	1,280.00	2,180.75	3,088.10	2,205.00	2,870.00
New Mexico	139,598.84	67,366.33	51,815.60	64,616.92	65,692.21	76,365.27	83,015.82	90,862.42	41,073.64	18,853.75	15,738.64	35,513.95	22,512.70
North Dakota					236,193.10	100,503.54	119,605.95	126,931.90	36,276.75	27,438.59	28,935.49	21,421.37	44,288.62
Ohio		29.80		300.00	132.41	100.00			45.46	185.00	211.00		
Oklahoma					2,690.20	75,804.87	62,531.42	89,245.38	108,573.34	183,973.27	156,319.28	81,201.35	294,415.36
Oregon	196,566.84	214,928.44	241,629.81	380,044.37	706,209.68	658,074.02	350,899.45	373,014.25	95,778.80	40,968.17	41,806.77	117,638.37	39,338.74
South Dakota					305,612.41	150,154.39	131,201.05	158,995.16	72,441.81	73,617.79	33,586.82	38,523.16	64,852.04
Utah	52,318.63	66,619.66	61,971.18	64,261.21	95,806.61	101,809.11	92,454.27	79,976.19	51,555.78	31,023.48	45,540.22	45,280.62	54,704.06
Washington	187,976.59	279,216.64	822,727.82	532,092.99	979,739.17	755,892.07	426,687.10	398,238.74	208,198.84	64,205.37	45,110.77	45,675.16	64,152.97
Wisconsin	181,304.88	306,132.68	90,936.34	74,473.35	82,769.36	70,379.04	58,916.95	85,760.43	51,120.85	41,937.40	31,649.65	17,558.88	13,757.17
Wyoming	182,855.64	221,509.42	274,772.61	236,257.30	252,363.00	155,981.25	98,905.52	71,347.94	42,992.08	36,383.00	38,621.00	35,237.26	72,909.36
Total	5,757,891.06	9,246,321.33	11,208,071.95	8,018,254.50	6,349,174.24	4,160,099.07	3,322,865.01	3,193,280.64	1,653,080.71	1,116,090.07	1,053,905.59	917,911.19	1,291,076.10

Statement showing the total cash receipts arising from the disposal of public lands in the several land States and Territories during each fiscal year from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1898, consisting of sales and fees and commissions.

State or Territory.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Alabama	$70,582.85	$389,652.47	$312,855.56	$68,791.21	$72,905.58	$68,398.94	$38,998.01	$31,206.90	$41,727.81	$24,099.64	$25,366.04	$24,433.31	$21,511.96
Alaska			585.00	2,255.00	1,407.50	2,477.50	315.00	625.00	4,531.85	1,580.13	600.00	375.00	324.05
Arizona	70,866.52	69,561.43	147,598.08	90,305.25	95,401.09	65,680.07	78,571.24	90,992.79	43,427.59	27,459.30	36,043.14	29,306.08	27,852.88
Arkansas	65,202.19	329,519.37	154,384.29	56,578.61	49,725.09	43,068.22	114,049.88	39,071.23	43,605.09	43,534.67	51,770.46	42,388.92	54,114.81
California	623,285.22	814,731.35	1,643,924.49	1,217,014.92	968,320.21	779,515.33	618,230.68	466,999.17	224,450.33	128,004.33	156,337.05	137,728.05	104,773.80
Colorado	526,286.22	741,438.58	1,386,374.41	1,684,746.49	872,712.66	384,214.88	305,018.17	369,317.25	161,895.89	134,290.14	156,535.07	135,897.84	164,535.07
Dakota	1,447,399.87	1,428,032.76	1,042,892.18	794,829.35									
Florida	147,764.00	74,388.62	165,484.96	26,343.76	28,590.55	32,727.16	33,875.66	23,399.09	21,288.60	16,321.70	20,774.45	15,442.02	13,426.72
Idaho	106,604.27	112,210.60	122,687.90	133,544.49	161,201.14	169,295.60	140,486.11	162,230.51	87,984.25	84,126.69	97,976.05	60,368.99	75,865.68
Illinois		53.00	2.00	117.00	19.90	756.90	923.37	48.64	1.12		150.00	12.00	6.00
Indiana	5.00	20.31	9.86	70.53	6.00	5.90	12.02	42.71	19.05	13.90	1.00	1.87	15.26
Indian Ter				83,320.13									
Iowa	3,498.25	1,751.95	13,705.97	7,096.35	2,412.33	3,310.58	2,741.77	3,649.85	1,756.86	3,254.50	4,542.01	5,283.11	1,226.68
Kansas	1,310,376.42	2,402,790.19	3,024,984.64	1,557,673.63	497,752.38	135,066.16	181,721.34	191,800.61	59,325.62	31,846.92	20,318.50	18,774.37	22,368.09
Louisiana	74,566.74	320,790.17	653,979.01	99,119.82	35,699.20	36,440.24	33,922.30	34,014.02	22,895.11	20,400.93	23,991.33	21,126.52	27,361.48
Michigan	74,911.65	122,401.95	81,978.07	85,273.68	117,733.24	100,516.30	66,997.76	30,023.24	22,284.44	22,432.10	20,030.72	15,871.05	13,201.64
Minnesota	250,511.10	534,297.01	299,573.47	231,217.63	148,831.87	131,716.10	188,883.40	224,618.79	326,296.72	177,871.41	134,791.02	98,117.97	146,944.42
Mississippi	52,501.68	173,871.19	555,867.35	20,365.63	32,373.22	35,700.21	31,961.51	27,226.90	17,507.64	19,930.24	28,676.79	32,114.33	29,675.87
Missouri	53,443.85	53,036.50	42,997.15	44,298.60	42,890.05	54,009.38	47,609.77	44,854.34	34,372.64	35,250.80	41,026.92	30,324.52	26,119.05
Montana	216,576.16	224,436.67	190,541.63	298,736.40	299,154.19	259,872.22	299,398.30	306,190.30	155,133.63	154,171.72	186,314.74	137,937.00	227,473.83
Nebraska	1,190,442.72	1,626,844.42	1,549,798.27	1,172,499.10	860,894.55	282,884.67	281,633.74	257,884.22	114,720.51	75,016.80	52,977.42	51,419.60	63,373.68
Nevada	7,576.73	6,677.33	8,754.22	9,018.96	5,549.51	6,182.67	6,278.48	4,153.30	1,761.76	5,019.75	27,147.60	11,300.75	4,112.15
New Mexico	153,920.36	81,093.91	75,436.89	80,011.86	83,382.89	92,500.76	99,574.81	107,022.42	52,569.67	31,852.10	28,123.44	45,138.19	37,739.40
North Dakota					281,272.74	141,215.22	176,914.69	188,774.45	84,476.98	74,612.19	93,478.17	89,217.11	167,512.15
Ohio	1.00	33.80	21.00	300.00	139.41	119.88			45.46	185.00	211.00		6.00
Oklahoma					100,807.37	109,681.88	212,308.34	172,240.10	449,514.26	298,667.22	225,241.66	137,474.53	422,327.32
Oregon	252,546.47	268,603.61	304,085.08	442,146.58	775,906.10	725,100.36	409,016.72	422,600.06	133,315.97	74,675.56	88,350.62	148,177.09	77,370.41
South Dakota					386,055.31	208,586.41	216,924.04	252,550.43	128,101.50	111,837.03	67,426.43	75,265.33	109,030.08
Utah	69,534.48	80,268.60	76,912.71	76,491.52	110,415.74	114,193.78	106,986.07	94,657.11	62,556.25	43,466.68	68,347.20	58,462.93	69,987.10
Washington	246,015.88	363,461.99	445,894.41	644,282.69	1,088,137.15	857,035.92	496,422.16	453,058.53	256,099.90	115,487.70	89,869.71	90,950.35	114,252.05
Wisconsin	195,420.71	322,784.84	108,196.62	89,762.98	94,010.97	91,551.62	80,198.94	101,572.93	65,714.86	56,586.03	45,319.81	33,766.84	27,158.95
Wyoming	202,926.97	241,169.10	291,566.78	254,013.56	267,662.37	173,183.86	117,700.99	90,640.40	56,954.43	54,805.48	55,725.06	49,755.57	94,675.12
Total	7,412,767.31	10,783,921.72	12,701,072.00	9,270,225.73	7,470,870.31	5,105,037.72	4,387,670.27	4,191,465.29	2,674,285.79	1,866,800.66	1,847,463.41	1,596,380.74	2,144,341.60

Statement showing by fiscal years the amount of money received for public lands sold, and fees and commissions collected on public lands disposed of otherwise than for cash, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1898; also the aggregate receipts from sales and fees and commissions during said period.

Fiscal year.	Total cash sales.	Total amount, fees and commissions.	Total receipts from disposal of public lands.
1886	$5,757,891.06	$1,654,876.25	$7,412,767.31
1887	9,246,321.33	1,537,600.39	10,783,921.72
1888	11,203,071.95	1,498,000.05	12,701,072.00
1889	8,018,254.50	1,251,971.23	9,270,225.73
1890	6,349,174.24	1,121,696.07	7,470,870.31
1891	4 160,099.07	944,938.65	5,105,037.72
1892	3,322,865.01	1,064,805.26	4,387,670.27
1893	3,193,280.64	998,184.65	4,191,465.29
1894	1,653,080.71	1,021,205.08	2,674,285.79
1895	1,116,090.07	750,710.59	1,866,800.66
1896	1,053,905.59	793,557.82	1,847,463.41
1897	917,911.19	678,469.55	1,596,380.74
1898	1,291,076.10	853,265.50	2,144,341.60

Statement showing the total amounts accrued and paid to each of the following-named States, on account of the grants of 2, 3, and 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within their respective limits, up to June 30, 1896, during the fiscal year 1897, and the aggregate amounts up to and including June 30, 1897.

States.	Up to and including June 30, 1896.	During fiscal year 1897.	Total up to and including June 30, 1897.
Alabama	$1,068,000.20	$299.38	$1,068,299.58
Arkansas	265,381.51	274.05	265,655.56
Colorado	305,617.37	1,191.66	306,809.03
Florida	112,046.16	56.51	112,102.67
Idaho	25,879.52	1,249.17	27,128 09
Illinois	1,187,908.89	.....	1,187,908.89
Indiana	1,040,255.26	.....	1,040,255.26
Iowa	633,638.10	.....	633,638.10
Kansas	1,093,903.04	16.67	1,093,919.71
Louisiana	437,831.52	121.40	437,952.92
Michigan	567,308.39	364.05	567,672.44
Minnesota	405,145.81	2,549.07	407,694.88
Mississippi	1,060,791.09	550.54	1,061,341.63
Missouri	1,031,766.47	225.22	1,031,994.69
Montana	61,189.36	4,656.81	65,846.17
Nebraska	506,072.47	715.31	506,787.78
Nevada	11,254.77	89.25	11,344.02
North Dakota	22,955.43	905.30	23,860.73
Ohio	999,353.01	.....	999,353.01
Oregon	226,998.98	4,822.44	231,821.42
South Dakota	32,055.89	1,479.11	33,535.00
Utah	990.11	2,086.83	3,076.94
Washington	113,049.10	1,800.81	114,849.91
Wisconsin	574,976.13	.....	574,976.13
Wyoming	18,794.88	1,381.63	20,176.51
Total	11,803,163.46	24,838.21	11,828,001.67

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, by the General Land Office.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.
SALARIES, GENERAL LAND OFFICE.			
For the Commissioner of the General Land Office (R. S., p. 76, sec. 446, Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 305)	$5,000.00		$5,000.00
Assistant Commissioner, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall be authorized to sign such letters, papers, and documents, and to perform such other duties as may be directed by the Commissioner, and shall act as Commissioner in the absence of that officer, or in case of a vacancy in the office of Commissioner (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 305)	3,500.00		3,500.00
Chief clerk (R. S., p. 74, sec. 440; Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p 305)	2,250.00		2,250.00
Two law clerks, at $2,200 each (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 305)	4,400.00		4,400.00
Three inspectors of surveyor-general and district land offices, at $2,000 each (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 305)	6,000.00		6,000.00
Recorder (R. S., p. 76, sec. 447; Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 305)	2,000.00		2,000.00
Ten chiefs of divisions, at $2,000 each (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 305)	20,000.00		20,000.00
One additional chief of division, at $2,000 (submitted)	2,000.00		
Two law examiners, at $2,000 each (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 305)	4,000.00		4,000.00
Ten principal examiners of land claims and contests, at $2,000 each (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 305)	20,000.00		20,000.00
One depositary, acting for the Commissioner as receiver of public moneys and also as confidential secretary (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 305)	2,000.00		2,000.00
Twenty-nine clerks (reduction of 1), class 4 (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 305)	52,200.00		54,000.00
Fifty-six clerks, class 3 (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 305)	89,600.00		89,600.00
Fifty-nine clerks, class 2 (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 305)	82,600.00		82,600.00
Sixty-one clerks, class 1 (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 305)	73,200.00		73,200.00
Forty-nine clerks, at $1,000 each (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 305)	49,000.00		49,000.00
Fifty-five copyists, at $900 each (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 305)	49,500.00		49,500.00
Two messengers, at $840 each (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 305)	1,680.00		1,680.00
Eight assistant messengers, at $720 each (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 305)	5,760.00		5,760.00
One packer, at $720 (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 305)	720.00		720.00
Eighteen laborers, at $660 each (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 305)	11,880.00		11,880.00
		$487,290.00	
NOTE.—The 1 additional chief of division estimated for herein is in lieu of 1 clerk of class 4 heretofore appropriated for, the purpose being to establish and maintain a separate division for the administration and protection of forest reserves.			
EXPENSES OF INSPECTORS.			
For per diem in lieu of subsistence of inspectors and of clerks detailed to investigate fraudulent land entries, trespassers on the public lands, and cases of official misconduct; also of clerks detailed to examine the books of and assist in opening new land offices, while traveling on duty, at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, not exceeding $3 per day, and for actual necessary expenses of transportation, including necessary sleeping-car fare, and for employment of stenographers and other assistants when necessary to the efficient conduct of examinations, and when authorized by the Commissioner of the General Land Office (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 305)	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
LIBRARY.			
For law books for the law library of the General Land Office (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 305)	200.00	200.00	200.00

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, by the General Land Office—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.
MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES.			
For connected and separate United States and other maps prepared in the General Land Office: *Provided*, That one-half of said United States maps shall be delivered to the House of Representatives and one-fourth to the United States Senate for distribution (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 305)	$14,840.00	$14,840.00	$14,840.00
INSPECTING MINES IN THE TERRITORIES.			
For salaries of 2 mine inspectors, authorized by the act approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1104), for the protection of the lives of miners in the Territories, at $2,000 per annum each (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 305)	4,000.00		
For per diem, subject to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, in lieu of subsistence, at a rate not exceeding $3 per day each, while absent from their homes on duty, and for actual necessary traveling expenses of said inspectors, including necessary sleeping-car fares (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 305)	3,350.00	7,350.00	7,350.00
Total		516,680.00	516,480.00
COLLECTING THE REVENUE FROM SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.			
Salaries and commissions of registers and receivers.—For salaries and commissions of registers and receivers of district land offices, at not exceeding $3,000 per annum each (R. S., p. 392, secs. 2237, 2238; R. S., p. 393, sec. 2240)	477,000.00	477,000.00	477,000.00
NOTE.—The estimate submitted is the same as the amount appropriated for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. Owing to the recent establishment of 4 additional land districts, viz, 2 in Alaska, 1 in Montana, and 1 in Oklahoma, it is believed the full amount estimated will be required for the service. The accompanying detailed exhibit (marked A) shows the earnings, amount paid registers and receivers, and net revenue to the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.			
Contingent expenses, land offices.—For clerk hire, rent, and other incidental expenses of the district land offices (July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 618)	135,000.00	135,000.00	125,000.00
NOTE.—The foregoing estimate includes the salaries of clerks, office rent, registration fees, and a variety of other incidental expenses pertaining to the running of the local land offices, such as binding plats, rebinding old and dilapidated plat books worn by constant handling and use, the purchase of furniture, safes, typewriters, etc. The reduction of $25,000 in this appropriation for the current fiscal year was proposed by this office as temporary and in the interest of public economy. The recent establishment, however, of 4 additional land districts, the increasing business in the local offices (last year's receipts averaging approximately over 20 per cent above those of the previous year), while the amount of labor proportional to the actual business accomplished is still greater with each succeeding year, make increased facilities necessary in the direction of additional room rent, clerical assistance, furniture, etc., so that the urgent necessities of the service can not be met with a less sum than now estimated for, viz, $135,000.			
Expenses of depositing public moneys.—For expenses of depositing money received from the disposal of public lands (R. S., p. 713, sec. 3617; July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 618)	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, by the General Land Office—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.
COLLECTING THE REVENUE FROM SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS—continued.			
Depredations on public timber, protecting public lands, and settlement of claims for swamp lands and swamp-land indemnity.—To meet the expenses of protecting timber on the public lands and for the more efficient execution of the law and rules relating to the cutting thereof; of protecting public lands from illegal and fraudulent entry or appropriation, and of adjusting claims for swamp lands and indemnity for swamp lands: *Provided*, That agents and others employed under this appropriation shall be selected by the Secretary of the Interior, and allowed per diem, subject to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, in lieu of subsistence, at a rate not exceeding $3 per day each and actual necessary expenses for transportation, including necessary sleeping-car fare (July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 618)	$110,000.00	$110,000.00	$110,000.00
NOTE.—To properly provide for this branch of the service it is confidently believed the sum estimated is the very least that can adequately meet the requirements thereof, and that a diminution of the amount to be thus applied would not be in the interest of the public good or of economy, but decidedly the reverse.			
Protection and administration of forest reserves.—To meet the expenses of executing the provisions of the sundry civil act, approved June 4, 1897 (Stat. L., vol. 30, p. 34), for the care and administration of the forest reserves, to meet the expenses of forest inspectors and assistants, superintendents, supervisors, surveyors, rangers, and for the employment of foresters and other emergency help in the prevention and extinguishment of forest fires, and for advertising dead and matured trees for sale within such reservation: *Provided*, That forestry agents, superintendents, and supervisors, and other persons employed under this appropriation shall be selected by the Secretary of the Interior wholly with reference to their fitness and without regard for their political affiliations, and allowed per diem, subject to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, in lieu of subsistence, at a rate not exceeding $3 per day each and actual necessary expenses for transportation, including necessary sleeping-car fare (July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 618; July 7, 1898, vol. 30, p. 673)	175,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00
NOTE.—In the administration of forest reserves, created under section 24 of the act of Mar. 3, 1891, the Secretary of the Interior is required by provisions in the sundry civil act, approved June 4, 1897, "to establish such service as will insure the objects of such reservations," to appoint competent persons to make examination and personal inspection of the lands embraced in such reserves, to ascertain the tracts therein which are "better adapted for mining or for agricultural purposes than for forest usage," in order that such tracts may "be restored to the public domain," to appoint experts to designate and appraise "so much of the dead, matured, or large growth of trees found upon such forest reservations as may be compatible with the utilization of the forests thereon," and to advertise and sell such timber, and to appoint proper persons to supervise the cutting and removal of such timber. To comply with the provisions of the act of June 4, 1897, cited above, the full amount of this estimate will be required. The estimate has been carefully considered, and is based upon the actual requirements of the service in the protection and administration of the forest reserves.			

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, by the General Land Office—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.
COLLECTING THE REVENUE FROM SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS—continued.			
Expenses of hearings in land entries.—For expenses of hearings held by order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to determine whether alleged fraudulent entries are of that character or have been made in compliance with law (July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 619)	$6,000.00	$6,000.00	$3,000.00
NOTE.—The foregoing estimate is to defray the expenses of hearings ordered by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in cases of alleged fraudulent or illegal entries. These entries are suspended upon the reports of investigations made by special agents; hearings are then ordered to be held and all parties in interest notified thereof. The expenses to be borne by the United States are those of its own witnesses and the taking of testimony to establish the fraudulent or illegal character of the entry. The estimate has been increased $3,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, it being manifest from the number of cases in which hearings are now being ordered that the increase will be necessary for the next fiscal year.			
Reproducing plats of surveys, General Land Office.—To enable the Commissioner of the General Land Office to continue to reproduce worn and defaced official plats of surveys on file and other plats constituting a part of the records of said office, and to furnish local land offices with the same (July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 619)	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Classification of certain mineral lands in Montana and Idaho.—For compensation of the 12 commissioners appointed under the act of Feb. 26, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 683), to examine and classify certain lands within the land-grant and indemnity land-grant limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., in the States of Montana and Idaho, with special reference to the mineral or nonmineral character of such lands: *Provided*, That said commissioners shall be paid at the rate of $10 a day each while actually engaged in the performance of their duties, and which amount shall include their transportation and subsistence expenses, and that the total amount of compensation to be paid to each commissioner annually shall in no case exceed the sum of $2,500 (July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 619)	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00
For publication of the monthly reports filed by said commissioners in the office of the register and receiver of the Bozeman, Helena, and Missoula land districts, in the State of Montana, and the Cœur d'Alene land district, in the State of Idaho; and for the expenses pertaining to hearings ordered by, and conducted before, said registers and receivers (July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 619)	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
For the payment of stenographers employed by said commissioners when authorized by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for the purpose of reducing testimony to writing in cases where it is found necessary to examine witnesses in order to establish the character of lands examined by said commissioners (July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 619)	1,000.00	41,000.00	1,000.00
Examinations of desert lands.—To enable the Secretary of the Interior to examine, under such regulations and at such compensation as he may prescribe, the desert lands selected by the States under the provisions of section 4 of the act of Congress approved Aug. 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 422; July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 619)	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
NOTE.—It is estimated that this sum will be necessary for the examination of the lands that may be selected by the States under the provisions of said act during the ensuing fiscal year of 1900.			

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, by the General Land Office—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.
PRESERVATION OF RECORDS, RECORDER'S OFFICE, GENERAL LAND OFFICE.			
For continuing the work of rearranging, indexing, and preserving the records of the recorder's office of the General Land Office: *Provided*, That any balance remaining to the credit of the appropriation for this purpose for the current fiscal year of 1899 and uncontracted for on June 30, 1899, may be used during the fiscal year of 1900 for the purposes indicated (July 7, 1898, vol. 30, p. 673)	$1,000.00	$1,000.00	$1,000.00
Total		953,000.00	940,000.00
SURVEYING PUBLIC LANDS.			
For surveys and resurveys of public lands $325,000, at rates not exceeding $9 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, $7 for township, and $5 for section lines, except that the Commissioner of the General Land Office, may allow for the survey and resurvey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, rates not exceeding $13 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, $11 for township, and $7 for section lines; and in cases of exceptional difficulties in the surveys, where the work can not be contracted for at these rates, compensation for surveys and resurveys may be allowed by the said Commissioner at rates not exceeding $18 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, $15 for township, and $12 for section lines: *Provided*, That in the States of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and the Territory of Arizona, there may be allowed for the survey and resurvey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth rates not exceeding $25 per linear mile for standard and meander lines, $23 for township, and $20 for section lines: *Provided*, That section 2411 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which authorizes per diem rates for public surveys in California and Oregon, is hereby made applicable to all other public land States and Territories where fragmentary surveys are applied for and where the same can not be executed at the rates of mileage allowed by law: *And also provided*, That hereafter all standard, meander, township, and other section lines of the public-land surveys, shall, as heretofore, be established under the direction and supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, whether the lands to be surveyed are embraced in reservations of any character or otherwise. And the sum hereby appropriated is made a continuing appropriation and the same shall be available for the purposes designated until the appropriation shall have been exhausted (July 1, 1898, vol. 30, sec. 619)	325,000.00	325,000.00	325,000.00
And of the sum hereby appropriated there may be expended such an amount as the Commissioner of the General Land Office may deem necessary for examination of public surveys in the several surveying districts, by such competent surveyors as the Secretary of the Interior may select, in order to test the accuracy of the work in the field, and to prevent payment for fraudulent and imperfect surveys returned by deputy surveyors, and for examinations of surveys heretofore made and reported to be defective or fraudulent, and inspecting mineral deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, and for making such other surveys or examinations as may be required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States. Clerks detailed by the Secretary of the Interior to examine surveys in the field shall be allowed per diem in			

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, by the General Land Office—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.
SURVEYING PUBLIC LANDS—continued.			
lieu of subsistence at a rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior not exceeding $3 per day each and actual necessary expenses for transportation including necessary sleeping-car fares.			
NOTE.—I have deemed proper in the foregoing estimate to renew the recommendation made in the annual estimates of this office for the fiscal years 1898 and 1899 that the appropriation for surveying public lands be made a continuing appropriation available until the same shall be exhausted. It frequently occurs that, owing to unavoidable causes, surveys are so long delayed that final action thereon and upon the accounts of the deputy surveyors can not be taken until the appropriation has, under the law, lapsed to the Treasury, thus necessitating a reappropriation of the amount found due for work performed, and consequent long delays in payment, greatly to the detriment of the surveyors and to the service. Again it has been held by the Comptroller of the Treasury that when extensions of time on surveying contracts are granted after the expiration of the time fixed in the contracts for the completion of the work such extensions are in the nature of new contracts, and that the liability for services performed under such extension should be paid for out of the appropriations for the fiscal year in which such extensions were granted. Under such circumstances, that portion of the work executed under the extension being deemed chargeable to a later appropriation than that to which the contract was originally chargeable, the service loses the benefit of just so much of the prior appropriation, as the same is not available for new contracts after the expiration of the fiscal year for which the appropriation was made. If the surveying appropriations be made continuous, delayed surveys may be paid for any time, and the necessity for reappropriation of amounts found due to surveyors subsequent to the lapsing of an appropriation, as is now frequently the case, will be obviated and the work performed under extended contracts would still be payable from the appropriation to which such contracts were originally made chargeable, all of which would prove a source of great convenience to the General Land Office and to the accounting officers of the Treasury in settling surveyor's accounts. It is proper to state here that this recommendation is made upon the suggestion of the Comptroller of the Treasury, in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior dated March 23, 1895. The Comptroller stated that if the suggestion met with the Commissioner's approval his office would cooperate with this office in bringing about such a result. I most earnestly renew my recommendation of the adoption of the Comptroller's suggestion and trust that the same may be incorporated in the appropriation act. Attention is also invited to the clause in this estimate extending the provisions of section 2411 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—authorizing per diem rates for surveys in California and Oregon—to all public-land States and Territories where fragmentary surveys may be required; cases are continually arising in other States and Territories where surveys of islands and other fragmentary tracts are desired, and, owing to the very limited amount of field work required, in many cases, the legal rates per mile do not cover the actual cost of the work to the surveyor, hence it is sometimes impracticable to obtain the services of competent surveyors to do the work. I trust that this provision may be adopted.			

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, by the General Land Office—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.
SURVEY OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS IN THE STATES OF COLORADO, NEVADA, WYOMING, UTAH, AND IN THE TERRITORIES OF ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.			
For the survey of private land claims in the States of Colorado, Nevada, Wyoming, and Utah, and in the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, confirmed under the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a court of private land claims and to provide for the settlement of private land claims in certain States and Territories," approved Mar. 3, 1891, and for the survey of such private land claims heretofore confirmed as may be deemed necessary, $15,000, said sum to be also available for office work on such surveys (July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 620)	$15,000.00	$15,000.00	$15,000.00
SURVEY, APPRAISAL, AND SALE OF ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.			
For necessary expenses of survey, appraisal, and sale of abandoned military reservations transferred to the control of the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, and any law prior thereto (July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 620)	15,000.00	15,000.00	6,000.00
NOTE.—The contemplated survey of the Fort Buford abandoned military reservation in North Dakota and Montana will involve an expense of about $11,000, and there are besides several small abandoned military reservations yet to be surveyed. The full amount estimated is needed.			
SALARY OF CUSTODIAN OF RUINS OF CASA GRANDE, ARIZONA.			
To pay salary of custodian of the ruins of Casa Grande, near Florence, Ariz. (July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 620)	480.00	480.00	(a)
Total		355,480.00	346,000.00
SALARIES, OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL.			
Alaska:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 309)	2,000.00		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 309)	5,000.00	7,000.00	3,800.00
NOTE.—The estimate of $5,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the proper transaction of the current official business of this office, including the examination of surveyor's returns, platting of same, and transcribing field notes. The increased appropriation for clerk hire is rendered necessary by reason of the additional work which will result from the Alaska act, approved May 15, 1898.			
Arizona:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 309)	2,000.00		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 309)	5,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
NOTE.—The estimate of $5,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the proper transaction of the current work of this office.			
California:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 309)	2,000.00		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 309)	12,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
NOTE.—The estimate of $12,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the transaction of the current work of the office, consisting of the preparation of surveying contracts and accompanying special instructions, the preparation of plats and transcribing			

a Included in the appropriation of $6,000 for survey of abandoned military reservations, 1899.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, by the General Land Office—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.
SALARIES, OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL—continued.			
of field notes, official correspondence, necessary work connected with swamp lands, and the miscellaneous business of the office.			
Colorado:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 309)	$2,000.00		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 309)	13,700.00	$15,700.00	$12,000.00
NOTE.—The estimate of $13,700 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the transaction of the current work of the office, official and general correspondence, and to enable the surveyor-general to comply with paragraph 42, page 16, of the general mining circular, approved Dec. 15, 1897, requiring the preparation of diagrams for the general and local land offices, showing the portions of 40-acre legal subdivisions made fractional by reason of mineral surveys. The surveyor-general reports that approved mineral surveys have, at this time, affected about 1,580 sections of the surveyed lands of the State; of this number diagrams of 480 have been prepared up to date, leaving about 1,100 sections of which segregation diagrams must be prepared, and this office will continue to fall further behind with this work each year until an increased appropriation for draftsmen for this class of work is made.			
Florida:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 309)	1,800.00		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 309)	1,200.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
NOTE.—The estimate of $1,200 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the transaction of the current business of this office.			
Idaho:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	2,000.00		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	8,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
NOTE.—The estimate of $8,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the prompt and proper transaction of the current work of the office and to bring up arrears of work. The present arrearage consists of office work on returns under surveying contracts aggregating $20,000 liability. Contracts were awarded during the past fiscal year aggregating $32,550, the returns of which will be due by June 30, 1899, and the office work on which must be performed during the fiscal year 1900.			
Louisiana:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	1,800.00		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	7,000.00	8,800.00	8,800.00
NOTE.—The estimate of $7,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the proper transaction of the public business; for continuing the exhibit of private land claims; preparation of patent plats in duplicate for the located confirmed private land claims for 5,569 claims; reprotraction or reproduction of township plats; examination and researches to prepare confirmed private land claims for survey and location; preparation of certificates for location of 805 private land claims to be issued under the act of June 2, 1858; indexing of records, and continuing the copying of original field notes torn and partly defaced by constant use during a long series of years.			
Minnesota:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	1,800.00		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	2,000.00	3,800.00	3,800.00
NOTE.—The estimate of $2,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the proper transaction of the current business of the office.			

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, by the General Land Office—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.
SALARIES, OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL—continued.			
Montana:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 15, 1898, vol 30, p. 310)	$2,000.00		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	11,000.00		
		$13,000.00	$13,000.00
NOTE.—The estimate of $11,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the prompt and proper transaction of the current business of the office in connection with the surveys returned under the large apportionments made to this district from the annual surveying appropriations. The apportionment to Montana for the fiscal year 1899 is $40,000, and the office work on surveys executed under this apportionment must necessarily be mostly performed during the fiscal year 1900.			
Nevada:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	1,800.00		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	1,500.00		
		3,300.00	3,300.00
NOTE.—The estimate of $1,500 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the transaction of the current business of the office.			
New Mexico:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	2,000.00		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	10,000.00		
		12,000.00	12,000.00
NOTE.—The estimate of $10,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the prompt and proper transaction of the current office work pertaining to the survey of the public lands, for daily correspondence, and miscellaneous business of the office; for the largely increased work on account of the survey of small holding claims under the provisions of sections 16 and 17 of the act of Mar. 3, 1891, amended by the act of Feb. 21, 1893, and by act of June 28, 1898, and for the large amount of work connected with the Court of Private Land Claims.			
North Dakota:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	2,000.00		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	5,500.00		
		7,500.00	7,500.00
NOTE.—The estimate of $5,500 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the prompt and proper transaction of the current business of the office.			
Oregon:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	2,000.00		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	7,250.00		
		9,250.00	9,250.00
NOTE.—The estimate of $7,250 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the proper transaction of the current work pertaining to the survey of the public lands and the miscellaneous business of the office.			
South Dakota:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	2,000.00		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	5,000.00		
		7,000.00	7,000.00
NOTE.—The estimate of $5,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the proper transaction of the current business of the office and to bring up arrears of work, consisting of the proper filing, indexing, and annotating records of every kind, in order that they may be consulted with convenience and certainty; restoring faded and indistinct records; preparation of a contract and index diagram, and to enable the surveyor-general to comply with paragraph 42, page 16, of the General Mining Circular approved Dec. 15, 1897, requiring the preparation of diagrams for the general and local land offices showing the portions of 40-acre legal subdivisions made fractional by reason of mineral surveys.			

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, by the General Land Office—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.
SALARIES, OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL—continued.			
Utah:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	$2,000.00		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	6,000.00	$8,000.00	$8,000.00
NOTE.—The estimate of $6,000 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the proper transaction of the work of the office There are outstanding contracts aggregating over $20,000, upon which the field work is now in progress, a portion of the office work on which will probably have to be done during the ensuing fiscal year, and there are contracts aggregating over $15,000 upon which the field work has not yet begun, and nearly if not all the office work on the latter contracts will fall in the fiscal year 1900. The amount submitted is absolutely required for the service.			
Washington:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	2,000.00		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	8,800.00	10,800.00	12,500.00
NOTE.—The estimate of $8,800 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the prompt dispatch of public business relating to the public land surveys in this district and for the miscellaneous business of the office. The amount submitted is in accordance with the estimate of the surveyor-general, and is $1,700 less than the amount appropriated for the purpose for the fiscal year 1899.			
Wyoming:			
Surveyor-general (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	2,000.00		
Clerks in his office (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	6,300.00	8,300.00	8,300.00
NOTE.—The estimate of $6,300 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the proper transaction of the office work connected with the public land surveys and the miscellaneous business of the office.			
Total		148,450.00	143,250.00
CONTINGENT EXPENSES, OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL.			
Alaska.—For rent of office for surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, books, stationery, lights, binding of records, furniture, drafting instruments, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 309)	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00
Arizona.—For rent of office for surveyor-general, pay of messenger, stationery, fuel, lights, printing, binding of records, drafting supplies and instruments, record cases, office furniture, new typewriter, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 309)	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,000.00
California.—For pay of messenger, stationery, binding, washing, telephone, repairing maps, repairs to locks, clocks, and typewriter. and other incidental expenses (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 309)	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Colorado.—For rent of office for surveyor-general, pay of messenger, stationery, binding and repairing records, and furniture repairs, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 15, 1898. vol. 30, p. 309)	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600 00
Florida.—For pay of messenger, stationery, and instruments, binding of records, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 309)	500.00	500.00	500.00
Idaho.—For rent of office for surveyor-general, pay of messenger, fuel, lights, typewriter, drafting instruments, stationery, printing, binding. new furniture, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,500.00
Louisiana.—For pay of messenger, stationery, binding of records, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, by the General Land Office—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.
CONTINGENT EXPENSES, OFFICES OF SURVEYORS-GENERAL—continued.			
Minnesota.—For pay of messenger, stationery, printing, binding, purchase of typewriter, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	$800.00	$800.00	$500.00
Montana.—For rent of office for surveyor-general, pay of messenger, lights, post-office box, ice, washing, and incidental expenses (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,500.00
Nevada.—For rent of office for surveyor-general, pay of messenger, stationery, fuel, post-office box rent, drafting supplies, repairs, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	700.00	700.00	500.00
New Mexico.—For printing, stationery, drafting tools, plats, drawing papers, binding records, books, and plats, telephone, registration of letters, towels, soap, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,000.00
North Dakota.—For rent of office for surveyor-general, pay of messenger, stationery, printing and binding, lights, laundry, furniture and repairs, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Oregon.—For pay of messenger, stationery, furniture, record books, binding field notes, ice, laundry, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,000.00
South Dakota.—For rent of office for surveyor-general, pay of messenger, stationery, drafting instruments, binding, furniture, laundry, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,500.00
Utah.—For rent of office for surveyor-general, pay of messenger, binding field notes and plats, stationery, typewriter, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,200.00
Washington.—For rent of office for surveyor-general, pay of messenger, binding records, stationery, furniture, books, blanks, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Wyoming.—For rent of office for surveyor-general, pay of messenger, stationery, lights, ice, and other incidental expenses (Mar. 15, 1898, vol. 30, p. 310)	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,200.00
Total	25,300.00	25,300.00	22,000.00

Statement of the business transacted during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, at local land offices, and public lands sold in the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sale of land at public auction	1	39.99			$49.99
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	146	135.06			168.99
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	4	[240.71]			300.89
Total cash sales	151	175.05			519.87
Original homestead entries	530	56,870.89	$1,421.82	$3,980.00	5,401.82
Final homestead entries	524	[59,838.09]	1,496.47		1,496.47
Lands selected under grants to railroads	2	240.46		4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				621.19	621.19
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,207	57,286.40	2,918.29	4,605.19	8,043.35
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,561.55
Expense of depositing					7.10
Incidental expenses					925.84
Total					5,494.49
Cash sales of Cherokee school lands	7	309.46			386.84

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	187	245.42			$312.36
Act Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., p. 814)	1	[160.12]			51.85
Additional payments	21	[128.00]			97.69
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	23	[2,160.79]			2,708.83
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880	2	[79.67]			90.10
Total cash sales	234	245.42			3,255.83
Original homestead entries	798	83,677.50	$2,094.33	$5,990.00	8,084.33
Final homestead entries	626	[65,011.90]	1,627.32		1,627.32
Lands selected under grants to railroads	3	159.40		6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				495.13	495.13
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,661	84,082.32	3,721.65	6,491.13	13,468.61
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,287.83
Expense of depositing					7.65
Incidental expenses					1,883.07
Total					7,178.55

SITKA, ALASKA.

Sales of mineral lands	3	31.30			$147.50
Total cash sales	3	31.30			147.50
Applications to purchase mineral lands	6			$60.00	60.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				116.55	116.55
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	9	31.30		176.55	324.05
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					1,167.78
Incidental expenses					727.60
Total					1,895.38

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

PRESCOTT, ARIZ.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	9	1,158.80			$3,041.00
Sales of mineral lands	20	575.47			2,882.50
Sales of land under act Aug. 23, 1894	1	[160.00]			280.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	10	35.88			75.70
Original entries under the desert-land act	5	440.65			110.15
Final entries under the desert-land act	2	[318.42]			318.42
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	18	[2,592.21]			6,388.45
Total cash sales	65	2,210.75			13,096.22
Original homestead entries	142	20,890.09	$1,379.15	$1,380.00	2,709.15
Final homestead entries	41	[6,100.32]	365.02		365.02
Applications to purchase mineral lands	18			180.00	180.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	3			30.00	30.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				83.65	83.65
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	269	23,100.84	1,744.17	1,623.65	16,464.04
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,299.68
Expense of depositing					56.50
Incidental expenses					556.94
Total					3,913.12

TUCSON, ARIZ.

Sales of mineral lands	6	473.24			$2,380.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	1	.78			.91
Original entries under the desert-land act	33	4,955.88			1,238.96
Final entries under the desert-land act	15	[2,640.00]			2,640.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	20	[1,197.02]			2,266.38
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	1	[80.00]			100.00
Total cash sales	76	5,429.80			8,626.25
Original homestead entries	141	19,284.14	$723.16	$1,270.00	1,993.16
Final homestead entries	76	[9,941.35]	372.78		372.78
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	2	[318.08]		8.00	8.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	5			50.00	50.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1			10.00	10.00
Preemption declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				322.65	322.65
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	303	24,713.94	1,095.94	1,666.65	11,388.84
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,665.10
Expense of depositing					23.55
Incidental expenses					417.64
Total					3,106.29

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

CAMDEN, ARK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	19	1,755.00			$2,193.75
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	46	187.43			234.30
Graduation entries	22	[1,658.40]			529.60
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	19	[2,436.36]			3,045.45
Total cash sales	106	1,942.43			6,003.10
Original homestead entries	960	107,368.30	$2,684.18	$7,525.00	10,209.18
Final homestead entries	438	[51,413.06]	1,284.30		1,284.30
Applications to purchase coal lands	1			2.00	2.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	6			12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				689.21	689.21
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,511	109,310.73	3,968.48	8,228.21	18,199.79
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,407.45
Expense of depositing					17.00
Incidental expenses					1,150.64
Total					6,575.09

DARDANELLE, ARK.

Sales of land at public auction	1	40.00			$50.00
Sales of town lots	22				9,261.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	1	2.48			3.10
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	1	[80.00]			100.00
Total cash sales	25	42.48			9,414.60
Original homestead entries	132	13,746.21	$364.23	$955.00	1,319.23
Final homestead entries	133	[16,372.93]	430.91		430.91
Lands selected under grants to railroads	2	322.00		4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				251.23	251.23
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	292	14,110.69	795.14	1,210.23	11,419.97
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,380.94
Expense of depositing					34.25
Incidental expenses					414.84
Total					2,830.03

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

HARRISON, ARK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of mineral lands	3	361.94			$905.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	66	211.24			264.15
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	7	[438.66]			548.33
Total cash sales	76	573.18			1,717.48
Original homestead entries	1,061	123,057.34	$3,076.46	$8,405.00	11,481.46
Final homestead entries	602	[73,775.89]	1,844.47		1,844.47
Applications to purchase mineral lands	5			50.00	50.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2			4	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing, etc				788.93	788.93
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,746	123,630.52	4,920.93	9,247.93	15,886.34
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expense of depositing					212.75
Incidental expenses					1,985.66
Total					8,198.41

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Sales of land at public auction	2	88.58			$110.75
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	15	52.74			65.89
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	12	[1,409.58]			1,912.29
Graduation entry	1				
Total cash sales	30	141.32			2,088.93
Original homestead entries	519	54,057.41	$1,405.57	$3,800.00	5,205.57
Final homestead entries	255	[27,913.85]	757.00		757.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				557.21	557.21
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	804	54,198.73	2,162.57	4,357.21	8,608.71
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,761.56
Incidental expenses					1,864.76
Total					5,626.32

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

HUMBOLDT, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	3	207.90			$259.87
Sales of timber and stone lands	7	520.23			1,300.55
Sales of mineral lands	5	377.91			947.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	4	18.58			23.23
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	5	[680.00]			850.00
Total cash sales	24	1,124.61			3,381.15
Original homestead entries	87	11,688.37	$438.28	$772.50	1,210.78
Final homestead entries	69	[10,348.21]	376.67		376.67
Original homestead entries, Klamath River Indian Reservation	3	258.09	9.67	17.50	27.17
Commissions on final homesteads, Klamath River Indian Reservation			15.69		15.69
State selections	7	600.00		14.00	14.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	5			50.00	50.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	9			90.00	90.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1			10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				266.19	266.19
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	205	13,671.07	840.31	1,220.19	5,441.65
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,338.10
Expense of depositing					13.95
Incidental expenses					322.94
Total					2,674.99
Cash sales, Klamath River Indian Reservation timber and stone lands	2	53.98			134.95

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Sales of timber and stone lands	1	120.00			$300.00
Sales of mineral lands	7	157.61			805.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	2	4.19			10.29
Original entries under the desert-land act	19	4,000.00			1,000.00
Final entries under the desert-land act	18	[4,219.72]			4,219.72
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	3	[400.00]			500.00
Total cash sales	50	4,281.80			6,835.01
Original homestead entries	25	3,395.06	$139.31	$225.00	364.31
Final homestead entries	29	[4,239.90]	187.47		187.47
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	2	[160.00]		8.00	8.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	5	720.00		10.00	10.00
State selections	66	8,854.65		132.00	132.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	9			90.00	90.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	1			10.00	10.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1			10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				180.22	180.22
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	188	17,251.51	326.78	665.22	7,827.01
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					1,903.60
Incidental expenses					245.76
Total					2,149.36

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of timber and stone lands	8	496.71			$1,241.75
Sales of mineral lands	4	246.75			797.50
Act Mar. 3, 1887	1	320.00			400.00
Additional payment					.21
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	30	96.79			183.99
Original entries under the desert-land act	3	560.00			140.00
Final entries under the desert-land act	7	[920.00]			920.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	16	[1,969.51]			2,844.78
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	5	[603.72]			750.00
Total cash sales	74	1,720.25			7,278.23
Original homestead entries	232	30,885.13	$1,506.74	$2,060.00	3,566.74
Final homestead entries	264	[36,985.98]	2,021.22		2,021.22
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	17	[1,944.94]		68.00	68.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	98	15,058.21		196.00	196.00
State selections	85	9,964.17		170.00	170.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	10			100.00	100.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	8			80.00	80.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	1			10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				767.84	767.84
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	789	57,627.76	3,527.96	3,451.84	14,258.08
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,981.95
Incidental expenses					2,756.37
Total					8,738.32

MARYSVILLE, CAL.

Sales of land at public auction	1	160.00			$200.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	3	355.83			889.58
Sales of mineral lands	7	346.82			925.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	1	.68			1.70
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[175.48]			244.35
Total cash sales	14	863.33			2,260.63
Original homestead entries	50	6,424.20	$325.76	$430.00	755.76
Final homestead entries	61	[8,040.39]	401.97		401.97
State selections	29	3,900.02		57.00	57.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	5			50.00	50.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	3			30.00	30.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				336.70	336.70
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	162	11,187.55	727.73	903.70	3,892.06
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,246.62
Expense of depositing					3.25
Incidental expenses					324.00
Total					2,573.87

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

REDDING, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	2	120.00			$150.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	9	758.10			1,895.26
Sales of mineral lands	28	1,318.06			4,637.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	5	9.64			19.03
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	1	[160.00]			400.00
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	4	[402.32]			502.90
Total cash sales	49	2,205.80			7,604.75
Original homestead entries	109	14,603.89	$340.94	$970.00	1,810.94
Final homestead entries	111	[16,340.72]	957.51		957.51
Lands selected under grants to railroads	6	820.38		12.00	12.00
State selections	72	8,895.44		144.00	144.00
Indian allotments	6	805.68			
Applications to purchase mineral lands	37			370.00	370.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	9			90.00	90.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	8			80.00	80.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				351.08	351.08
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	407	27,331.19	1,798.45	2,017.08	11,420.28
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,027.73
Expense of depositing					20.35
Incidental expenses					318.21
Total					4,366.29

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Sales of land at public auction	5	239.25			$449.06
Sales of timber and stone lands	8	870.99			2,177.48
Sales of mineral lands	35	1,333.65			4,602.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	4	9.06			12.63
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[240.00]			300.00
Total cash sales	54	2,452.95			7,541.67
Original homestead entries	101	14,662.02	$628.44	$950.00	1,578.44
Final homestead entries	84	[11,178.03]	521.08		521.08
State selections	34	3,629.04		68.00	68.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	47			470.00	470.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	6			60.00	60.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	10			100.00	100.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				732.20	732.20
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	336	20,754.01	1,149.52	2,380.20	11,071.39
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,730.50
Expense of depositing					12.95
Incidental expenses					12.80
Total					3,756.25

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preemption entry	7	934.67			$1,168.36
Sales of land at public auction	16	786.73			1,007.84
Sales of timber and stone lands	3	241.98			604.95
Sales of mineral lands	2	240.00			600.00
Act Sept. 29, 1890	4	663.94			400.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	94	339.01			433.76
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	31	[3,601.77]			4,499.87
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	4	[440.00]			550.00
Total cash sales	161	3,206.32			9,264.78
Original homestead entries	517	75,448.62	$3,037.13	$4,890.00	7,927.13
Final homestead entries	558	[83,509.47]	3,270.93		3,270.93
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	5	[742.86]		20.00	20.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	3	261.60		6.00	6.00
State selections	169	16,395.27		338.00	338.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	2			20.00	20.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	14			42.00	42.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	3			30.00	30.00
Preemption declaratory statements	2			6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,129.98	1,129.98
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,434	95,311.81	6,308.06	6,481.98	22,054.82
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					2,458.56
Total					8,458.56

STOCKTON, CAL.

Sales of land at public auction	8	480.00			$600.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	6	428.83			1,072.07
Sales of mineral lands	22	817.11			3,107.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	9	37.60			47.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	6	[880.00]			1,100.00
Total cash sales	51	1,763.54			5,926.57
Original homestead entries	121	17,637.98	$661.42	$1,140.00	1,801.42
Final homestead entries	91	[13,796.37]	529.36		529.36
State selections	49	3,834.95		98.00	98.00
Indian allotments	3	640.00			
Applications to purchase mineral lands	29			290.00	290.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	6			60.00	60.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	4			40.00	40.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				908.56	908.56
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	354	23,876.47	1,190.78	2,536.56	9,653.91
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,600.68
Expenses of depositing					14.40
Incidental expenses					365.52
Total					3,980.60

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

SUSANVILLE, CAL.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of timber and stone lands	8	675.04			$1,687.60
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	5	11.44			14.30
Original entries under the desert-land act	17	1,840.00			460.00
Final entries under the desert-land act	15	[2,148.78]			2,148.78
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	1	[40.00]			50.00
Total cash sales	46	2,526.48			4,360.68
Original homestead entries	78	11,500.36	$443.29	$735.00	1,178.29
Final homestead entries	70	[10,468.92]	380.85		380.85
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	6	[708.72]		24.00	24.00
State selections	15	1,841.71		30.00	30.00
Indian allotments	14	1,995.48			
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	8			80.00	80.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				250.56	250.56
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	237	17,864.03	824.14	1,119.56	6,304.38
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,373.70
Expense of depositing					1.20
Incidental expenses					238.87
Total					2,613.77

VISALIA, CAL.

Sales of land at public auction	2	120.00			$150.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	1	80.00			200.00
Sales of mineral lands	1	160.00			400.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	10	58.59			86.90
Final entries under the desert-land act	9	[2,273.00]			4,874.25
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	8	[924.59]			1,555.74
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	2	[289.39]			361.74
Total cash sales	33	418.59			7,628.63
Original homestead entries	120	17,799.28	$1,008.40	$1,160.00	2,168.40
Final homestead entries	211	[30,835.80]	1,874.57		1,874.57
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	45	[6,983.03]		180.00	180.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	24	3,543.80		48.00	48.00
State selections	45	6,016.47		90.00	90.00
Indian allotments	2	160.00			
Applications to purchase mineral lands	1			10.00	10.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	1			10.00	10.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				837.67	837.67
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	483	27,938.14	2,882.97	2,338.67	12,850.27
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,220.10
Incidental expenses					324.88
Total					5,544.98

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

AKRON, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	9	21.34			$25.48
Original entries under the desert-land act	5	556.96			139.24
Total cash sales	14	578.30			164.72
Original homestead entries	60	9,189.30	$344.58	$585.00	929.58
Final homestead entries	92	[14,398.80]	540.17		540.17
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	103	[16,457.71]		412.00	412.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				551.12	551.12
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	269	9,767.60	884.75	1,548.12	2,597.59
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,851.18
Expense of depositing					3.60
Incidental expenses					183.68
Total					3,038.46

DEL NORTE, COLO.

Sales of mineral lands	12	320.58			$1,575.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	3	16.93			21.16
Original entries under the desert-land act	4	641.86			160.47
Final entries under the desert-land act	8	[1,601.13]			1,601.13
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	3	[480.00]			600.00
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	1	[160.00]			200.00
Total cash sales	31	979.37			4,157.76
Original homestead entries	74	10,857.22	$407.14	$705.00	1,112.14
Final homestead entries	37	[5,514.73]	206.80		206.80
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	14	[1,992.64]		56.00	56.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	13			130.00	130.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	11			110.00	110.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				220.88	220.88
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	180	11,836.59	613.94	1,221.88	5,993.58
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,213.86
Expense of depositing					5.00
Incidental expenses					251.23
Total					2,470.09

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

DENVER, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land under act Mar. 3, 1887	1	80.00			$200.00
Sales of land subject to preemption entry	1	80.00			200.00
Sales of land at public auctions	15	842.71			1,153.42
Sales of timber and stone land	6	680.00			1,700.00
Sales of mineral lands, including 3 supplemental entries	186	2,932.43			12,540.00
Sales of coal lands, act of Sept. 30, 1890	1	160.00			200.00
Sales of town sites	1	160.00			200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	41	118.41			190.10
Original entries under the desert-land act	27	4,220.56			1,055.84
Final entries under the desert-land act	13	[2,318.49]			2,318.49
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	22	[2,601.88]			3,944.38
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	3	[320.00]			400.00
Total cash sales	317	9,274.11			24,102.23
Original homestead entries	495	73,383.51	$3,702.14	$4,700.00	8,402.14
Final homestead entries	170	[25,959.73]	1,427.81		1,427.81
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	53	[7,785.93] [960.00]		212.00	212.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	8	120.00		27.00	27.00
Lands entered with agricultural college scrip	1	160.00		4.00	4.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	1	160.00			
Lands selected under grants to railroads	170	27,169.00		340.00	340.00
State selections	1	160.00		2.00	2.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	166			1,660.00	1,660.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	11			33.00	33.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	5			50.00	50.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	36			360.00	360.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	6			18.00	18.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				763.82	763.82
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,440	110,426.62	5,129.95	8,169.82	37,402.00
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					2,150.00
Total					8,150.00

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

DURANGO, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of timber and stone lands	20	2,259.03			$5,647.58
Sales of mineral lands	50	761.32			8,915.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	6	16.39			20.50
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	9	[1,382.68]			1,720.79
Total cash sales	85	3,036.74			11,303.87
Original homestead entries	74	10,798.44	$404.99	$690.00	1,094.99
Final homestead entries	55	[8,327.51]	312.33		312.33
Applications to purchase mineral lands	49			490.00	490.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	11			33.00	33.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	20			200.00	200.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	27			270.00	270.00
Preemption declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				209.31	209.31
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	322	13,835.18	717.32	1,895.31	13,916.50
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,158.40
Expense of depositing					9.20
Incidental expenses					419.84
Total					3,587.44
Sales Ute Indian lands, preemptions	3	388.44			485.55

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COLO.

Sales of mineral lands	8	129.01			$660.00
Sales of coal lands	1	40.00			400.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	4	10.58			13.24
Original entries under the desert-land act	5	522.05			130.52
Final entries under the desert-land act	10	[1,475.88]			1,475.88
Total cash sales	28	701.64			2,679.64
Original homestead entries	54	7,568.13	$283.84	$490.00	773.84
Final homestead entries	34	[5,372.47]	201.48		201.48
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	2	[320.00]		8.00	8.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	16			160.00	160.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	73			219.00	219.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	6			60.00	60.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	6			60.00	60.00
Preemption declaratory statements	72			216.00	216.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				336.21	336.21
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	291	8,269.77	485.32	1,549.21	4,714.17
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,005.02
Incidental expenses					140.00
Total					3,145.02
Cash sales, Ute lands:					
Preemption	35	4,176.64			5,220.80
Timber and stone	6	680.00			1,700.00
Mineral	6	87.28			312.50
Original desert	23	2,437.74			609.44
Final desert	26	[2,902.62]			2,902.62
Coal	5	480.00			9,600.00
Total	101	7,861.66			20,345.36

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

GUNNISON, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of mineral lands	31	858.65			$4,067.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	1	.25			.32
Original entries under the desert-land act	1	40.00			10.00
Final entries under the desert-land act	2	[200.00]			200.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	1	[160.00]			200.00
Total cash sales	36	898.90			4,477.82
Original homestead entries	14	1,437.00	$54.00	$105.00	159.00
Final homestead entries	5	[800.00]	30.00		30.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	2	[320.00]		8.00	8.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	37			370.00	370.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	102			306.00	306.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	1			10.00	10.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	5			50.00	50.00
Preemption declaratory statements	17			51.00	51.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				316.91	316.91
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	219	2,335.90	84.00	1,216.91	5,778.73
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,407.63
Expense of depositing					.30
Incidental expenses					160.16
Total					2,568.09
Cash sales, Ute Indian lands:					
Preemption entries	10	839.52			1,049.40
Timber and stone lands	1	160.33			400.83
Mineral land	6	57.31			300.00
Original entries under the desert-land act	2	160.00			40.00
Final entries under the desert-land act	4	[320.00]			320.00
Coal land	2	200.00			4,000.00
Total	25	1,417.16			6,110.23

HUGO, COLO.

Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	3	1.59			$3.67
Original entries under the desert-land act	6	531.36			132.84
Final entries under the desert-land act	1	[80.43]			80.43
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	1	[160.00]			400.00
Total cash sales	11	532.95			616.94
Original homestead entries	19	2,878.81	$167.91	$180.00	347.91
Final homestead entries	14	[2,199.33]	128.97		128.97
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	38	[6,043.73]		152.00	152.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	10	1,460.97		20.00	20.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				222.59	222.59
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	92	4,872.73	296.88	574.59	1,488.41
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					1,708.78
Expense of depositing					3.80
Incidental expenses					268.59
Total					1,976.17

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAMAR, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	7	20.06			$25.06
Original entries under the desert-land act	16	2,720.36			680.10
Final entries under the desert-land act	12	[1,953.55]			1,953.55
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	3	[360.00]			450.00
Timber-culture entry commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	1	[160.00]			200.00
Total cash sales	39	2,740.42			3,308.73
Original homestead entries	66	10,131.88	$379.86	$635.00	1,014.86
Final homestead entries	40	[5,981.94]	229.97		229.97
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	35	[5,578.39]		140.00	140.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				190.98	190.98
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	180	12,872.30	609.83	965.98	4,884.54
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,006.86
Incidental expenses					238.79
Total					2,245.65

LEADVILLE, COLO.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry	1	40.11			$50.15
Sales of land at public auction	1	1,124.93			2,812.35
Sales of timber and stone lands	1	80.00			200.00
Sales of mineral lands	159	5,239.25			21,670.00
Original entries under the desert-land act	1	160.00			40.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	1	[160.00]			200.00
Total cash sales	164	6,644.29			24,972.50
Original homestead entries	24	3,600.00	$135.00	$230.00	365.00
Final homestead entries	18	[2,640.00]	99.00		99.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	155			1,550.00	1,550.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	1			3.00	3.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	1			10.00	10.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	29			290.00	290.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				223.96	223.96
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	392	10,244.29	234.00	2,306.96	27,513.46
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,810.36
Expense of depositing					20.20
Incidental expenses					395.61
Total					4,226.17

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

MONTROSE, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of mineral lands	22	601.89			$2,002.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	1	11.11			13.89
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	1	[160.00]			200.00
Total cash sales	24	613.00			2,216.39
Original homestead entries	33	4,959.70	$186.00	$315.00	501.00
Final homestead entries	13	[2,000.82]	75.00		75.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	[80.00]		4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	24			240.00	240.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	28			84.00	84.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	3			30.00	30.00
Preemption declaratory statements	130			390.00	390.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,023.17	1,023.17
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	256	5,572.70	261.00	2,086.17	4,563.56
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,302.63
Incidental expenses					240.46
Total					3,543.09
Cash sales—Ute Indian lands:					
Preemptions	47	4,718.58			5,898.24
Original entries under the desert-land act	50	4,974.81			1,243.72
Final entries under the desert-land act	32	[4,778.19]			4,778.19
Total	129	9,693.39			11,920.15

PUEBLO, COLO.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry	1	40.33			$50.41
Sales of land at public auction	9	460.24			575.54
Sales of timber and stone lands	4	400.60			1,001.50
Sales of mineral lands	471	6,839.07			33,592.50
Sales of coal lands	3	120.56			2,411.20
Supplemental payments	2	[77.08]			10.88
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	29	139.29			177.73
Original entries under the desert-land act	3	360.00			90.00
Final entries under the desert-land act	18	[3,280.50]			3,280.50
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	7	[844.04]			1,051.30
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	1	[155.20]			194.00
Total cash sales	548	8,360.09			42,435.56
Original homestead entries	317	47,856.81	$1,806.48	$3,050.00	4,856.48
Final homestead entries	179	[27,235.38]	1,021.34		1,021.34
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	38	[5,989.89]		152.00	152.00
State selections	446	70,691.85		892.00	892.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	202			2,020.00	2,020.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	31			93.00	93.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	4			40.00	40.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	68			680.00	680.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				654.32	654.32
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,834	126,908.75	2,827.82	7,584.32	52,847.70
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					4,113.70
Total					10,113.70

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

STERLING, COLO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	1	80.00			$100.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	4	5.61			11.81
Original entries under the desert-land act	7	599.82			149.96
Final entries under the desert-land act	3	[400.00]			400.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	1	[40.00]			100.00
Total cash sales	16	685.43			761.77
Original homestead entries	68	10,151.33	$435.61	$645.00	1,080.61
Final homestead entries	67	[10,456.66]	478.16		478.16
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	44	[6,919.95]		176.00	176.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				338.29	338.29
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	195	10,836.76	913.77	1,159.29	2,834.83
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,443.29
Expense of depositing					3.60
Incidental expenses					307.28
Total					2,754.17

GAINESVILLE, FLA.

Sales of abandoned military reservations (acts Aug. 23, 1894, and Feb. 15, 1895)	1	[60.50]			$331.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	214	207.49			270.62
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	13	[1,195.69]			1,493.53
Total cash sales	228	207.49			2,095.65
Original homestead entries	801	92,046.12	$2,301.54	$6,350.00	8,651.54
Final homestead entries	602	[77,528.60]	1,948.91		1,948.91
Lands entered with private land script	1	40.00			
Lands selected under grants to railroads	2	277.41		4.00	4.00
State selections	9	1,300.48		18.00	18.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				708.62	708.62
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,643	93,871.50	4,250.45	7,080.62	13,426.72
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,923.06
Expense of depositing					9.20
Incidental expenses					3,034.89
Total					8,967.15

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

BLACKFOOT, IDAHO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preemption entry	1	160.00			$200.00
Additional payment					.40
Sales of town sites	1	80.00			100.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	29	71.12			89.02
Original entries under the desert-land act	146	18,423.90			4,608.17
Final entries under the desert-land act	53	[6,766.17]			6,798.50
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	5	[680.00]			850.00
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	1	[120.00]			150.00
Total cash sales	236	18,735.02			12,794.09
Original homestead entries	446	66,381.48	$2,492.21	$4,275.00	6,767.21
Final homestead entries	245	[36,241.40]	1,365.68		1,365.68
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	15	[2,108.89]		60.00	60.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	2	320.00		8.00	8.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	1			3.00	3.00
Preemption declaratory statements	3			9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				671.60	671.60
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	948	85,436.50	3,857.89	5,026.60	21,678.58
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,745.09
Expense of depositing					32.55
Incidental expenses					1,259.30
Total					7,036.94

BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry	3	479.29			$599.11
Sales of mineral lands	15	323.32			1,605.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	10	32.45			40.57
Original entries under the desert-land act	37	4,002.70			1,000.68
Final entries under the desert-land act	20	[2,932.67]			2,932.67
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[315.00]			393.75
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	2	[320.00]			400.00
Total cash sales	89	4,837.76			6,971.78
Original homestead entries	228	31,832.02	$1,193.72	$2,075.00	3,268.72
Final homestead entries	121	[17,425.43]	653.51		653.51
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	6	[520.00]		24.00	24.00
State selections	48	7,548.86		96.00	96.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	25			250.00	250.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	1			3.00	3.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	4			40.00	40.00
Preemption declaratory statements	5			15.00	15.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				484.59	484.59
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	527	44,218.64	1,847.23	2,987.59	11,806.60
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,899.18
Incidental expenses					373.32
Total					4,272.50

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of timber and stone lands	8	867.92			$2,169 80
Sales of mineral lands	13	440.27			2,240.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	5	45.65			114.17
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[101.32]			183.35
Total cash sales	28	1,353.84			4,707.32
Original homestead entries	270	36,822.67	$2,705.55	$2,415.00	5,120.55
Final homestead entries	81	[11,406.56]	746.80		746.80
Indian allotments	19	1,642.88			
Lands selected under grants to railroads	654	104,143.70		1,308.00	1,308.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	23			230.00	230.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	8			80.00	80.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	3			30.00	30.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				388.50	388.50
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,087	143,963.09	3,452.35	4,454.50	12,614.17
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expense of depositing					37.85
Incidental expenses					144.60
Total					6,182.45

HAILEY, IDAHO.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry	3	440.82			$551.22
Sales of mineral lands	15	1,302.18			6,165.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	9	95.24			119.12
Original entries under the desert-land act	40	4,927.20			1,231.80
Final entries under the desert-land act	27	[3,577.57]			3,498.92
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	4	[471.64]			589.55
Total cash sales	98	6,765.44			12,155.61
Original homestead entries	150	20,866.24	$782.45	$1,365.00	2,147.45
Final homestead entries	54	[7,879.96]	295.46		295.46
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	4	[480.00]		16.00	16.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	10			100.00	100.00
Preemption declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				167.55	167.55
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	317	27,631.68	1,077.91	1,651.55	14,885.07
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,607.52
Expense of depositing					30.81
Incidental expenses					311.20
Total					2,949.53

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

BLACKFOOT, IDAHO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preemption entry	1	160.00			$200.00
Additional payment					.40
Sales of town sites	1	80.00			100.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	29	71.12			89.02
Original entries under the desert-land act	146	18,423.90			4,608.17
Final entries under the desert-land act	53	[6,766.17]			6,798.50
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	5	[680.00]			850.00
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	1	[120.00]			150.00
Total cash sales	236	18,735.02			12,794.09
Original homestead entries	446	66,381.48	$2,422.21	$4,275.00	6,767.21
Final homestead entries	245	[36,241.40]	1,365.68		1,365.68
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	15	[2,108.89]		60.00	60.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	2	320.00		8.00	8.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	1			3.00	3.00
Preemption declaratory statements	3			9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				671.60	671.60
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	948	85,436.50	3,857.89	5,026.60	21,678.58
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,745.09
Expense of depositing					32.55
Incidental expenses					1,259.30
Total					7,036.94

BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry	3	479.29			$599.11
Sales of mineral lands	15	323.32			1,605.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	10	32.45			40.57
Original entries under the desert-land act	37	4,002.70			1,000.68
Final entries under the desert-land act	20	[2,962.67]			2,962.67
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[315.00]			393.75
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	2	[320.00]			400.00
Total cash sales	89	4,837.76			6,971.78
Original homestead entries	228	31,832.02	$1,193.72	$2,075.00	3,268.72
Final homestead entries	121	[17,425.43]	653.51		653.51
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	6	[520.00]		24.00	24.00
State selections	48	7,548.86		96.00	96.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	25			250.00	250.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	1			3.00	3.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	4			40.00	40.00
Preemption declaratory statements	5			15.00	15.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				484.59	484.59
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	527	44,218.64	1,847.23	2,987.59	11,806.60
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,899.18
Incidental expenses					373.32
Total					4,272.50

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of timber and stone lands	8	867.02			$2,169 80
Sales of mineral lands	13	440.27			2,240.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	5	45.65			114.17
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[101.32]			183.35
Total cash sales	28	1,353.84			4,707.32
Original homestead entries	270	36,822.67	$2,705.55	$2,415.00	5,120.55
Final homestead entries	81	[11,406.56]	746.80		746.80
Indian allotments	19	1,642.88			
Lands selected under grants to railroads	654	104,143.70		1,308.00	1,308.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	23			230.00	230.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	8			80.00	80.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	3			30.00	30.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				388.50	388.50
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,087	143,963.09	3,452.35	4,454.50	12,614.17
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expense of depositing					37.85
Incidental expenses					144.60
Total					6,182.45

HAILEY, IDAHO.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry	3	440.82			$551.22
Sales of mineral lands	15	1,302.18			6,165.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	9	95.24			119.12
Original entries under the desert-land act	40	4,927.20			1,231.80
Final entries under the desert-land act	27	[3,577.57]			3,498.92
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	4	[471.64]			589.55
Total cash sales	98	6,765.44			12,155.61
Original homestead entries	150	20,866.24	$782.45	$1,365.00	2,147.45
Final homestead entries	54	[7,879.98]	295.46		295.46
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	4	[480.00]		16.00	16.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	10			100.00	100.00
Preemption declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				167.55	167.55
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	317	27,631.68	1,077.91	1,651.55	14,885.07
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,607.52
Expense of depositing					30.81
Incidental expenses					311.20
Total					2,949.53

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

TOPEKA, KANS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	3	120.00			$435.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	1	[160.00]			200.00
Total cash sales	4	120.00			635.00
Original homestead entries	45	4,884.16	$221.17	$345.00	566.17
Final homestead entries	51	[6,376.35]	277.25		277.25
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	38	[4,261.39]		152.00	152.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	1	80.85		2.00	2.00
Preemption declaratory statements	24			48.00	48.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2			4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				116.60	116.60
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	165	5,085.01	498.42	667.60	1,801.02
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					1,860.28
Expense of depositing					1.00
Incidental expenses					14.92
Total					1,876.20
Cash receipts, Indian lands:					
From Osage trust and diminished reserve	13	800.00			1,121.65
From Osage ceded					118.10
From Kansas trust and diminished reserve					90.51
Total	13	800.00			1,330.26

WAKEENEY, KANS.

Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	7	15.07			$35.88
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	1	[160.00]			200.00
Total cash sales	8	15.07			235.88
Original homestead entries	188	28,630.98	$1,194.38	$1,815.00	3,009.38
Final homestead entries	292	[45,220.60]	1,805.56		1,805.56
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	356	[56,064.15]		1,424.00	1,424.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				733.32	733.32
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	844	28,646.05	2,999.94	3,972.32	7,208.14
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,957.23
Expense of depositing					4.90
Incidental expenses					534.50
Total					6,496.63

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

NATCHITOCHES, LA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	118	246.60			$320.29
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	25	[3,466.51]			4,333.11
Total cash sales	143	246.60			4,653.40
Original homestead entries	441	48,240.09	$1,409.11	$3,490.00	4,899.11
Final homestead entries	224	[27,144.33]	888.85		888.85
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				258.80	258.80
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	808	48,486.69	2,297.96	3,748.80	10,700.16
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,649.78
Expense of depositing					9.84
Incidental expenses					414.24
Total					4,073.86

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Sales of land at public auction	2	87.97			$109.96
Graduation entries	6	[761.97]			110.85
Supplemental payments	4	19.82			24.78
Excess payments on locations made with swamp-land indemnity certificates	2	[24.49]			30.61
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	292	981.82			1,303.29
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	2	[241.36]			301.70
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	10	[1,275.52]			1,790.64
Total cash sales	318	1,089.61			3,671.83
Original homestead entries	913	99,482.50	$2,687.22	$7,260.00	9,947.22
Final homestead entries	632	[78,745.55]	2,166.87		2,166.87
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	8	[1,152.10]		32.00	32.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	1	[160.00]			
State selections	8	651.58		16.00	16.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				827.40	827.40
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,880	101,223.69	4,854.09	8,135.40	16,661.32
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					2,841.36
Total					8,841.36

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

GRAYLING, MICH.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	4	235.49			$294.37
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	3	16.35			26.02
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	5	[360.00]			450.00
Total cash sales	12	251.84			770.39
Original homestead entries	65	5,777.66	$154.25	$410.00	564.25
Final homestead entries	27	[2,908.48]	79.75		79.75
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				93.22	93.22
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	104	6,029.50	234.00	503.22	1,507.61
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					1,340.60
Expense of depositing					4.40
Incidental expenses					612.66
Total					1,957.66

MARQUETTE, MICH.

Sales of land at public auction	11	831.40			$1,051.26
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	1	7.67			9.59
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	46	[5,052.81]			6,316.03
Total cash sales	58	839.07			7,376.88
Original homestead entries	243	25,557.68	$638.94	$1,825.00	2,463.94
Final homestead entries	198	[26,429.28]	660.82		660.82
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	3	[440.00]		11.00	11.00
Indian allotments	1	78.68			
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,179.39	1,179.39
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	504	26,475.68	1,299.76	3,017.39	11,694.08
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,641.63
Expense of depositing					5.65
Incidental expenses					941.42
Total					4,588.70

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

CROOKSTON, MINN.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	4	124.80			$182.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	5	440.46			1,101.16
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	47	164.18			216.75
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	25	[3,539.46]			4,607.98
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	3	[240.00]			300.00
Total cash sales	84	729.44			6,407.89
Original homestead entries	830	114,224.43	$3,259.26	$7,500.00	10,759.26
Final homestead entries	408	[61,482.39]	2,055.99		2,055.99
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	24	[3,595.98]		96.00	96.00
Original homesteads (Chippewa Reservation)	545	79,946.80	1,999.08	5,155.00	7,154.08
Indian allotments	3	480.00			
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	5			50.00	50.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				832.48	832.48
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,900	195,380.67	7,314.33	13,635.48	27,357.70
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expense of depositing					15.03
Incidental expenses					2,597.19
Total					8,612.22
Cash sales, Chippewa Indian lands	58	3,937.59			17,230.28

DULUTH, MINN.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preemption entry	8	1,124.66			$1,405.84
Sales of land at public auction	48	2,934.14			3,983.74
Sales of timber and stone lands	302	29,480.99			73,703.12
Sales of land under act Mar. 3, 1887	1	144.25			180.32
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	38	208.87			261.19
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	33	[4,298.65]			5,375.04
Total cash sales	430	33,892.91			84,909.25
Original homestead entries	497	66,251.28	$1,757.92	$4,470.00	6,227.92
Final homestead entries	349	[48,562.58]	1,516.84		1,516.84
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	3	[160.00] 280.00		11.00	11.00
Lands entered with agricultural college scrip	6	[959.56]		12.00	12.00
Lands entered with private land scrip	13	[1,341.12] 480.00			
Lands entered with Sioux half-breed scrip	16	[80.00] 719.71			
Lands selected under grants to railroads	1	11.00		2.00	2.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	194			1,940.00	1,940.00
Preemption declaratory statements	5			10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,166.79	1,166.79
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,514	101,634.90	3,274.76	7,611.79	95,795.80
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					2,890.99
Total					8,890.99

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

MARSHALL, MINN.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preemption entry	1	80.00			$100.00
Sales of land at public auction	1	4.92			369.00
Sales of land under act Mar. 3, 1887	1	40.00			50.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	3	13.08			17.10
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	22	[1,561.71]			3,018.48
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	2	[200.00]			250.00
Total cash sales	30	138.00			3,804.58
Original homestead entries	58	5,826.80	$206.93	$435.00	641.93
Final homestead entries	117	[12,963.91]	502.37		502.37
Lands entered under the timber-culture laws	1	160.00		14.00	14.00
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	62	[6,231.12]		248.00	248.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	1	40.00		2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				497.20	497.20
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	269	6,164.80	709.30	1,196.20	5,710.08
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,520.16
Incidental expenses					382.28
Total					2,902.44

ST. CLOUD, MINN.

Sales of land at public auction	9	619.52			$901.60
Cash substitution	1	40.00			50.00
Under act Mar. 3, 1887	1	123.80			154.75
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	28	176.10			256.49
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	28	[3,150.18]			4,132.23
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	1	[80.00]			100.00
Total cash sales	68	959.42			5,595.07
Original homestead entries	762	89,190.22	$3,175.64	$6,200.00	9,375.64
Final homestead entries	450	[56,625.67]	2,367.67		2,367.67
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	31	[3,767.81]		124.00	124.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	160.00		4.00	4.00
Lands entered with Sioux half-breed scrip	20	2,345.34			
Lands selected under grants to railroads	10	1,355.88		20.00	20.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2			4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				590.46	590.46
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,344	94,010.86	5,543.31	6,942.46	18,080.84
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expense of depositing					14.40
Incidental expenses					2,205.84
Total					8,220.24

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

JACKSON, MISS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to private entry	2	20.27			$27.84
Sales of land at public auction	1	40.32			50.40
Act Feb. 17, 1897 (29 Stats., p. 534)	8	510.59			638.23
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	272	371.12			507.77
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	62	[8,593.21]			10,733.90
Total cash sales	345	942.30			11,958.14
Original homestead entries	1,366	135,814.25	$3,486.46	$10,070.00	13,556.46
Final homestead entries	1,052	[126,712.51]	3,181.40		3,181.40
Lands selected under grants to railroads	2	200.60		4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				975.87	975.87
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,765	136,957.15	6,667.86	11,049.87	29,675.87
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expense of depositing					20.00
Incidental expenses					4,714.51
Total					10,734.51

BOONVILLE, MO.

Sales of land subject to private entry	20	871.56			$1,189.48
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	7	31.35			39.19
Supplemental payments	4	[254.15]			75.83
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[120.00]			150.00
Total cash sales	33	902.91			1,454.50
Original homestead entries	322	28,006.94	$700.21	$2,165.00	2,865.21
Final homestead entries	216	[21,852.15]	546.44		546.44
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	60.00		1.50	1.50
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				463.48	463.48
Total of all classes of entries and amounts received therefrom	572	28,969.85	1,246.65	2,629.98	5,331.13
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,740.68
Expense of depositing					5.40
Incidental expenses					1,129.16
Total					3,875.24

IRONTON, MO.

Sales of land subject to private entry	34	1,762.03			$2,202.56
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	8	30.71			38.38
Additional payment	1	4.33			5.42
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[63.18]			78.98
Total cash sales	45	1,797.07			2,325.34
Original homestead entries	395	32,824.52	$820.63	$2,640.00	3,460.63
Final homestead entries	339	[34,471.88]	860.78		860.78
Lands entered with agricultural college scrip	1	[160.00]		4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				488.85	488.85
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	780	34,621.59	1,681.41	3,132.85	7,139.60
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,220.75
Expense of depositing					9.60
Incidental expenses					159.12
Total					3,389.47

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to private entry	33	1,821.99			$2,277.49
Supplemental payment	1	.58			1.45
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	17	88.84			110.95
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	6	[480.00]			650.00
Total cash sales	57	1,911.41			3,039.89
Original homestead entries	874	85,521.95	$2,375.17	$6,215.00	8,590.17
Final homestead entries	431	[50,086.02]	1,421.19		1,421.19
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	2	320.00		8.00	8.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	5			10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				579.07	579.07
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,369	87,753.36	3,796.36	6,812.07	13,648.32
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,454.22
Expense of depositing					12.70
Incidental expenses					1,941.88
Total					7,408.80

BOZEMAN, MONT.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry	2	199.55			$498.88
Sales of timber and stone lands	4	496.85			1,267.13
Sales of mineral lands	6	105.32			540.00
Sales of coal lands	6	1,239.02			24,780.40
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	6	21.10			52.76
Original entries under the desert-land act	73	10,955.41			2,740.64
Final entries under the desert-land act	41	[5,757.73]			5,727.73
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	4	[200.00]			500.00
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	1	[160.00]			200.00
Total cash sales	143	13,017.25			36,307.54
Original homestead entries	259	36,456.19	$2,653.55	$2,395.00	5,048.55
Final homestead entries	119	[17,958.72]	1,334.91		1,334.91
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	[40.00]		4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	2	280.00		4.00	4.00
State selections	70	10,995.58		140.00	140.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	6			60.00	60.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	82			246.00	246.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	4			40.00	40.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				181.31	181.31
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	686	60,749.02	3,988.46	3,070.31	43,366.31
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expense of depositing					14.20
Incidental expenses					337.70
Total					6,351.90
Cash sales, Crow Indian lands	7	[597.62] 480.00			1,616.43

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

HELENA, MONT.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preemption entry	11	1,753.11			$2,191.40
Sales of land at public auction	12	864.09			1,080.36
Sales of timber and stone lands	13	1,918.59			4,796.48
Sales of mineral lands	135	3,535.20			15,307.50
Sales of coal lands	4	442.95			8,859.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	49	191.50			244.27
Original entries under the desert-land act	595	99,280.51			24,819.44
Final entries under the desert-land act	146	[25,749.64]			25,749.64
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	53	[7,505.58]			9,861.11
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	2	[240.00]			300.00
Total cash sales	1,020	107,985.95			93,209.20
Original homestead entries	667	101,742.75	$4,220.22	$6,470.00	10,690.22
Final homestead entries	380	[58,312.26]	2,550.75		2,550.75
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	50	[7,487.60]		200.00	200.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	506	80,439.49		1,012.00	1,012.00
State selections	268	49,714.79		434.00	434.00
Indian allotments	5	720.00			
Applications to purchase mineral lands	127			1,270.00	1,270.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	35			105.00	105.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	13			130.00	130.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	8			80.00	80.00
Preemption declaratory statements	11			33.00	33.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3			9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				666.23	666.23
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	3,098	340,602.98	6,770.97	10,459.23	110,439.40
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					3,399.07
Total					9,399.07

KALISPELL, MONT.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry	2	160.00			$200.00
Sales of mineral lands	4	109.29			405.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	9	65.24			81.55
Original entries under the desert-land act	6	782.93			195.74
Final entries under the desert-land act	1	[40.00]			40.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	5	[593.46]			941.80
Total cash sales	27	1,117.46			1,864.09
Original homestead entries	98	13,185.44	$557.86	$885.00	1,442.86
Final homestead entries	113	[16,092.39]	608.60		608.60
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	2	[320.00]		8.00	8.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	312	49,727.77		624.00	624.00
State selections	29	4,612.94		58.00	58.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	7			70.00	70.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				355.69	355.69
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	588	68,643.61	1,166.46	2,000.69	5,081.24
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,319.43
Incidental expenses					1,691.20
Total					5,010.63

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LEWISTOWN, MONT.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preemption entry	1	157.34			$196.67
Sales of land at public auction	12	849.61			1,067.01
Sales of mineral lands	2	94.55			475.00
Sales of coal lands	1	40.00			400.00
Sales of abandoned military reservations, Fort Maginnis	2	[218.84]			303.55
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	11	42.10			52.64
Original entries under the desert-land act	263	42,221.03			10,555.29
Final entries under the desert-land act	88	[13,723.10]			13,723.10
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	49	[7,545.17]			9,684.19
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	3	[400.00]			500.00
Total cash sales	432	43,404.63			36,957.45
Original homestead entries	298	45,751.07	$1,792.21	$2,890.00	4,682.21
Final homestead entries	141	[22,054.14]	887.41		887.41
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	22	[3,118.39]		88.00	88.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	2	320.00		4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	11			110.00	110.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	11			33.00	33.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	8			80.00	80.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				508.93	508.93
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	920	89,475.70	2,679.62	3,708.93	43,346.00
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,237.64
Incidental expenses					323.52
Total					5,561.16

MILES CITY, MONT.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry	1	160.00			$200.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	2	80.00			100.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	13	30.27			58.25
Original entries under the desert-land act	42	7,519.29			1,879.82
Final entries under the desert-land act	5	[622.61]			622.61
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[314.29]			392.86
Total cash sales	65	7,789.56			3,253.54
Original homestead entries	85	13,221.21	$662.67	$840.00	1,502.67
Final homestead entries	53	[7,999.41]	458.01		458.01
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	4	[552.29]		16.00	16.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	[160.00]		4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	3	360.47		6.00	6.00
State selections	4	640.00		8.00	8.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	1			3.00	3.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	2			20.00	20.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				139.42	139.42
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	218	22,011.24	1,120.68	1,036.42	5,410.64
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,382.07
Expense of depositing					8.05
Incidental expenses					508.08
Total					2,898.20

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

MISSOULA, MONT.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preemption entry	11	1,378.99			$1,899.11
Sales of land at public auction	2	80.00			150.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	8	1,026.19			2,565.48
Sales of mineral lands	6	286.14			1,402.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	7	17.60			40.52
Original entries under the desert-land act	104	23,964.84			5,991.24
Final entries under the desert land act	6	[1,600.00]			1,600.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	8	[1,274.38]			1,692.98
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	4	[440.05]			550.06
Total cash sales	156	26,753.76			15,891.89
Original homestead entries	100	13,184.49	$672.66	$895.00	1,567.66
Final homestead entries	69	[10,219.91]	592.93		592.93
Lands selected under grants to railroads	248	39,407.72		496.00	496.00
State selections	54	8,489.80		108.00	108.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	4			40.00	40.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	7			70.00	70.00
Preemption declaratory statements	65			195.00	195.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				918.76	918.76
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	708	87,885.77	1,265.59	2,722.76	19,880.24
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,411.14
Expense of depositing					14.70
Incidental expenses					1,119.32
Total					5,545.16

ALLIANCE, NEBR.

Sales of land at public auction	4	160.00			$225.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	29	88.44			109.63
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	23	[3,185.32]			3,981.68
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	1	[160.00]			200.00
Total cash sales	57	248.44			4,516.31
Original homestead entries	339	51,144.88	$1,278.59	$3,245.00	4,523.59
Final homestead entries	262	[41,221.31]	1,030.62		1,030.62
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	282	[44,439.77]		1,128.00	1,128.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,536.52	1,536.52
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	940	51,393.32	2,309.21	5,909.52	12,735.04
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,980.42
Expense of depositing					9.20
Incidental expenses					1,254.05
Total					7,243.67

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

BROKEN BOW, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preemption entry	1	160.00			$200.00
Sales of land at public auction	7	480.16			600.20
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	22	105.40			131.74
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	11	[1,750.86]			2,188.57
Total cash sales	41	745.56			3,120.51
Original homestead entries	203	30,598.38	$764.95	$1,950.00	2,714.95
Final homestead entries	84	[12,544.86]	313.61		313.61
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	122	[18,572.69]		488.00	488.00
Applications to purchase reservoir sites	1			2.00	2.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				509.37	509.37
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	452	31,343.94	1,078.56	2,951.37	7,150.44
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,142.29
Expense of depositing					5.60
Incidental expenses					213.33
Total					3,361.22

LINCOLN, NEBR.

Sales of land at public auction	1	80.00			$100.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	1	1.76			2.20
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	1	[32.00]			40.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	6	[359.60]			877.75
Total cash sales	9	81.76			1,019.95
Original homestead entries	57	6,597.95	$203.63	$465.00	668.63
Final homestead entries	86	[11,220.03]	378.39		378.39
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	68	[8,923.95]		272.00	272.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	1	101.90		2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				335.51	335.51
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	221	6,781.61	582.02	1,074.51	2,676.48
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,211.86
Expense of depositing					1.90
Incidental expenses					3.36
Total					2,217.12

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

McCOOK, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	1	40.00			$50.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	3	13.23			16.54
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	4	[560.00]			700.00
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	1	[160.00]			200.00
Total cash sales	9	53.23			966.54
Original homestead entries	102	13,678.19	$353.59	$905.00	1,258.59
Final homestead entries	198	[29,841.94]	781.29		781.29
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	275	[42,194.35]		1,100.00	1,100.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,058.53	1,058.53
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	584	13,731.42	1,134.88	3,053.53	5,164.95
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,312.68
Expense of depositing					4.30
Incidental expenses					248.48
Total					4,565.46

NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.

Sales of land at public auction	3	280.00			$350.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	21	63.00			128.99
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	1	[40.00]			50.00
Total cash sales	25	343.00			528.99
Original homestead entries	255	36,562.29	$1,539.76	$2,355.00	3,894.76
Final homestead entries	233	[35,460.22]	1,479.57		1,479.57
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	198	[30,656.00]		792.00	792.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	1	40.00		2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				695.18	695.18
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	712	36,945.29	3,019.33	3,844.18	7,392.50
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,292.60
Expense of depositing					5.30
Incidental expenses					306.32
Total					5,604.22

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

O'NEILL, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preemption entry	1	107.11			$123.88
Sales of land at public auction	6	[240.00]			180.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	21	84.92			127.24
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	13	[1,754.15]			2,192.72
Total cash sales	41	192.03			2,633.84
Original homestead entries	326	46,509.86	$1,170.29	$3,055.00	4,225.29
Final homestead entries	93	[12,282.10]	319.54		319.54
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	136	[20,345.81]		544.00	544.00
Original homestead entries (Ponca Indian Reservation)	229	31,978.41	801.23	2,095.00	2,896.23
Commissions on Ponca commuted homesteads			19.33		19.33
State selections	41	6,554.48		82.00	82.00
Applications to purchase town sites	1			2.00	2.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,565.83	1,565.83
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	868	85,234.78	2,310.39	7,345.83	12,290.06
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,522.39
Expense of depositing					21.30
Incidental expenses					1,360.35
Total					6,904.04
Cash sales, Ponca Indian lands:					
Public auction	6	240.00			120.00
Commuted homesteads	8	[1,173.40]			1,196.70
Excesses	12	18.80			23.16
Final homesteads	17	[2,595.11]			2,888.00
Total	43	258.80			4,227.86
Cash receipts from Omaha lands, installment and interest payments					24,860.95

SIDNEY, NEBR.

Sales of land at public auction	1	20.40			$25.50
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	3	5.53			7.26
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[54.70]			68.38
Total cash sales	6	25.93			101.14
Original homestead entries	74	10,356.96	$369.27	$670.00	1,039.27
Final homestead entries	125	[19,554.63]	745.88		745.88
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	119	[18,662.16]		476.00	476.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				714.26	714.26
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	324	10,382.89	1,115.15	1,860.26	3,076.55
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,118.33
Expense of depositing					4.50
Incidental expenses					201.60
Total					3,324.43

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

VALENTINE, NEBR.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	2	120.00			$154.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	34	96.50			120.73
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	35	[5,279.32]			6,599.16
Total cash sales	71	216.50			6,873.89
Original homestead entries	297	44,298.53	$1,107.71	$2,810.00	3,917.71
Final homestead entries	124	[19,121.73]	479.20		479.20
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	197	[31,242.19]		788.00	788.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				826.86	826.86
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	690	44,515.03	1,586.91	4,426.86	12,887.66
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,341.24
Expense of depositing					15.00
Incidental expenses					1,066.04
Total					5,422.28

CARSON CITY, NEV.

Sales of land at public auction, Fort Halleck Military Reservation	1	40.00			$50.00
Sales of mineral lands	25	552.72			2,820.00
Total cash sales	26	592.72			2,870.00
Original homestead entries	10	1,512.20	$93.00	$95.00	188.00
Final homestead entries	9	[1,409.04]	58.19		58.19
Lands selected under grants to railroads	28	4,444.58		56.00	56.00
State selections	254	27,380.08		508.00	508.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	39			390.00	390.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	3			30.00	30.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				11.96	11.96
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	369	33,929.58	151.19	1,090.96	4,112.15
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,209.52
Expense of depositing					16.06
Incidental expenses					58.78
Total					2,284.36

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

CLAYTON, N. MEX.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	1	40.00			$50.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	15	35.01			43.71
Original entries under the desert-land act	2	278.95			69.73
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[240.00]			300.00
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	1	[160.00]			200.00
Total cash sales	21	353.96			663.44
Original homestead entries	287	45,181.62	$1,694.82	$2,850.00	4,544.82
Final homestead entries	155	[24,457.70]	917.49		917.49
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	6	[960.00]		24.00	24.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	4			12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				342.40	342.40
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	473	45,535.58	2,612.31	3,228.40	6,504.15
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,093.98
Expense of depositing					1.10
Incidental expenses					347.36
Total					4,352.44

LAS CRUCES, N. MEX.

Sales of mineral lands	8	141.56			$730.09
Sales of coal lands	1	160.00			1,600.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	9	14.88			18.60
Original entries under the desert-land act	29	5,960.95			1,490.24
Final entries under the desert-land act	1	[80.00]			80.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[320.00]			400.00
Total cash sales	50	6,277.39			4,318.84
Original homestead entries	104	13,693.62	$513.50	$900.00	1,413.50
Final homestead entries	66	[9,103.48]	341.22		341.22
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	2	[320.00]		8.00	8.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	14			140.00	140.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	2			20.00	20.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				257.82	257.82
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	238	19,971.01	854.72	1,325.82	6,499.38
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,224.27
Expense of depositing					9.30
Incidental expenses					317.08
Total					2,550.65

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

ROSWELL, N. MEX.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of mineral lands	1	.59			$5.00
Sales of coal lands	2	320.00			3,200.00
Supplemental payment	1	.66			.83
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	2	3.42			4.29
Original entries under the desert-land act	17	2,674.35			668.59
Final entries under the desert-land act	10	[2,099.79]			1,599.80
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	4	[600.00]			750.00
Total cash sales	37	2,999.02			6,228.51
Original homestead entries	77	11,462.81	$429.88	$730.00	1,159.88
Final homestead entries	39	[6,264.29]	234.93		234.93
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	2	[200.00]		8.00	8.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	35			105.00	105.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				203.51	203.51
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	190	14,461.83	664.81	1,046.51	7,939.83
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,105.74
Expense of depositing					28.50
Incidental expenses					287.03
Total					2,421.27

SANTA FE, N. MEX.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry	1	160.00			$200.00
Sales of mineral lands	6	357.67			1,485.00
Sales of coal lands	3	360.00			7,200.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	18	54.12			67.70
Original entries under the desert-land act	23	2,885.63			721.40
Final entries under the desert-land act	5	[280.00]			280.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	9	[1,078.25]			1,347.81
Total cash sales	65	3,827.42			11,301.91
Original homestead entries	278	41,802.75	$1,629.98	$2,670.00	4,299.98
Final homestead entries	111	[16,448.45]	644.06		644.06
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	6	[600.42]		24.00	24.00
Small holdings (acts Mar. 3, 1891, and Feb. 21, 1893)	33	1,483.07			
Applications to purchase mineral lands	12			120.00	120.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	25			75.00	75.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	3			30.00	30.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3			9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				292.09	292.09
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	536	47,113.24	2,274.04	3,220.09	16,796.04
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,050.16
Incidental expenses					962.93
Total					5,013.09

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

BISMARCK, N. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preemption entry	3	479.26			$799.07
Sales of land at public auction	1	20.86			26.08
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	65	128.50			261.28
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	13	[1,808.69]			2,348.38
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	1	[160.00]			200.00
Total cash sales	83	628.62			3,634.81
Original homestead entries	1,148	179,817.94	$7,624.64	$11,345.00	18,969.64
Final homestead entries	347	[54,464.44]	2,084.51		2,084.51
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	263	[41,365.06]		1,044.00	1,044.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	730	116,455.67		1,460.00	1,460.00
State selections	92	14,956.33		184.00	184.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3			6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				607.17	607.17
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,666	311,858.56	9,709.15	14,646.17	27,990.13
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expense of depositing					29.39
Incidental expenses					1,349.92
Total					7,379.31

DEVILS LAKE, N. DAK.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry	9	1,405.40			$1,756.75
Sales of land at public auction	42	2,267.74			3,226.29
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	235	544.19			680.76
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	79	[11,640.00]			14,547.00
Total cash sales	365	4,217.33			20,210.80
Original homestead entries	3,368	521,680.63	$13,020.70	$32,910.00	45,930.70
Final homestead entries	522	[81,045.85]	2,032.40		2,032.40
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	375	[59,841.48]		1,500.00	1,500.00
Lands entered with agricultural college scrip	1	[160.00]			
Lands entered with Sioux half-breed scrip	1	80.00			
Indian allotments	4	395.82			
State selections	26	4,161.03		52.00	52.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	1			2.00	2.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	12			24.00	24.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,024.90	1,024.90
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	4,675	530,534.81	15,053.10	35,512.90	70,776.80
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expense of depositing					77.55
Incidental expenses					1,423.12
Total					7,500.67

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

FARGO, N. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries].

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	2	76.00			$95.00
Act Mar. 3, 1887	8	1,559.03			3,597.57
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	27	80.71			157.91
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	13	[1,564.17]			2,535.93
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	3	[480.00]			600.00
Total cash sales	53	1,715.74			6,986.41
Original homestead entries	617	91,158.36	$3,949.01	$5,845.00	9,794.01
Final homestead entries	458	[70,900.21]	2,897.94		2,897.94
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	287	[44,957.69]		1,148.00	1,148.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	1	160.00		2.00	2.00
State selections	8	1,253.23		16.00	16.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,041.99	1,041.99
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,424	94,287.83	6,846.95	8,052.99	21,886.35
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expense of depositing					5.40
Incidental expenses					954.88
Total					6,960.28

GRAND FORKS, N. DAK.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry	3	360.00			$450.00
Sales of land at public auction	22	1,178.22			1,478.06
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	51	222.57			278.27
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	60	[8,314.51]			10,393.14
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	1	[80.00]			100.00
Total cash sales	137	1,760.79			12,699.47
Original homestead entries	1,434	218,481.49	$5,463.28	$13,860.00	19,323.28
Final homestead entries	262	[38,045.68]	976.70		976.70
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	193	[29,373.04]		772.00	772.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	[120.00]		3.00	3.00
Agricultural college scrip relocations	10	[1,600.00]			
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				863.55	863.55
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,037	220,242.28	6,439.98	15,498.55	34,638.00
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expense of depositing					35.20
Incidental expenses					1,442.88
Total					7,478.08

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued

MINOT, N. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	31	73.75			$92.13
Original entries under the desert-land act	1	240.00			60.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[320.00]			400.00
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	1	[160.00]			200.00
Total cash sales	35	313.75			752.13
Original homestead entries	791	125,249.48	$3,131.35	$7,865.00	10,996.35
Final homestead entries	20	[3,178.19]	79.85		79.85
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	4	[639.55]		16.00	16.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	1	80.00		2.00	2.00
State selections	37	5,891.05		72.00	72.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	21			42.00	42.00
Preemption declaratory statements	2			4.00	4.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	19			38.00	38.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				218.54	218.54
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	930	131,534.28	3,211.20	8,257.54	12,220.87
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,618.76
Expense of depositing					24.75
Incidental expenses					232.20
Total					4,875.71

ALVA, OKLA.

Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 19, act of Aug. 15, 1894	92	[14,171.56]			$17,413.77
Interest on same					2,531.78
Total cash sales	92	[14,171.56]			19,945.55
Original homestead entries	856	130,836.21	$3,270.88	$8,280.00	11,550.88
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	8			16.00	16.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,183.98	1,183.98
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	956	130,836.21	3,270.88	9,479.98	32,696.41
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,666.26
Expense of depositing					39.45
Incidental expenses					842.32
Total					6,548.03

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

ENID, OKLA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 19, act of Aug. 15, 1894	369	[56,854.07]			$86,080.66
Interest on same					12,727.29
Total cash sales	369	[56,854.07]			98,807.95
Original homestead entries	540	81,440.18	$2,038.07	$5,190.00	7,228.07
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,657.54	1,657.54
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	910	81,440.18	2,038.07	6,849.54	107,695.56
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expense of depositing					22.89
Incidental expenses					1,390.39
Total					7,413.28

GUTHRIE, OKLA.

Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	3	5.42			$6.78
Homestead entries commuted to cash (Indian lands) under special acts	223	[30,957.70]			38,778.14
Homestead entries commuted to cash (old Oklahoma) under act May 2, 1890	1	[76.80]			96.00
Total cash sales	227	5.42			38,880.92
Original homestead entries	155	17,336.27	$458.67	$1,195.00	1,653.67
Final homestead entries	409	[56,162.79]	1,323.64		1,323.64
Final commissions on Sac and Fox lands			580.84		580.84
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				747.13	747.13
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	791	17,341.69	2,363.15	1,942.13	43,186.20
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,023.47
Expense of depositing					48.40
Incidental expenses					1,914.11
Total					5,985.98

KINGFISHER, OKLA.

Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	5	32.31			$40.89
Homestead entries commuted to cash under act May 2, 1890, and Oct. 20, 1893	47	[6,942.05]			10,313.35
Cash payments on final homesteads	13	[1,999.60]			2,999.40
Total cash sales	65	32.31			13,353.64
Original homestead entries	945	145,956.40	$3,650.01	$9,225.00	12,875.01
Final homestead entries	314	[47,296.46]	1,181.77		1,181.77
State selections	16	2,546.73		32.00	32.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	36			72.00	72.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				925.36	925.36
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,376	148,535.44	4,831.78	10,254.36	28,439.78
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,905.87
Expense of depositing					7.47
Incidental expenses					1,220.81
Total					7,134.15

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

MANGUM, OKLA.

[The area in brackets in not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	168	821.57			$1,026.95
Sales of lands under act Jan. 18, 1897	909	136,854.28			29,101.65
Sales of town sites, act Jan. 18, 1897	2	200.00			250.00
Total cash sales	1,079	137,875.85			30,378.63
Original homestead entries	3,011	477,552.06	$11,939.63	$30,025.00	41,964.63
Final homestead entries	304	[48,262.81]	1,206.58		1,206.58
Application to purchase town sites	2			4.00	4.00
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				386.99	386.99
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	4,397	615,427.91	13,146.21	30,417.99	73,942.83
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expense of depositing					27.30
Incidental expenses					1,976.52
Total					8,003.82

OKLAHOMA, OKLA.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	1	19.60			$44.10
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	5	17.83			22.28
Homestead entries commuted to cash under act May 2, 1890	77	[10,502.22]			15,121.58
Indian lands commuted under special acts	78	[10,656.87]			14,493.67
Total cash sales	161	37.43			29,681.63
Original homestead entries	1,824	267,212.70	$6,681.85	$17,040.00	23,721.85
Final homestead entries	278	[44,425.24]	1,167.06		1,167.06
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	8			16.00	16.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				707.75	707.75
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,271	267,250.13	7,848.91	17,763.75	55,294.29
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expense of depositing					60.20
Incidental expenses					3,055.86
Total					9,116.06

PERRY, OKLA.

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 19, act Aug. 15, 1894	132	[18,296.04]			$45,742.68
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2, act June 15, 1880, interest payments					5,980.32
Total cash sales	132	[18,296.04]			51,723.00
Original homestead entries	628	85,152.33	$2,128.42	$5,460.00	7,588.42
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	4			8.00	8.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,323.95	1,323.95
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	764	85,152.33	2,128.42	6,791.95	60,643.37
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,466.26
Expense of depositing					78.20
Incidental expenses					1,512.40
Total					7,056.86

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

WOODWARD, OKLA.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	17	24.99			$31.23
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 19, act Aug. 15, 1894	65	[10,148.30]			10,797.22
Interest payments					815.59
Total cash sales	82	24.99			11,644.04
Original homestead entries	567	88,467.53	$2,211.12	$5,575.00	7,786.12
Final homestead entries	77	[12,289.78]	307.24		307.24
Soldiers and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	4			8.00	8.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				683.48	683.48
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	730	88,492.52	2,518.36	6,266.48	20,428.88
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,442.54
Incidental expenses					32.08
Total					4,474.62

BURNS, OREG.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry.	5	640.00			$800.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations.	19	112.41			140.58
Original entries under the desert-land act	24	4,453.68			1,113.45
Final entries under the desert-land act	12	[1,111.30]			1,111.30
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	8	[900.07]			1,125.09
Total cash sales	68	5,206.09			4,290.42
Original homestead entries	138	19,709.77	$740.12	$1,285.00	2,025.12
Final homestead entries	66	[9,865.89]	370.02		370.02
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	22	[2,802.51]		88.00	88.00
Indian allotments	110	17,541.96			
State selections	48	5,469.46		96.00	96.00
Wagon-road selections	255	40,714.72		510.00	510.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	1			10.00	10.00
Preemption declaratory statements	2			6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				209.18	209.18
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	710	88,642.00	1,110.14	2,204.18	7,604.74
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,772.88
Expense of depositing					1.44
Incidental expenses					709.29
Total					4,483.61

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

LAGRANDE, OREG.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preemption entry	3	480.00			$600.00
Sales of land at public auction	11	725.91			907.39
Sales of timber and stone lands	16	1,608.13			4,020.32
Sales of mineral lands	17	909.46			3,625.00
Act Sept. 29, 1890	10	1,387.89			1,734.87
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	40	120.14			150.18
Original entries under the desert-land act	4	431.40			107.85
Final entries under the desert-land act	2	[440.00]			440.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	12	[1,714.31]			2,142.89
Total cash sales	115	5,662.93			13,728.50
Original homestead entries	368	54,678.90	$2,062.62	$3,520.00	5,582.62
Final homestead entries	283	[43,577.27]	1,646.15		1,646.15
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	21	[3,280.00]		84.00	84.00
State selections	61	6,973.53		122.00	122.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	14			140.00	140.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	1			3.00	3.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	16			160.00	160.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	2			20.00	20.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				607.19	607.19
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	881	67,315.36	3,708.77	4,656.19	22,093.46
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expense of depositing					38.60
Incidental expenses					1,331.20
Total					7,369.80

LAKEVIEW, OREG.

Sales of land at public auction	44	1,511.73			$2,927.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	3	19.27			24.10
Original entries under the desert-land act	13	2,281.34			570.33
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	3	[313.80]			392.25
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	2	[200.00]			250.00
Total cash sales	65	3,812.34			4,163.68
Original homestead entries	72	10,732.46	$402.53	$685.00	1,087.53
Final homestead entries	62	[9,750.80]	365.15		365.15
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	15	[2,239.80]		60.00	60.00
State selections	37	3,553.32		74.00	74.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				177.76	177.76
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	251	18,098.12	767.68	996.76	5,928.12
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,172.71
Incidental expenses					400.27
Total					2,572.98

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

OREGON CITY, OREG.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preemption entry	1	157.42			$196.78
Sales of land at public auction	1	47.93			59.91
Sales of timber and stone lands	1	80.00			200.00
Act Aug. 15, 1894 (Siletz Indian Reservation)	9	[481.33] 7.92			252.58
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	21	105.65			145.54
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	8	[1,160.00]			1,450.00
Total cash sales	41	398.92			2,304.81
Original homestead entries	133	17,576.02	$743.78	$1,190.00	1,933.78
Final homestead entries	434	[62,421.14]	2,600.84		2,600.84
State selections	192	28,165.51		384.00	384.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	1			10.00	10.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				866.16	866.16
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	802	46,140.45	3,344.62	2,453.16	8,102.59
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,653.84
Expense of depositing					5.50
Incidental expenses					2,499.24
Total					8,158.58

ROSEBURG, OREG.

Sales of timber and stone lands	2	320.00			$800.00
Sales of mineral lands	3	340.08			905.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	16	76.26			120.40
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	6	[550.24]			737.80
Total cash sales	27	736.34			2,563.20
Original homestead entries	215	28,130.58	$1,523.64	$1,885.00	3,408.64
Final homestead entries	266	[36,937.09]	2,091.90		2,091.90
Lands entered under the donation act (wagon-road selections)	44	6,949.49		88.00	88.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	504	79,994.32		1,008.00	1,008.00
State selections	29	2,430.03		58.00	58.00
Indian allotments	4	408.46			
Applications to purchase mineral lands	2			20.00	20.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	2			6.00	6.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	2			20.00	20.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2			6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				290.07	290.07
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,097	118,649.22	3,615.54	3,381.07	9,559.81
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expense of depositing					16.15
Incidental expenses					2,705.59
Total					8,721.74

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

THE DALLES, OREG.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preemption entry	1	80.00			$100.00
Sales of land at public auction	7	320.00			412.50
Sales of timber and stone lands	1	160.00			400.00
Under act Sept. 29, 1890	28	4,888.65			6,110.81
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	41	204.13			255.14
Original entries under the desert-land act	9	830.50			207.62
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	26	[3,688.62]			4,602.06
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	1	[160.00]			200.00
Total cash sales	114	6,483.28			12,288.13
Original homestead entries	512	79,007.33	$2,962.82	$4,990.00	7,952.82
Final homestead entries	316	[48,845.91]	1,825.59		1,825.59
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	122	[18,024.07]		488.00	488.00
State selections	240	33,390.81		480.00	480.00
Military Wagon Road Co	210	33,787.85		424.00	424.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	1			10.00	10.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				613.15	613.15
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,515	152,669.27	4,788.41	7,005.15	24,081.69
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expense of depositing					29.60
Incidental expenses					1,420.44
Total					7,450.04

ABERDEEN, S. DAK.

Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	22	115.28			$144.15
Homestead enteries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	5	[560.00]			700.00
Total cash sales	27	115.28			844.15
Original homestead entries	359	54,836.66	$1,372.90	$3,490.00	4,862.90
Final homestead entries	229	[36,104.86]	903.57		903.57
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	311	[48,990.26]		1,244.00	1,244.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				657.71	657.71
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	927	54,951.94	2,276.47	5,393.71	8,514.33
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,197.03
Expense of depositing					2.60
Incidental expenses					799.68
Total					5,999.31

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	1	40.00			$50.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	2	17.04			21.30
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	13	[1,851.50]			2,315.63
Competitive bid					1.00
Total cash sales	16	57.04			2,387.93
Original homestead entries	199	30,103.35	$753.08	$1,940.00	2,693.08
Final homestead entries	30	[4.757.01]	118.93		118.93
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	21	[3,263.13]		84.00	84.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants, original homestead entries (Sioux Indian Reservation)	162	23,938.07	598.09	1,535.00	2,133.09
Final commissions on commuted Sioux homesteads			42.78		42.78
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				519.36	519.36
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	429	54,098.46	1,512.88	4,080.36	7,981.17
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,206.60
Expense of depositing					3.00
Incidental expenses					872.05
Total					4,081.65
Cash sales, Sioux Indian lands, commuted and final homesteads	22	[3,156.10]			3,014.35

HURON, S. DAK.

Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	11	27.75			$34.61
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	3	[400.00]			500.00
Total cash sales	14	27.75			534.61
Original homestead entries	213	32,425.85	$810.94	$2,065.00	2,875.94
Final homestead entries	158	[24,517.20]	613.31		613.31
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	255	[40,543.26]		1,020.00	1,020.00
Original homesteads (Sioux Indian Reservation)	7	1,117.85	27.95	70.00	97.95
State selections	151	23,903.37		302.00	302.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	2			4.00	4.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,096.95	1,096.95
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	800	57,474.82	1,452.20	4,557.95	6,544.76
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,877.69
Incidental expenses					1,333.80
Total					6,211.49
Cash sales of Sioux Indian lands: Commuted homesteads	2	[320.00]			160.00

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

MITCHELL, S. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preemption entry	1	120.00			$150.00
Sales of land at public auction	2	53.30			66.63
Sales of Yankton Sioux lands under act Aug. 15, 1894	241	[30,746.86] 28.83			22,455.86
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	4	10.99			13.74
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	4	[437.02]			546.28
Total cash sales	252	[31,183.88] 213.12			23,232.51
Original homestead entries	294	39,165.89	$979.34	$2,615.00	3,594.34
Final homestead entries	163	[24,261.63]	606.62		606.62
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	165	[23,251.88]		660.00	660.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	49			98.00	98.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,338.91	1,338.91
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	923	39,379.01	1,585.96	4,711.91	29,530.38
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,864.74
Expense of depositing					8.85
Incidental expenses					2,211.38
Total					7,084.97

PIERRE, S. DAK.

Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	3	12.02			$15.03
Total cash sales	3	12.02			15.03
Original homestead entries	36	5,314.90	$132.89	$340.00	472.89
Final homestead entries	29	[4,631.51]	115.80		115.80
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	49	[7,808.52]		196.00	196.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants (Sioux Indian Reservation)	44	6,647.11	166.21	420.00	586.21
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				252.15	252.15
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	161	11,974.03	414.90	1,208.15	1,638.08
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					1,863.30
Expense of depositing					3.60
Incidental expenses					305.92
Total					2,172.82

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

RAPID CITY, S. DAK.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preemption entry	1	80.00			$100.00
Sales of land at public auction	7	440.00			550.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	7	711.44			1,778.61
Sales of mineral lands	82	4,745.03			22,270.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	15	36.40			45.54
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	5	[787.85]			984.83
Total cash sales	117	6,012.87			25,728.98
Original homestead entries	251	38,130.61	$953.42	$2,430.00	3,383.42
Final homestead entries	117	[18,223.15]	455.61		455.61
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	87	[13,132.83]		348.00	348.00
Original homesteads (Sioux Indian Reservation)	55	8,773.52	217.76	550.00	767.76
Final homestead commissions, Sioux Indian lands			12.00		12.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	80			800.00	800.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	6			12.00	12.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	6			60.00	60.00
Reservoir declaratory statements	63			126.00	126.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	46			460.00	460.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				508.76	508.76
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	828	52,917.00	1,638.79	5,294.76	32,662.53
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,468.04
Expense of depositing					19.75
Incidental expenses					1,236.67
Total					6,724.46
Cash sales, Sioux Indian lands:					
Public sales	2	321.90			182.23
Final homestead	1	[165.45]			124.09
Total	3	321.90			306.32

WATERTOWN, S. DAK.

Sales of land at public auction	5	189.68			$381.75
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	5	28.59			35.75
Sales of Sisseton and Wahpeton lands	4	[560.00]			1,400.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	34	[4,664.15]			10,291.33
Total cash sales	48	218.27			12,108.83
Original homestead entries	487	69,858.06	$3,159.18	$4,630.00	7,789.18
Final homestead entries	202	[29,908.48]	834.38		834.38
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	198	[29,513.33]		792.00	792.00
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	160.00		4.00	4.00
Preemption declaratory statements	9			18.00	18.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	4			8.00	8.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				604.39	604.39
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	949	70,236.33	3,993.56	6,056.39	22,158.78
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,744.88
Expense of depositing					6.10
Incidental expenses					1,426.90
Total					7,177.88
Cash sales, Sioux Indian lands:					
Under act Mar. 3, 1863	5	315.27			394.08
Supplemental payments	4	[398.05]			295.71
	9	315.27			689.79

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of mineral lands	183	7,232.28			$36,345.00
Sales of land under act Mar. 3, 1877	1	560.00			700.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	49	67.51			95.92
Original entries under the desert-land act	121	16,991.71			4,248.11
Final entries under the desert-land act	88	[12,555.00]			12,905.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	4	[280.00]			350.00
Sales of land under act of July 5, 1884	1	[80.00]			60.00
Total cash sales	447	24,851.50			54,704.03
Original homestead entries	565	80,212.04	$3,490.66	$5,165.00	8,655.66
Final homestead entries	352	[50,604.60]	2,286.57		2,286.57
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	18	[2,046.74]		72.00	72.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	91	14,349.77		182.00	182.00
State selections	633	98,895.79		1,266.00	1,266.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	161			1,610.00	1,610.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	26			78.00	78.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	47			470.00	470.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				662.84	662.84
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	2,340	218,309.10	5,777.23	9,505.84	69,987.10
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Incidental expenses					2,886.36
Total					8,886.36

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

Excess payments on homesteads, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	6	28.75			$71.88
Original entries under the desert-land act	20	2,335.49			583.85
Final entries under the desert-land act	10	[1,007.30]			1,007.22
Timber-culture entry commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	1	[40.00]			50.00
Total cash sales	37	2,364.24			1,712.95
Original homestead entries	78	11,047.82	$823.03	$725.00	1,548.03
Final homestead entries	65	[9,138.02]	658.94		658.94
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	11	[1,665.10]		44.00	44.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	2	320.00		4.00	4.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	4			12.00	12.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				269.20	269.20
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	197	13,732.06	1,481.97	1,054.20	4,249.12
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,845.34
Expense of depositing					5.45
Incidental expenses					254.68
Total					3,105.47

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

OLYMPIA, WASH.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to private entry	1	141.43			$353.60
Sales of land subject to preemption entry	5	794.80			1,187.00
Sales of land at public auction	5	147.14			217.85
Sales of timber and stone lands	19	2,312.83			5,782.07
Sales of coal lands	1	120.00			2,400.00
Sales under act Mar. 3, 1887	3	160.00			400.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	12	90.19			137.08
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	10	[1,385.54]			1,781.93
Total cash sales	56	3,766.39			12,259.53
Original homestead entries	97	13,248.83	$724.08	$870.00	1,594.08
Final homestead entries	299	[40,409.02]	2,441.61		2,441.61
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	[160.00]		4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	82	12,964.41		164.00	164.00
State selections	147	23,328.93		336.00	336.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	15			45.00	45.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	19			190.00	190.00
Preemption declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				662.77	662.77
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	717	53,308.56	3,165.69	2,274.77	17,699.99
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,698.92
Expense of depositing					9.75
Incidental expenses					913.83
Total					6,622.50

SEATTLE, WASH.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry	4	451.05			$563.82
Sales of land at public auction	1	36.13			45.16
Sales of timber and stone lands	50	7,392.15			18,480.36
Sales of mineral lands	9	175.46			895.00
Sales of coal lands	2	476.10			7,961.00
Act Mar. 3, 1887	1	81.63			204.08
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	15	48.21			60.31
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	16	[2,196.32]			2,945.40
Total cash sales	98	8,660.73			31,155.13
Original homestead entries	191	26,974.96	$1,044.07	$1,765.00	2,809.07
Final homestead entries	454	[63,115.57]	2,660.35		2,660.35
Lands entered with military bounty land warrants	1	160.00		4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	112	17,457.41		224.00	224.00
State selections	225	39,387.94		450.00	450.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	8			80.00	80.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	12			36.00	36.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	50			500.00	500.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	9			90.00	90.00
Preemption declaratory statements	2			6.00	6.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				826.17	826.17
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,163	92,641.04	3,704.42	3,984.17	38,843.72
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,987.02
Incidental expenses					1,769.59
Total					7,756.61

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

SPOKANE, WASH.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preemption entry	5	658.70			$823.38
Sales of land at public auction	13	510.04			946.96
Sales of timber and stone lands	1	40.00			100.00
Sales of mineral lands	2	181.12			455.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	34	182.58			362.17
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	10	[1,272.63]			1,840.77
Timber-culture entries commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	1	[134.00]			335.00
Total cash sales	66	1,572.44			4,863.28
Original homestead entries	426	60,699.15	$3,922.34	$3,905.00	7,827.34
Final homestead entries	448	[67,002.84]	4,395.27		4,395.27
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	79	[11,943.55]		316.00	316.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	196	31,104.88		392.00	392.00
State selections, additional fees				16.00	16.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	28			280.00	280.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	1			3.00	3.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	1			10.00	10.00
Mineral protests, adverse claims	7			70.00	70.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				1,310.92	1,310.92
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	1,253	93,376.47	8,317.61	6,305.92	19,486.81
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expense of depositing					44.10
Incidental expenses					2,361.63
Total					8,405.73
Colville Indian Reservation: Cash sales, mineral lands, under acts July 1, 1892, and Feb. 20, 1896	16	439.36			2,235.00

VANCOUVER, WASH.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry	1	160.00			$400.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	14	1,951.17			4,877.93
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	10	68.90			88.64
Act Sept. 29, 1890	4	600.00			750.00
Act Mar. 3, 1887	2	132.31			330.77
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[200.00]			250.00
Total cash sales	33	2,912.38			6,697.34
Original homestead entries	242	35,865.45	$1,657.42	$2,285.00	3,942.42
Final homestead entries	367	[53,293.58]	2,953.39		2,953.39
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	6	[780.00]		24.00	24.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	110	17,314.32		220.00	220.00
State selections	81	[14,154.87] 351.00		162.00	162.00
Indian allotments	9	876.80			
Applications to purchase coal lands	20			60.00	60.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	14			140.00	140.00
Preemption declaratory statements	2			6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				541.82	541.82
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	884	57,319.95	4,610.81	3,438.82	14,746.97
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					6,000.00
Expense of depositing					21.85
Incidental expenses					1,261.20
Total					7,283.05

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

WALLA WALLA, WASH.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to private entry	1	40.00			$50.00
Sales of land subject to preemption entry	3	479.77			599.71
Sales of land at public auction	7	364.67			455.84
Under act Sept. 29, 1890 (forfeited railroad lands)	3	400.00			500.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	22	116.90			207.94
Original entries under the desert-land act	11	1,280.70			320.18
Final entries under the desert-land act	4	[560.00]			560.00
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	14	[1,573.45]			2,066.38
Total cash sales	65	2,682.04			4,760.05
Original homestead entries	249	35,962.05	$2,027.05	$2,300.00	4,327.05
Final homestead entries	150	[22,595.16]	1,193.92		1,193.92
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	45	[6,346.16]		180.00	180.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	2	168.73		4.00	4.00
State selections	24	3,703.21		48.00	48.00
Preemption declaratory statements	2			6.00	6.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				307.20	307.20
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	537	42,516.03	3,220.97	2,845.20	10,826.22
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,744.95
Expense of depositing					21.20
Incidental expenses					400.28
Total					5,166.43

WATERVILLE, WASH.

Sales of land subject to preemption entry	5	791.00			$988.75
Sales of land at public auction	3	240.00			300.00
Sales of mineral lands	1	19.69			100.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	19	68.33			88.36
Original entries under the desert-land act	5	600.00			150.00
Final entries under the desert land act	3	[93.75]			93.75
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	6	[787.31]			983.83
Total cash sales	42	1,719.02			2,704.69
Original homestead entries	244	36,890.91	$1,436.59	$2,340.00	3,776.59
Final homestead entries	155	[24,032.26]	1,043.18		1,043.18
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	60	[9,220.60]		240.00	240.00
Lands selected under grant to railroads	1	40.00		2.00	2.00
Preemption declaratory statements	2			6.00	6.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				623.76	623.76
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	505	38,649.93	2,479.77	3,214.76	8,399.22
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,408.54
Expense of depositing					118.40
Incidental expenses					1,004.57
Total					5,531.51

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

ASHLAND, WIS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to private entry	1	58.00			$72.50
Sales of land at public auction	13	726.51			1,676.96
Sales of timber and stone lands	3	160.00			400.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	5	39.71			56.04
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	25	[2,275.15]			3,748.27
Total cash sales	47	984.22			5,953.77
Original homestead entries	128	15,399.41	$643.24	$1,060.00	1,703.24
Final homestead entries	123	[15,681.68]	586.30		586.30
Lands entered with Sioux half-breed scrip	2	80.00			
Lands selected under grants to railroads	18	2,748.83		36.00	36.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	2			20.00	20.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				639.68	639.68
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	320	19,212.46	1,229.54	1,755.68	8,988.99
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,044.29
Incidental expenses					226.08
Total					3,270.37

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Sales of land at public auction	6	267.75			$434.69
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	3	9.70			23.76
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	7	[476.00]			645.00
Total cash sales	16	277.45			1,103.45
Original homestead entries	399	37,178.46	$1,428.14	$2,750.00	,178.14
Final homestead entries	114	[10,806.42]	377.20		377.20
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				489.45	489.45
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	529	37,455.91	1,805.34	3,239.45	6,148.24
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,316.86
Incidental expenses					1,393.44
Total					4,710.30

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, &c.

WAUSAU, WIS.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been included in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land at public auction	18	826.38			$1,032.98
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	11	49.75			63.68
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	60	[4,402.47]			5,603.29
Total cash sales	89	876.13			6,699.95
Original homestead entries	450	42,488.01	$1,162.23	$3,205.00	4,367.23
Final homestead entries	98	[9,110.51]	257.27		257.27
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			2.00	2.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				745.27	745.27
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	638	43,364.14	1,419.50	3,952.27	12,071.72
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,291.27
Expense of depositing					4.70
Incidental expenses					414.90
Total					3,710.87

BUFFALO, WYO.

Sales of timber and stone lands	3	480.00			$1,200.00
Sales of town lots	68				1,191.00
Sales of coal lands	1	40.00			800.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	7	15.03			18.80
Original entries under the desert-land act	44	5,812.84			1,453.21
Final entries under the desert-land act	62	[9,713.71]			9,724.04
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	10	[1,400.00]			1,750.00
Total cash sales	195	6,347.87			16,137.05
Original homestead entries	96	15,116.17	$566.86	$950.00	1,516.86
Final homestead entries	74	[11,629.79]	436.19		436.19
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	5	[799.62]		20.00	20.00
State selections	171	26,919.94		264.00	264.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	41			123.00	123.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	3			30.00	30.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				142.58	142.58
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	585	48,383.98	1,003.05	1,529.58	18,669.68
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,915.33
Expense of depositing					113.66
Incidental expenses					472.94
Total					3,501.93

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

CHEYENNE, WYO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of timber and stone lands	18	1,981.68			$4,954.21
Sales of mineral lands	4	1,784.37			4,545.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	8	36.27			67.39
Original entries under the desert-land act	59	9,061.56			2,265.41
Final entries under the desert-land act	16	[3,289.56]			3,289.56
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	3	[360.00]			650.00
Total cash sales	108	12,863.88			15,771.57
Original homestead entries	165	25,201.74	$1,267.98	$1,600.00	2,867.98
Final homestead entries	66	[9,999.88]	533.39		533.39
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	9	[1,383.18]		36.00	36.00
State selections	94	14,766.30		188.00	188.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	340	54,404.94		680.00	680.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	6			60.00	60.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	8			24.00	24.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	18			180.00	180.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				337.85	337.85
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	814	107,236.86	1,801.37	3,105.85	20,678.79
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					4,595.56
Expense of depositing					25.00
Incidental expenses					1,184.12
Total					5,804.68

DOUGLAS, WYO.

Sales of land at public auction	1	28.76			$35.95
Sales of mineral lands	3	900.10			2,250.25
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	12	52.67			66.61
Original entries under the desert-land act	61	8,256.60			2,064.14
Final entries under the desert-land act	7	[686.00]			687.45
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	2	[240.52]			300.65
Total cash sales	86	9,238.13			5,405.05
Original homestead entries	135	20,652.79	$774.72	$1,302.50	2,077.22
Final homestead entries	42	[6,289.13]	235.34		235.34
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	6	[960.00]		24.00	24.00
State selections	86	17,846.45		172.00	172.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	10			30.00	30.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				203.70	203.70
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	365	47,737.37	1,010.06	1,732.20	8,147.31
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,547.79
Expense of depositing					9.85
Incidental expenses					351.60
Total					2,909.24

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices,

EVANSTON, WYO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been acc the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amou.
Sales of timber and stone lands	5	800.00			$2,000.00
Sales of coal lands	5	720.00			14,400.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	15	68.05			157.09
Original entries under the desert-land act	50	9,330.13			2,332.55
Final entries under the desert-land act	27	[6,507.68]			6,507.68
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	1	[160.00]			200.00
Timber-culture entry commuted under act Mar. 3, 1891	1	[80.00]			100.00
Total cash sales	104	10,918.18			25,697.32
Original homestead entries	204	31,764.98	$1,909.40	$2,005.00	3,914.40
Final homestead entries	87	[13,605.11]	626.48		626.48
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	1	[40.00]		4.00	4.00
Lands selected under grants to railroads	198	31,673.40		396.00	396.00
State selections	104	16,574.74		172.00	172.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	36			108.00	108.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	5			50.00	50.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	1			3.00	3.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				359.96	359.96
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	740	90,931.30	2,535.88	3,097.96	31,331.16
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					5,114.20
Expense of depositing					18.05
Incidental expenses					370.72
Total					5,502.97

LANDER, WYO.

Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	7	14.31			$17.88
Original entries under the desert-land act	49	6,788.27			1,697.07
Final entries under the desert-land act	24	[4,209.07]			4,201.71
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	3	[360.00]			450.00
Total cash sales	83	6,802.58			6,366.66
Original homestead entries	84	12,967.63	$486.28	$820.00	1,306.28
Final homestead entries	15	[2,374.51]	89.04		89.04
State selections	148	22,898.70		296.00	296.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	6			18.00	18.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				64.23	64.23
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	336	42,668.91	575.32	1,198.23	8,140.21
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					2,080.92
Expense of depositing					77.00
Incidental expenses					244.51
Total					2,402.43

Statement of the business transacted at local land offices, etc.—Continued.

SUNDANCE, WYO.

[The area in brackets is not included in the aggregate by States, having been accounted for in the original entries.]

Class of entry.	Number.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Amount.
Sales of land subject to preemption entry	1	160.00			$200.00
Sales of land at public auction	3	120.00			150.00
Sales of timber and stone lands	1	160.00			400.00
Sales of mineral lands	2	71.10			360.00
Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	19	40.81			51.01
Original entries under the desert-land act	1	195.32			48.83
Final entries under the desert-land act	2	[635.44]			635.44
Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes	9	[1,349.14]			1,656.43
Total cash sales	38	747.23			3,531.71
Original homestead entries	210	33,222.90	$1,245.88	$2,085.00	3,330.88
Final homestead entries	56	[8,900.67]	333.67		333.67
Final entries under the timber-culture laws	7	[1,120.00]		28.00	28.00
State selections	63	10,081.14		126.00	126.00
Applications to purchase mineral lands	2			20.00	20.00
Applications to purchase coal lands	61			183.00	183.00
Applications to purchase timber and stone lands	1			10.00	10.00
Soldiers' and sailors' homestead declaratory statements	3			9.00	9.00
Amount received for reducing testimony to writing				135.71	135.71
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	441	44,001.27	1,579.55	2,596.71	7,707.97
Salaries, fees, and commissions of register and receiver					3,161.88
Expense of depositing					7.15
Incidental expenses					283.40
Total					3,452.43

ILLINOIS.

Original homestead entries	1	40.00	$1.00	$5.00	$6.00

INDIANA.

Excess payments on homestead, timber-culture, and other entries and locations	1	3.10			$3.98
Total cash sales	1	3.10			3.98
Original homestead entries	2	45.71	$1.14	$10.00	11.14
Final homestead entries	1	[5.71]	.14		.14
Total of all classes of entries and amount received therefrom	4	48.81	1.28	10.00	15.26

OHIO.

Original homestead entries	1	40.00	$1.00	$5.00	$6.00

ACCOUNTS DIVISION.

EXHIBIT A.—*Statement showing the total amount of fees lected at the several local land offices during the fiscal year e. also the net revenue arising therefrom after deducting the amo. paid to registers and receivers as compensation for services rendere. period.*

State and office.	Amount of fees and commissions from all sources.	Total.	Amount paid registers and receivers (salaries and commissions).	Total.	Deficit.	Revenue to United States.
Alabama:						
Huntsville	$7,523.43		$4,561.55			
Montgomery	10,212.78	$17,736.26	5,287.83	$9,849.38		$7,886.88
Alaska:						
Sitka	176.55	176.55	1,167.78	1,167.78	$991.23	
Arizona:						
Prescott	3,367.82		3,299.68			
Tucson	2,762.59	6,130.41	2,665.10	5,964.78		165.63
Arkansas:						
Camden	12,196.69		5,407.45			
Dardanelle	2,005.37		2,380.94			
Harrison	14,168.86		6,000.00			
Little Rock	6,519.78	34,890.70	3,761.56	17,549.95		17,340.75
California:						
Humboldt	2,060.50		2,338.10			
Independence	992.00		1,903.60			
Los Angeles	6,979.80		5,981.95			
Marysville	1,631.43		2,246.62			
Redding	3,815.53		4,027.73			
Sacramento	3,529.72		3,730.50			
San Francisco	12,790.04		6,000.00			
Stockton	3,727.34		3,600.68			
Susanville	1,943.70		2,373.70			
Visalia	5,221.64	42,691.70	5,220.10	37,422.98		5,268.72
Colorado:						
Akron	2,432.87		2,851.18			
Del Norte	1,835.82		2,213.86			
Denver	13,299.77		6,000.00			
Durango	2,612.63		3,158.40			
Glenwood	2,034.53		3,005.02			
Gunnison	1,300.91		2,407.63			
Hugo	871.47		1,703.78			
Lamar	1,575.81		2,006.86			
Leadville	2,540.96		3,810.36			
Montrose	2,347.17		3,302.63			
Pueblo	10,412.14		6,000.00			
Sterling	2,073.06	43,337.14	2,443.29	38,903.01		4,434.13
Florida:						
Gainesville	11,331.07	11,331.07	5,923.06	5,923.06		5,408.01
Idaho:						
Blackfoot	8,884.49		5,745.09			
Boise	4,834.82		3,899.18			
Cœur d'Alene	7,906.85		6,000.00			
Hailey	2,729.46		2,607.52			
Lewiston	11,012.69	35,368.31	5,932.50	24,184.29		11,184.02
Iowa:						
Des Moines	562.80	562.80	1,541.08	1,541.08	978.28	
Kansas:						
Colby	6,057.81		5,599.98			
Dodge City	5,514.57		4,894.83			
Topeka	1,166.02		1,860.28			
Wakeeney	6,972.26	19,710.66	5,957.23	18,312.32		1,398.34
Louisiana:						
Natchitoches	6,046.76		3,649.78			
New Orleans	12,989.49	19,036.25	6,000.00	9,649.78		9,386.47
Michigan:						
Grayling	737.22		1,340.60			
Marquette	4,317.15	5,054.37	3,641.63	4,982.23		72.14

Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations, etc.—Continued.

[The areas of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	Sales of timber and stone lands.			Sales of mineral lands.			Original entries under the desert-land act.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alaska				3	31.30	$147.50			
Arizona				26	1,048.71	5,262.50	38	5,396.48	$1,349.11
Arkansas				3	361.94	905.00			
California	54	4,547.70	$11,369.24	111	4,997.91	16,822.50	39	6,400.00	1,600.00
Colorado	31	3,419.63	8,549.08	939	17,682.20	80,022.50	75	10,352.97	2,588.97
Idaho	13	1,387.92	3,569.80	44	2,225.27	10,408.76	223	27,353.80	6,838.65
Minnesota	307	29,921.45	74,804.28						
Montana	27	3,521.63	8,729.09	153	4,130.50	18,130.00	1,083	184,724.01	46,182.17
Nevada				25	552.72	2,820.00			
New Mexico				15	509.82	2,220.00	71	11,799.88	2,949.96
North Dakota							1	240.00	60.00
Oregon	20	2,168.13	5,420.32	20	1,249.54	4,530.00	50	7,996.92	1,999.25
South Dakota	7	711.44	1,778.61	82	4,745.03	22,270.00			
Utah				183	7,232.28	36,345.00	121	16,991.71	4,248.11
Washington	84	11,696.15	29,240.36	12	376.27	1,450.00	36	4,216.19	1,054.03
Wisconsin	3	160.00	400.00						
Wyoming	27	3,421.68	8,554.21	9	2,755.57	7,155.25	264	39,444.72	9,861.21
Total	573	60,955.73	152,414.99	1,625	47,899.06	208,489.01	2,001	314,916.68	78,731.46

State or Territory.	Final entries under the desert-land act.			Homestead entries commuted to cash under section 2301, Revised Statutes.			Homestead entries commuted under second section, act June 15, 1880, and act May 2, 1890.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama				27	[2,401.50]	$3,004.72	2	[79.67]	$90.10
Arizona	17	[2,958.42]	$2,958.42	38	[3,789.23]	8,654.83			
Arkansas				39	[4,384.60]	5,606.07			
California	49	[9,561.50]	12,162.75	75	[9,071.35]	12,344.74			
Colorado	67	[11,309.98]	11,309.98	49	[6,348.55]	8,866.47			
Florida				13	[1,195.69]	1,493.53			
Idaho	100	[13,276.41]	13,230.09	17	[1,909.56]	2,997.65			
Iowa				4	[331.10]	663.88			
Kansas				10	[1,178.72]	1,473.40			
Louisiana				35	[4,742.03]	6,123.75			
Michigan				51	[5,412.81]	6,766.03			
Minnesota				108	[12,550.00]	17,133.73			
Mississippi				62	[8,593.21]	10,733.90			
Missouri				10	[663.18]	878.98			
Montana	287	[47,493.08]	47,463.08	121	[17,432.88]	23,072.94			
Nebraska				95	[12,983.95]	16,658.26			
New Mexico	16	[2,399.79]	1,959.80	17	[2,238.25]	2,797.81			
North Dakota				167	[23,647.37]	30,224.45			
Oklahoma							125	[17,521.07]	25,530.93
Oregon	14	[1,551.30]	1,551.30	63	[8,327.04]	10,450.09			
South Dakota				64	[8,700.52]	15,338.07			
Utah	88	[12,555.00]	12,905.00	4	[280.00]	350.00			
Washington	17	[1,661.05]	1,660.97	58	[7,415.25]	9,868.31			
Wisconsin				92	[7,153.62]	9,996.56			
Wyoming	138	[25,041.46]	25,045.88	28	[3,869.66]	5,037.08			
Total	793	[127,807.99]	130,247.27	1,247	[154,600.07]	210,535.25	127	[17,600.74]	25,621.03

EXHIBIT A.—*Statement showing the total amount of fees and at the several local land offices, etc.*—Contin.

State and office.	Amount of fees and commissions from all sources.	Total.	Amount paid registers and receivers (salaries and commissions).	Total.	Deficit.	
Washington:						
North Yakima	$2,536.17		$2,845.34			
Olympia	5,440.46		5,698.92			
Seattle	7,688.59		5,987.02			
Spokane Falls	14,623.53		6,000.00			
Vancouver	8,049.63		6,000.00			
Walla Walla	6,066.17		4,744.95			
Waterville	5,694.53		4,408.54			
		$50,099.08		$35,684.77		$14,414.31
Wisconsin:						
Ashland	2,985.22		3,044.29			
Eau Claire	5,044.79		3,316.86			
Wausau	5,371.77		3,291.27			
		13,401.78		9,652.42		3,749.36
Wyoming:						
Buffalo	2,532.63		2,915.33			
Cheyenne	4,907.22		4,595.56			
Douglas	2,742.26		2,547.79			
Evanston	5,633.84		5,114.20			
Lander	1,773.55		2,080.92			
Sundance	4,176.26		3,161.88			
		21,765.76		20,415.68		1,350.08
Total		853,242.22		493,949.95	$2,936.88	362,229.15

Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, the areas, and the amount received therefrom, and the expenses connected therewith.

[The areas of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	Sales of lands subject to private entry.			Sales of lands at public auction.			Sales of lands subject to preemption entry.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama				1	39.99	$49.99			
Arizona				9	1,158.80	3,041.00			
Arkansas				22	1,883.58	2,354.50			
California				37	2,113.87	2,816.77	7	934.67	$1,168.36
Colorado				26	2,507.88	4,641.31	3	160.44	300.56
Idaho							11	1,565.81	1,957.46
Kansas				4	160.00	485.00			
Louisiana				2	87.97	109.96			
Michigan				15	1,066.89	1,345.63			
Minnesota				62	3,683.38	5,436.34	9	1,204.66	1,505.84
Mississippi	2	20.27	$27.84	1	40.32	50.40			
Missouri	87	4,455.58	5,669.53						
Montana				26	1,793.70	2,297.37	28	3,808.99	5,186.06
Nebraska				25	1,180.56	1,684.70	2	267.11	333.88
Nevada				1	40.00	50.00			
New Mexico				1	40.00	50.00	1	160.00	200.00
North Dakota				67	3,542.82	4,825.43	15	2,244.66	3,005.82
Oklahoma				1	19.60	44.10			
Oregon				63	2,605.57	4,306.80	10	1,357.42	1,696.78
South Dakota				15	722.98	1,048.38	2	200.00	250.00
Washington	2	181.43	403.60	29	1,297.98	1,965.81	23	3,335.32	4,562.66
Wisconsin	1	58.00	72.50	37	1,820.64	3,144.63			
Wyoming				4	148.76	185.95	1	160.00	200.00
Total	92	4,715.28	6,173.47	448	25,955.29	39,934.07	112	15,399.08	20,367.42

Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations, etc.—Continued.

[The areas of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	Cash substitution.			Indian lands commuted under special acts.			Cash for final homesteads.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Minnesota	1	40.00	$50.00						
Oklahoma				301	[41,614.57]	$53,271.81	13	[1,999.60]	$2,999.40
Total	1	40.00	50.00	301	[41,614.57]	53,271.81	13	[1,999.60]	2,999.40

State or Territory.	Competitive bids.			Sisseton and Wahpeton lands.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
South Dakota			$1.00	4	[560.00]	$1,400.00
Total			1.00	4	[560.00]	1,400.00

State or Territory.	Act Mar. 2, 1895.			Act Sept. 30, 1890.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama	1	[160.12]	$51.85			
Colorado				1	160.00	$200.00
Total	1	[160.12]	51.85	1	160.00	200.00

State or Territory.	Act Mar. 3, 1887.			Act Feb. 17, 1897.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
California	1	320.00	$400.00			
Colorado	1	80.00	200.00			
Minnesota	3	308.05	385.07			
Mississippi				8	510.59	$638.23
North Dakota	8	1,559.03	3,597.57			
Utah	1	560.00	700.00			
Washington	6	373.94	934.85			
Total	20	3,201.02	6,217.49	8	510.59	638.23

State or Territory.	Act Jan. 18, 1897.			Act Aug. 15, 1894.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Oklahoma	909	136,854.28	$29,101.65	658	[99,469.97]	$182,089.31
Oregon				9	[481.33] 7.92	252.58
South Dakota				241	[30,746.86] 28.83	22,455.86
Total	909	136,854.28	29,101.65	908	[130,698.16] 36.75	204,797.75

Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations, etc.—Continued.

[The areas of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	Act Sept. 29, 1890.			Total cash sales.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount received.
Alabama				385	420.47	$3,775.70
Alaska				3	31.30	147.50
Arizona				141	7,640.55	21,722.47
Arkansas				237	2,699.41	19,224.11
California	4	663.94	$400.00	556	20,563.67	62,082.10
Colorado				1,313	35,045.24	121,197.93
Florida				228	207.46	2,095.65
Idaho				517	33,031.34	40,497.32
Indiana				1	3.10	3.98
Iowa				4		663.88
Kansas				45	214.13	2,657.43
Louisiana				461	1,336.21	8,325.23
Michigan				70	1,090.91	8,147.27
Minnesota				612	35,719.77	100,716.79
Mississippi				345	942.30	11,958.14
Missouri				135	4,611.39	6,819.73
Montana				1,843	200,068.61	187,483.71
Nebraska				259	1,906.45	19,761.17
Nevada				26	592.72	2,870.00
New Mexico				173	13,457.79	22,512.70
North Dakota				673	8,636.23	44,283.62
Oklahoma				2,207	137,976.00	294,415.36
Oregon	38	6,276.54	7,845.68	430	22,299.90	39,338.74
South Dakota				477	6,656.35	64,852.04
Utah				447	24,851.50	54,704.06
Washington	7	1,000.00	1,250.00	397	23,677.24	64,152.97
Wisconsin				152	2,137.80	13,757.17
Wyoming				614	46,917.87	72,909.36
Total	49	7,940.48	9,495.68	12,751	632,735.74	1,291,076.10

State or Territory.	Original entries of lands under the homestead law.					Final homestead entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Commissions.	Fees.	Total fees and commissions.	Entries.	Acres.	Commissions.
Alabama	1,328	140,548.39	$3,516.15	$9,970.00	$13,486.15	1,150	[124,849.99]	$3,123.79
Arizona	283	40,174.23	2,102.31	2,600.00	4,702.31	117	[16,041.67]	737.80
Arkansas	2,672	298,229.26	7,530.44	20,685.00	28,215.44	1,428	[169,475.73]	4,316.68
California	1,443	204,303.00	9,039.38	13,350.00	22,389.38	1,548	[225,693.79]	10,537.32
Colorado	1,298	192,812.13	8,307.55	12,330.00	20,637.55	724	[110,887.37]	4,751.06
Florida	801	92,046.12	2,301.54	6,350.00	8,651.54	602	[77,528.60]	1,948.91
Idaho	1,744	246,384.44	10,552.89	16,030.00	26,582.89	656	[95,553.21]	3,908.87
Illinois	1	40.00	1.00	5.00	6.00			
Indiana	2	45.71	1.14	10.00	11.14	1	[5.71]	.14
Iowa	6	400.00	20.00	35.00	55.00	15	[1,049.27]	51.48
Kansas	558	80,567.60	2,910.34	5,190.00	8,100.34	826	[125,953.96]	4,391.07
Louisiana	1,354	147,722.59	4,096.33	10,750.00	14,846.33	856	[105,889.88]	3,055.72
Michigan	308	31,335.54	793.19	2,235.00	3,028.19	225	[29,337.71]	740.57
Minnesota	2,692	355,439.53	10,398.83	23,760.00	34,158.83	1,324	[179,654.55]	6,442.87
Mississippi	1,366	135,814.25	3,486.46	10,070.00	13,556.46	1,052	[126,712.51]	3,181.40
Missouri	1,591	146,353.41	3,896.01	11,020.00	14,916.01	986	[106,360.05]	2,828.41
Montana	1,502	223,541.15	10,559.17	14,375.00	24,934.17	875	[132,636.83]	6,432.61
Nebraska	1,882	271,725.45	7,589.02	17,550.00	25,139.02	1,205	[181,246.82]	5,547.43
Nevada	10	1,512.20	93.00	95.00	188.00	9	[1,409.04]	58.19
New Mexico	746	112,140.80	4,268.18	7,150.00	11,418.18	371	[56,273.92]	2,137.70
North Dakota	7,358	1,136,387.90	33,188.98	71,825.00	105,013.98	1,609	[247,634.37]	8,071.40
Ohio	1	40.00	1.00	5.00	6.00			
Oklahoma	8,526	1,293,953.68	32,378.65	81,990.00	114,368.65	1,382	[208,437.06]	5,186.29
Oregon	1,438	209,835.06	8,435.51	13,555.00	21,990.51	1,427	[211,398.10]	8,899.65
South Dakota	2,107	310,311.87	9,171.76	20,085.00	29,256.76	928	[142,398.84]	3,660.22
Utah	565	80,212.04	3,490.66	5,165.00	8,655.66	352	[50,604.60]	2,286.57
Washington	1,527	220,689.17	11,634.58	14,190.00	25,824.58	1,938	[279,586.45]	15,346.66
Wisconsin	977	95,065.88	3,233.61	7,015.00	10,248.61	335	[35,598.61]	1,220.77
Wyoming	894	138,926.21	6,251.12	8,762.50	15,013.62	340	[52,799.09]	2,254.11
Total	44,980	6,206,557.61	199,248.80	406,152.50	605,401.30	22,281	[3,095,017.75]	111,117.66

Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations, etc.—Continued.

[The areas of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	Original entries of lands under the timber-culture laws.					Final timber-culture entries.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Registers and receivers' fees.	Government fees.	Total fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.
Arizona						2	[318.08]	$8.00
California						75	[10,539.55]	300.00
Colorado						330	[51,488.24]	1,320.00
Idaho						31	[3,744.39]	124.00
Iowa						14	[1,036.27]	56.00
Kansas						987	[152,284.26]	3,948.00
Louisiana						8	[1,152.10]	32.00
Minnesota	1	160.00	$4.00	$10.00	$14.00	117	[13,594.86]	468.00
Montana						79	[11,518.28]	316.00
Nebraska						1,397	[215,036.92]	5,588.00
New Mexico						16	[2,080.42]	64.00
North Dakota						1,122	[176,176.82]	4,480.00
Oregon						180	[26,346.38]	720.00
South Dakota						1,086	[166,512.21]	4,344.00
Utah						18	[2,046.74]	72.00
Washington						201	[29,955.41]	804.00
Wyoming						28	[4,302.80]	112.00
Total	1	160.00	4.00	10.00	14.00	5,691	[868,133.73]	22,756.00

State or Territory.	Lands entered with military bounty-land warrants.			Lands entered with agricultural-college scrip.			Lands entered with private-land scrip.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.
Colorado	8	[960.00] 120.00	$27.00	1	160.00	$4.00	1	160.00	
Florida							1	40.00	
Idaho	2	320.00	8.00						
Louisiana							1	[160.00]	
Michigan	3	[440.00]	11.00						
Minnesota	4	[160.00] 440.00	15.00	6	[959.56]	12.00	13	[1,341.12] 480.00	
Missouri	3	380.00	9.50	1	[160.00]	4.00			
Montana	1	[160.00]	4.00						
North Dakota	1	[120.00]	3.00	11	[1,760.00]				
South Dakota	1	160.00	4.00						
Washington	2	[160.00] 160.00	8.00						
Total	25	[2,000.00] 1,580.00	89.50	19	[2,879.56] 160.00	20.00	16	[1,501.12] 680.00	

Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations, etc.—Continued.

[The areas of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	State selections.			Railroad selections.			Indian allotments.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.
Alabama				5	399.86	$10.00			
Arkansas				2	322.00	4.00			
California	571	63,941.72	$1,141.00	136	20,403.99	272.00	25	3,601.16	
Colorado	447	70,851.85	894.00	180	28,629.97	360.00			
Florida	9	1,300.48	18.00	2	277.41	4.00			
Idaho	151	23,936.77	302.00	654	104,143.70	1,308.00	19	1,642.88	
Iowa				2	120.00	4.00			
Kansas				1	80.85	2.00			
Louisiana	8	651.58	16.00						
Michigan							1	78.68	
Minnesota				12	1,406.88	24.00	3	480.00	
Mississippi				2	200.60	4.00			
Montana	425	74,453.11	798.00	1,073	170,535.45	2,146.00	5	720.00	
Nebraska	41	6,554.48	82.00	2	141.90	4.00			
Nevada	254	27,380.08	508.00	28	4,444.58	56.00			
North Dakota	163	26,261.64	324.00	732	116,695.67	1,464.00	4	395.82	
Oklahoma	16	2,546.73	32.00						
Oregon	607	79,982.66	1,214.00	504	79,994.32	1,008.00	114	17,950.42	
South Dakota	151	23,903.37	302.00						
Utah	633	98,895.79	1,266.00	91	14,349.77	182.00			
Washington	477	66,771.08	1,012.00	505	79,369.75	1,010.00	9	876.80	
Wisconsin				18	2,748.83	36.00			
Wyoming	666	109,037.27	1,218.00	538	86,078.34	1,076.00			
Total	4,619	676,467.61	9,127.00	4,487	710,343.87	8,974.00	180	25,745.76	

State or Territory.	Sioux half-breed scrip locations.			Small holdings, act Mar. 3, 1891, and Feb. 21, 1893.			Wagon-road selections.		
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.	Acres.	Fees.
Minnesota	36	[80.00] 3,065.05							
New Mexico				33	1,483.07				
North Dakota	1	80.00							
Oregon							509	81,452.06	$1,022.00
Wisconsin	2	80.00							
Total	39	[80.00] 3,225.05		33	1,483.07		509	81,452.06	1,022.00

Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations, etc.—Continued.

[The areas of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	Final commissions, Sac and Fox lands.	Swamp lands patented.			Final commissions on commuted Sioux lands.	Total miscellaneous entries.		
		Entries.	Acres.	Amount.		Entries.	Acres.	Amount received.
Alabama						2,483	140,948.25	$16,619.94
Arizona						402	40,174.23	5,448.11
Arkansas			240.00			4,102	298,791.26	32,536.12
California						3,798	292,249.87	34,639.70
Colorado						2,989	292,733.95	27,993.58
Florida			13,646.76			1,415	107,310.77	10,622.45
Idaho						3,257	376,426.79	32,233.76
Illinois			304.00			1	344.00	6.00
Indiana			847.88			3	893.59	11.28
Iowa			829.56			37	1,349.56	166.48
Kansas						2,372	80,648.45	16,441.41
Louisiana			12,998.81			2,227	161,372.98	17,950.05
Michigan			127.16			537	31,541.38	3,779.76
Minnesota			49,737.69			4,208	411,209.15	41,134.70
Mississippi						2,420	136,014.85	16,741.86
Missouri			149.65			2,581	146,883.06	17,757.92
Montana						3,960	469,249.71	34,630.78
Nebraska						4,527	278,421,83	36,360.45
Nevada						301	33,336.86	810.19
New Mexico						1,166	113,623.87	13,619.88
North Dakota						11,001	1,279,821.03	119,356.38
Ohio			1.24			1	41.24	6.00
Oklahoma	$580.84					9,924	1,296,500.41	120,167.78
Oregon			2,190.21			4,779	471,404.73	34,854.16
South Dakota					$42.78	4,273	334,375.24	37,609.76
Utah						1,659	193,457.60	12,462.23
Washington						4,659	367,866.80	44,005.24
Wisconsin			40.00			1,332	97,934.71	11,505.38
Wyoming						2,466	334,041.82	19,673.73
Total	580.84		81,112.96		42.78	82,880	7,788,967.99	759,145.08

State or Territory.	Preemption filings.		Homestead filings.		Coal filings.		Town-site filings.		Reservoir filings.		Mineral applications.	
	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.
Alaska											6	$60.00
Arizona	1	$3.00	1	$3.00							23	230.00
Arkansas			8	16.00	1	$2.00					5	50.00
California	2	6.00	1	3.00	14	42.00					145	1,450.00
Colorado	220	660.00	7	21.00	257	771.00					662	6,620.00
Idaho	12	36.00	4	12.00	2	6.00	1	$3.00			59	590.00
Kansas	45	90.00	4	8.00					16	$32.00		
Michigan			1	2.00								
Minnesota	5	10.00	3	6.00								
Missouri			5	10.00								
Montana	76	228.00	3	9.00	129	387.00					155	1,550.00
Nebraska			3	6.00			1	2.00	1	2.00		
Nevada											39	390.00
New Mexico			3	9.00	64	192.00					26	260.00
North Dakota	2	4.00	34	68.00	22	44.00						
Oklahoma			62	124.00			2	4.00				
Oregon	2	6.00	3	9.00	3	9.00					16	160.00
South Dakota	9	18.00	57	114.00	6	12.00			63	126.00	80	800.00
Utah					26	78.00					161	1,610.00
Washington	9	27.00	3	9.00	52	156.00					36	360.00
Wisconsin			1	2.00								
Wyoming			4	12.00	162	486.00					8	80.00
Total	383	1,088.00	207	443.00	738	2,185.00	4	9.00	80	160.00	1,421	14,210.00

Recapitulation, by States and Territories, of the disposal of the public lands and abandoned military reservations, etc.—Continued.

[The areas of commuted homesteads, final homesteads, and final desert entries, and the area and amount of Indian land and other areas in brackets, are not included in the grand aggregate.]

State or Territory.	Mineral protests.		Applications for timber and stone lands.		Fees received for reducing testimony to writing, etc.	Total miscellaneous filings and fees.		Total amount of fees and commissions from all sources.
	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.		No.	Amount.	
Alabama					$1,116.32		$1,116.32	$17,736.26
Alaska					116.55	6	176.55	176.55
Arizona	4	$40.00			406.30	29	682.30	6,130.41
Arkansas					2,286.58	14	2,354.58	34,890.70
California	25	250.00	54	$540.00	5,761.00	241	8,052.00	42,691.70
Colorado	185	1,850.00	37	370.00	5,051.56	1,368	15,343.56	43,337.14
Florida					708.62		708.62	11,331.07
Idaho	7	70.00	13	130.00	2,287.55	98	3,134.55	35,368.31
Illinois								6.00
Indiana								11.28
Iowa					396.32		396.32	562.80
Kansas					3,139.25	65	3,269.25	19,710.66
Louisiana					1,086.20		1,086.20	19,036.25
Michigan					1,272.61	1	1,274.61	5,054.37
Minnesota			199	1,990.00	3,086.93	207	5,092.93	46,227.63
Mississippi					975.87		975.87	17,717.73
Missouri					1,531.40	5	1,541.40	19,299.32
Montana	16	160.00	26	260.00	2,765.34	405	5,359.34	39,990.12
Nebraska					7,242.06	5	7,252.06	43,612.51
Nevada	3	30.00			11.96	42	431.96	1,242.15
New Mexico	5	50.00			1,095.82	98	1,606.82	15,226.70
North Dakota					3,756.15	58	3,872.15	123,228.53
Ohio								6.00
Oklahoma					7,616.18	64	7,744.18	127,911.96
Oregon	2	20.00	21	210.00	2,763.51	47	3,177.51	38,081.67
South Dakota	46	460.00	6	60.00	4,978.23	267	6,568.23	44,177.99
Utah	47	470.00			662.84	234	2,820.84	15,263.07
Washington	16	160.00	84	840.00	4,541.84	200	6,093.84	50,099.08
Wisconsin			2	20.00	1,874.40	3	1,896.40	13,401.78
Wyoming			27	270.00	1,244.03	201	2,092.03	21,765.76
Total	356	3,560.00	469	4,690.00	67,775.42	3,658	94,120.42	853,265.50

State or Territory.	Aggregate of all classes of entries, area of lands disposed of, and receipts from all sources.			Expenses incident to the disposals of public lands.			
	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Salaries and commissions of registers and receivers.	Incidental expenses.	Expense of depositing.	Total expenses.
Alabama	2,868	141,368.72	$21,511.96	$9,849.38	$2,808.91	$14.75	$12,673.04
Alaska	9	31.30	324.05	1,167.78	727.60		1,895.38
Arizona	572	47,814.78	27,852.88	5,964.78	974.58	80.05	7,019.41
Arkansas	4,353	301,490.67	54,114.81	17,549.95	5,415.90	264.00	23,229.85
California	4,595	312,813.54	104,773.80	37,422.98	7,367.91	66.10	44,856.99
Colorado	5,670	327,779.19	164,535.07	38,903.01	8,869.34	45.70	47,818.05
Florida	1,643	107,518.26	13,426.72	5,923.06	3,034.89	9.20	8,967.15
Idaho	3,872	409,458.13	75,865.63	24,184.29	3,221.05	131.21	27,536.55
Illinois	1	344.00	6.00				
Indiana	4	896.69	15.28				
Iowa	41	1,349.56	1,226.68	1,541.08	345.94	1.40	1,888.42
Kansas	2,482	80,862.58	22,368.09	18,312.32	3,516.47	13.22	21,842.01
Louisiana	2,688	162,709.19	27,361.48	9,649.78	3,255.60	9.84	12,915.22
Michigan	608	32,632.29	13,201.64	4,982.23	1,554.08	10.05	6,546.36
Minnesota	5,027	446,928.92	146,944.42	20,520.16	8,076.30	29.43	28,625.89
Mississippi	2,765	136,957.15	29,675.87	6,000.00	4,714.51	20.00	10,734.51
Missouri	2,721	151,494.45	26,119.05	11,415.65	3,230.16	27.70	14,673.51
Montana	6,208	669,318.32	227,473.83	27,350.28	7,378.89	36.95	34,766.12
Nebraska	4,791	280,328.28	63,373.68	33,921.81	4,653.53	67.10	38,642.44
Nevada	369	33,929.58	4,112.15	2,209.52	58.78	16.06	2,284.36
New Mexico	1,437	127,081.66	37,739.40	12,384.15	1,914.40	38.90	14,337.45
North Dakota	11,732	1,288,457.26	167,512.15	28,618.76	5,403.00	172.29	34,194.05
Ohio	1	41.24	6.00				
Oklahoma	12,195	1,434,476.41	422,327.32	43,504.40	11,944.49	283.91	54,732.80
Oregon	5,256	493,704.63	77,370.41	29,599.43	9,066.06	91.29	38,756.75
South Dakota	5,017	341,031.59	109,030.03	31,222.28	8,186.40	43.90	39,452.58
Utah	2,340	218,309.10	69,987.10	6,000.00	2,886.36		8,886.36
Washington	5,256	391,544.04	114,252.05	35,684.77	7,965.78	220.75	43,871.30
Wisconsin	1,487	100,072.51	27,158.95	9,652.42	2,034.42	4.70	11,691.54
Wyoming	3,281	380,959.69	94,675.12	20,415.68	2,907.29	250.71	23,573.68
Total	99,289	8,421,703.73	2,144,341.60	493,949.95	121,512.61	1,949.21	617,411.77

N.—MINERAL DIVISION.

This division has charge of the following work:

(1) Mineral and coal entries.

(2) All contests and quasi contests in which the character, whether agricultural, mineral, or saline, of the public lands is involved.

(3) Agricultural filings and entries in which the question of the character of the land is involved.

(4) Railroad and State selections referred to this division for examination as to the character of the land selected and the proximity of such selections to mineral lands.

(5) Petitions for suit by the United States to set aside patents on mining and coal claims and on all mineral and coal lands which are alleged to have been erroneously or fraudulently patented as agricultural land.

(6) Certified copies of papers, plats, and records relating to mineral lands or coal lands.

(7) Relinquishments and amendments of entries or filings in which the character of the land is in question.

(8) Correspondence and instructions to registers and receivers and United States surveyors-general in all matters relating to the disposal of mineral and coal lands.

(9) The preparation, recording, and transmitting of all mineral and coal patents.

(10) Charge of the work of the twelve mineral land commissioners appointed under the act of February 26, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 683), to classify the granted lands within the limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's grants in the mineral districts of Bozeman, Helena, and Missoula, in Montana, and Cœur d'Alene in Idaho.

(11) Examination of bonds of United States deputy mineral surveyors.

Entries and filings made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Mineral entries made	1,625
Mineral applications made	1,421
Adverse claims filed	356
Coal entries made	30
Coal filings made	738

Work received during the year:

Mineral entries received	1,618
Coal entries received	35
Mineral contests received	49
Quasi contests received	138
Agricultural entries received:	
Originals	81
Finals	94
List of selections received, acres	1,330,610.54
Letters received	8,927

Work done during the year:

Mineral patents issued	1,259
Lode, mill-site, and placer claims included in the above patents	2,492
Coal patents issued	43
Mineral and coal entries approved, but not yet patented	67
Current mineral and coal entries examined	1,470
Suspended mineral and coal entries examined	1,420
Mineral and coal entries canceled	11
Coal declaratory statements canceled	595

Contests decided subject to appeal	49
Contests finally closed	47
Quasi contests decided subject to appeal	138
Quasi contests finally closed	148
Agricultural cases examined and referred	162
Agricultural cases examined and suspended	123
List of selections examined and referred, acres	1,330,610.54
Cases referred to the Department	116
Cases referred to the board of equitable adjudication	3
Letters docketed	8,927
Letters written	6,798
Hearings ordered	65
Pages of official copy written	1,088
Pages of certified copy written	1,628
Pages of patents recorded	5,957
Pages of press copy transcribed into permanent books	8,841
Bonds of deputy mineral surveyors examined	133
Mineral applications (final proof not made) examined	250

The patents issued during the year are for lands in the States and Territories given in the following table:

State or Territory	Coal patents.	Area.	Mineral and mill-site patents.	Mineral and mill-site claims.	Mineral area.
Alaska			1	1	5
Arizona			29	65	1,133.268
Arkansas			6	6	657.26
California			84	119	3,844.889
Colorado	11	840	745	1,437	12,328.911
Florida			1	1	40.94
Idaho			24	68	1,325.858
Montana	12	1,521.97	129	186	3,289.266
Nevada			29	53	689.819
New Mexico	11	1,229.86	11	13	191.725
Oregon			18	44	1,032.923
South Dakota			53	216	2,017.366
Utah	1	160	113	266	3,772.016
Washington	2	276.10	14	15	222.13
Wyoming	6	880	2	2	1,054.04
Total	43	4,907.93	1,259	2,492	31,605.411

The condition of the work on hand at the close of the year is as follows:

Mineral and coal entries unexamined	422
Mineral and coal entries unexamined and in suspended files	695
Mineral contests unexamined	7
Total contests not finally disposed of	102
Quasi contests unexamined	7
Total quasi contests not finally disposed of	97
Agricultural cases examined and suspended	123
Final, pending	16
Original, pending	97

Recapitulation of work received, done, and on hand.

Current mineral and coal entries:		
On hand July 1, 1897	239	
Received during year	1,653	
		1,892
Approved during year	644	
Suspended during year	826	
		1,470
Remaining on hand unexamined		422

Suspended mineral and coal entries:		
On hand July 1, 1897	522	
Added by suspension	826	
Added by reinstatement	8	
		1,356
Approved during year	650	
Canceled	11	
		661
Remaining suspended		695
Increase		173
Contest cases:		
On hand July 1, 1897	98	
Received during year	49	
Reopened	2	
		149
Closed during year		47
Remaining for final action (before Department 31)		102
Quasi contest cases:		
On hand July 1, 1897	105	
Received during year	138	
Reopened	2	
		245
Closed during year		148
Remaining for final action (before Department, 26)		97
Agricultural cases:		
On hand July 1, 1897 (finals, 1; originals, 99)	100	
Received during year (finals, 94; originals, 81)	175	
		275
Referred during year (finals, 79; originals, 83)	162	
Remaining for final action (finals, 16; originals, 97)	113	
		275
List of selections:		
On hand July 1, 1897		0
Received during year ... acres		1,330,610.54
Examined and referred ... do		1,330,610.54
Lands classified by commissioners under act of February 26, 1895:		
Montana—		
Bozeman ... acres		256,260.00
Helena ... do		878,876.65
Missoula ... do		488,800.00
Idaho—		
Cœur d'Alene ... do		500,603.00
Total ... do		2,124,539.65

Of mineral and mill site patents 1,259 were issued, as against 1,085 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, an increase of 174. Of coal patents 43 were issued, as against 32 for the preceding fiscal year, an increase of 11, and including an area of 4,907.93 acres, as against an area for the previous fiscal year of 3,609.59 acres, or an increase of 1,298.34 acres.

Sixteen hundred and twenty-five mineral entries were made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, thus verifying the statement made in last report that the mining industry had reached its lowest point and was on the upgrade.

In the following table is shown the number of mineral entries made for

each fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, in which the first entry under the United States mining laws was made:

Year.	Entries.	Year.	Entries.	Year.	Entries.	Year.	Entries.
1868	27	1876	583	1884	2,000	1892	1,330
1869	52	1877	565	1885	1,588	1893	1,315
1870	104	1878	642	1886	1,323	1894	868
1871	148	1879	622	1887	1,325	1895	757
1872	264	1880	722	1888	1,314	1896	1,199
1873	546	1881	1,338	1889	1,304	1897	1,236
1874	567	1882	1,848	1890	1,314	1898	1,625
1875	509	1883	2,112	1891	1,217		

In but three years, 1882, 1883, and 1884, did the number of mineral entries made exceed that of the present year, and the number of locations entered the present year far exceeds the number made during either of these years.

In the years 1882, 1883, and 1884, Colorado led with 1,024, 1,361, and 1,284 mineral entries, respectively, and in the present year also Colorado leads with 939.

No entries of mining claims in the Upper Yukon, in Alaska, have been made.

It was noticed in last report that under the ruling in the case of the Good Return Mining Company, reported in volume 4, Land Decisions, page 221, it was the practice to embrace a number of mining locations in a single application for patent, and it was pointed out that, in this application of the law, the individual mining prospectors and claimants were being discriminated against and in favor of the mining capitalists.

The ruling of the Department, in paragraph 53 of the Mining Regulations, approved December 15, 1897, amendment by circular of March 14, 1898, reading as follows:

> The claimant at the time of filing the application for patent, or at any time within the sixty days of publication, is required to file with the register, a certificate of the surveyor-general that not less than five hundred dollars' worth of labor has been expended or improvements made by the applicant or his grantors, upon each location embraced in the application, or if the application embraces several locations held in common, that an amount equal to, five hundred dollars for each location, has been so expended upon, and for the benefit of the entire group;

will prevent the appropriation of large bodies of lands upon an expenditure of $500 only, as heretofore permitted and practiced, but it will not prevent the entering of large areas as single claims upon an expenditure of an amount equal to $500 for each location, "for the benefit of the entire group."

Entries have recently been made in this way for 1,033.49 acres in a single placer claim and 54 locations in a single lode claim. It is, therefore, again recommended that the law be amended so as to prohibit the including of more than one lode claim or more than 160 acres of placer ground in a single application or entry.

Section 2350, United States Revised Statutes, provides that—

> . . . and all persons claiming under section twenty-three hundred and forty-eight shall be required to prove their respective rights and pay for the lands filed upon within one year from the time prescribed for filing their respective claims; and upon failure to file the proper notice, or to pay for the land within the required period, the same shall be subject to entry by any other qualified applicant.

Over 17,000 coal-land filings have been made, and under the above quoted section more than 14,000 of the number have been canceled, a state of facts surely not contemplated by the framers of the law.

While it is possibly true that a large number of filings are made for

purely speculative purposes only, that alone can not account for the very large number of cancellations made. It is believed that many *bona fide* declarants have been compelled to submit to the cancellation of their filings because the time, one year, given them within which to make payment for the land, is not sufficient to enable them to make the necessary explorations to prove the existence of valuable coal deposits, the price for the lands, $10 and $20 per acre, being such that they do not want to make the payment until they are satisfied beyond question that the tracts contain coal in quantities that would warrant the outlay.

It is recommended that said section 2350 of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to permit the extension of the time two years, three years in all, upon the filing with the register and receiver proper evidence showing that during the preceding year at least $100 had been expended by the declarant in actual and practical explorations for coal within the exterior boundaries of the claim.

DECISIONS AND RULINGS UNDER THE MINERAL AND COAL-LAND LAWS.

Mill site—Posting on claim.—On application for a mill site, in connection with a lode claim, the notice and plat should be posted on the mill site for the statutory period. (25 L. D., 165.)

Fire clay—Railroad grant.—Land chiefly valuable for its deposits of fire clay is subject to location and entry under the mining laws of the United States, and is included in the exception of "mineral lands" from the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. (25 L. D., 349.)

Oil lands.—Lands chiefly valuable on account of the petroleum deposits contained therein are of the character subject to entry under the mining laws, and are not subject to selection as indemnity under a railroad grant wherein "mineral lands" are excepted from the operation of the grant.

Under the mining laws of the United States but one discovery of mineral is required to support a placer location, whether it be of 20 acres, by an individual, or of 160 acres, or less, by an association of persons.

The case of Ferrell *v.* Hoge *et al.* (18 L. D., 81) overruled. (25 L. D., 351.)

Railroad grant—Mineral lands.—A final mineral return by the commissioners appointed under the act of February 26, 1895, operates to except the lands so classified from the grant to the Northern Pacific, but does not prevent such disposition of said lands as may be proper, on a subsequent showing as to their character, the classification being treated as of the same effect as a mineral return by the Government surveyor. (25 L. D., 446.)

Placer patent—Known lode.—The patentee of a placer-mining claim is under no legal obligation to institute adverse proceedings against a subsequent conflicting lode claim. The lode claimant in such a case has the burden of proof upon him to show that there was a vein within the placer, known to exist at the time of the placer application, and actual knowledge thereof must be brought home to the placer applicant. (25 L. D., 460.)

Protest—Adverse—Co-owner.—If the protest filed against a mineral application, does not present such a claim as is contemplated by the statute, it should not be treated as an adverse; and the fact that suit thereon has been commenced in the courts will not require the Land Department to recognize the claim as an adverse within the meaning of the law.

A protest based on alleged co-ownership is not an adverse claim that requires the institution of judicial proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction; but the land department may await the result of proceedings so begun in such a case before giving further consideration to the protest.

The cases of Grampian lode (1 L. D., 544), Lucy B. Hussey lode (5 L. D., 93), Monitor lode (18 L. D., 358) overruled. (25 L. D., 495.)

Town-site patent—Known lode.—A town-site patent that in terms provides that "no title shall be hereby acquired to any mine . . . or to any valid mining claim or possession held under existing laws of Congress," does not divest the department of jurisdiction to subsequently issue a patent for a lode claim within the limits covered by said town-site patent, if at the date of the town-site entry such lode claim was known to exist.

The cases of the Pacific Slope lode (12 L. D., 686), and the Cameron lode (13 L. D., 369), overruled. (25 L. D., 518.)

Deputy mineral surveyor—Section 452, United States Revised Statutes.—A deputy United States mineral surveyor is within the intendment of section 452, Revised Statutes, and consequently disqualified under the prohibitive provisions thereof from acquiring title to a mining claim in which he was interested at the time of his official report thereon and at the date of application for patent. (26 L. D., 122.)

Reinstatement.—A mineral entry having been canceled for failure to comply with certain supplemental requirements should not be reinstated on the ground that such action was taken without notice, if in fact the entryman had actual knowledge thereof; nor should an order of reinstatement be made in the presence of an intervening adverse claim, without opportunity given to such claimant to show cause why the application for reinstatement should not be allowed. (26 L. D., 262.)

Mineral lands—Sandstone.—Land more valuable on account of the sandstone therein than for agriculture is mineral in character, subject to disposition under the mining laws, and a homestead entry thereof is unauthorized by law.

Departmental decision herein of May 5, 1897 (24 L. D., 403), vacated on review. (26 L. D., 373.)

Amended location—Proof of ownership.—Rights under the amended location authorized by the Colorado statutes depend upon the locator's ownership of the original location, and if at the time of such amended location the original is owned, wholly or in part, by others, their title will not be divested by the amended location.

A mineral entry allowed on insufficient showing of title in the applicant is properly held for cancellation by the General Land Office; but where the applicant after such decision obtains by proper conveyance a complete chain of title, and makes a showing thereof before the Department which is satisfactory as between him and the Government, the entry may stand and patent issue thereon. (26 L. D., 484.)

Phosphate deposits—Railroad grant.—Lands valuable for deposits of phosphates are mineral lands within the intent and meaning of the laws relating to the disposal of the public domain.

The act of May 17, 1856, making a grant of lands to the State of Florida to aid in the construction of railroads does not in express terms include mineral lands, nor are such lands expressly excluded therefrom, but in view of the uniform and settled policy of the Government to reserve such lands from grants to States or corporations for any purpose, it is held that all such lands, whether valuable for phosphate or other mineral deposits, are excepted from the operation of said grant. (26 L. D., 600.)

Lode within placer.—A lode location subsequent to and in conflict with a placer location, but made prior to application for placer patent, does not, when based alone on a discovery outside the limits of the placer claim, and at one side thereof only, establish the fact that the lode or vein thus claimed was known to exist within the boundaries of said placer at the date of application for patent thereto.

The burden of proof is with a lode claimant who assails a placer patent on the ground that it embraces lodes or veins known to exist at date of application for such patent, and avers that such lodes or veins were consequently excepted from the operation of the patent. (26 L. D., 622.)

Lode location—Intersecting mill site.—A lode location based on a discovery on one side of an intersecting mill site is not good as to the ground on the other side of said mill site, and an entry of such ground is therefore invalid. (26 L. D., 675.)

Gypsum cement.—Land containing a deposit of gypsum cement, and more valuable on account of such mineral than for agriculture, is not subject to agricultural entry. (27 L. D., 57.)

Mining claim—Meander lines.—Where a mining claim borders upon a stream the nature of which will under the rules of the Department, when the system of public-land surveys is extended thereto, necessitate the establishment of meander lines along the banks thereof, the lines of the mineral survey should not extend below such meander lines. (Honorable Commissioner to surveyor-general, Salt Lake City, Utah, July 18, 1898.)

Mining claim—Expenditure—Opinion.—Under section 2325, Revised Statutes, an application for a mineral patent is not limited to a single claim, but may embrace "any land claimed and located for valuable deposits," otherwise spoken of as "the claim or claims in common;" but a fair construction of the word "claim," as used in said section in connection with the stated expenditure required as a prerequisite to patent, and as generally used in the mining laws, requires that where more than one claim is included in the application the expenditure must equal $500 for each claim. (27 L. D., 91.)

Guano—State selection.—Guano is a mineral, and lands valuable for deposits of guano are mineral lands within the meaning of the mining and other laws of the United States, and hence not subject to selection by the State under section 8, act of July 16, 1894. (27 L. D., 95.)

P.—SPECIAL SERVICE DIVISION.

The work performed in this division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, is summarized as follows:

Letters and reports pending June 30, 1897	570
Letters and reports received and registered	12,960
Total	13,530
Letters and reports disposed of	13,207
Letters and reports pending June 30, 1898	323
Letters written	10,630
Pages of press-copy books	15,900

During the year 37 special agents were employed in the investigation of fraudulent land entries and otherwise protecting the public lands from illegal appropriation and timber trespass, and also in the examination of applications for permits to cut timber on public lands under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., L. 1093), the aggregate length of service being 329 months and 25 days, equivalent to 27 agents for the entire year and 1 agent for 5 months and 25 days.

In addition, 11 special forest agents and supervisors were employed for the examination of proposed forest reserves under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095–1103), and for the purpose of patrolling existing forest reserves and enforcing the observance of the regulations issued June 30, 1897, under the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 34–36), the aggregate length of service being 79 months and 29 days, equivalent to 6 agents and supervisors for the entire year and 1 agent for 7 months and 29 days.

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Eight hundred and eighty-eight cases were referred to special agents for investigation. Hearings were ordered in 120 cases, 741 cases were held for cancellation, 789 canceled, and 298 examined and passed. Final action was taken in 1,264 cases, and there are now pending (June 30, 1898) 2,051 cases.

There are now pending action in the division 77 agents' reports on land claims, 7 records of hearings, and 47 registers and receivers' reports and miscellaneous letters.

SELECTIONS OF LANDS IN LIEU OF RELINQUISHED TRACTS IN FOREST RESERVATIONS, UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 4, 1897.

Sixty-eight applications were filed during the year to be granted title to tracts outside of forest reservations, embracing a total of 12,787.67 acres, in lieu of lands within the reserves, the title to which had been reconveyed to the Government under the provisions of the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., L. 36).

Twenty of these applications, embracing 3,680 acres, were approved, and 4 applications, embracing 400 acres, were rejected. The remainder are pending consideration.

There have been 3 applications for the relinquishment of unperfected claims within reserves and the taking up of new claims in lieu thereof outside of the reservations, under the terms of the said act, one of which has been rejected, and the others are pending consideration.

Statement showing in detail the number of cases received. acted upon during the year, and pending June 30, 1898.

Kinds of cases.	Investigations ordered.	Hearings ordered.	Cases held for cancellation.	Cases canceled.	Cases examined and passed.	Cases to Secretary recommending suit.	Cases to Secretary on appeal.	Patented entries, no action taken.	Cases returned to other divisions, no action taken.
Homestead entries	523	108	455	448	243	6	10	9	73
Commuted homestead entries	9	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6
Preemption cash entries	5	.....	2	.....	9	1	2	.....	15
Preemption filings	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timber-culture entries	112	8	254	174	7	.....	.....	.....	10
Commuted timber-culture entries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timber-land entries	56	2	7	4	10	.....	11	.....	14
Desert-land entries	56	.....	10	76	16	9	.....	1	5
Private cash entries	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mineral entries	8	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1
Coal entries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal filings	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Indian allotments	118	.....	11	86	10	.....	.....	.....	34
Total	888	120	741	789	298	16	23	15	162

Kinds of cases.	Cases awaiting final action.					Cases pending June 30, 1897.	Cases received during the year.	Cases disposed of during the year.	Cases pending June 30, 1898.
	On desks ready for action.	Awaiting reports from special agents.	Awaiting reports from registers and receivers.	Before the Department and the courts.	Total.				
Homestead entries	450	381	377	23	1,231	743	1,261	773	1,231
Commuted homestead entries	17	11	7	4	39	27	23	11	39
Preemption cash entries	15	6	6	20	47	56	15	24	47
Preemption filings	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1
Timber-culture entries	11	79	65	.....	155	57	289	191	155
Commuted timber-culture entries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timber-land entries	10	60	30	185	285	259	54	28	285
Desert-land entries	7	28	65	15	115	153	60	98	115
Private cash entries	.....	4	.....	.....	4	4	1	1	4
Mineral entries	1	11	.....	1	13	10	7	4	13
Coal entries	.....	.....	.....	8	8	2	6	.....	8
Coal filings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Indian allotments	36	109	8	.....	153	216	67	130	153
Total	547	689	559	256	2,051	1,531	1,784	1,264	2,051

Statement showing location and status of cases acted upon during the year and pending June 30, 1898.

State or Territory.	Investigations ordered.	Hearings ordered.	Cases held for cancellation.	Cases canceled.	Cases examined and passed.	Cases to Secretary recommending suit.	Cases to Secretary on appeal.	Patented entries and cases returned to other divisions, no action taken.	Cases awaiting final action.				
									On desks ready for action.	Awaiting reports from special agents.	Awaiting reports from registers and receivers.	Before the Department and the courts.	Total pending June 30, 1898.
Alabama	52	1	17	57	12		1	1		62	19		81
Arizona	9	4	21	43	1			3	1	7	57	1	66
Arkansas	10		1	4	10	1				9	1		10
California	187	12	71	41	27	1		4	343	116	81	190	730
Colorado	22	4	15	3	13			2	8	18	27	9	62
Florida	7	6	91	16	31				7	11	71	1	90
Idaho	37	5	16	10	2	10		20	4	22	16	7	49
Kansas	4	12	4	21	2	3	1	6	6	3	2	2	13
Louisiana			10	25	18			17	69	1	5		75
Michigan	10		7	2	3			14		7	3		10
Minnesota	110	15	23	88	29		4	22	32	110	24	9	175
Mississippi	13	2	10		2			1			12		12
Missouri	3		2	9	10					4	1		5
Montana	29		9	6				10	5	12	9	4	30
Nebraska	71	8	247	148	8			4	8	33	74	2	117
New Mexico	28	9	108	126	4			2	7	24	44	10	85
North Dakota	36	3	24	13	2	1		13	5	16	17	7	45
Oklahoma	60	10	27	30	14			5	4	34	32	1	71
Oregon	42	4	7	15	33		1	14	6	58	13	5	82
South Dakota	15		5	9			3	15	2	15	4		21
Utah	11	5	7	15	19				2	3	10	6	21
Washington	79	12	9	16	37		13	5	15	85	6	2	108
Wisconsin	47	8	10	92	21			5	20	29	21		70
Wyoming	6							14	3	10	10		23
Total	888	120	741	789	298	16	23	177	547	689	559	256	2,051

Cases pending in Divison P June 30, 1898.

Kinds of cases.	Alabama.	Arizona.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Florida.	Idaho.	Kansas.	Louisiana.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.
Original homestead entries	68	20	10	322	21	87	13	4	75	7	66	9
Final homestead entries	11	1		100	3	1	1	1		3	3	3
Commuted homestead entries	2	1		15	3	2	1				5	
Preemption cash entries		1		17	4			2			5	
Preemption filings												
Original timber-culture entries		4		39	3		1	2				
Final timber-culture entries					1			4				
Commuted timber-culture entries												
Timber land entries				214	10							
Original desert-land entries		39		7	4		26					
Final desert-land entries				4			7					
Private cash entries				1								
Mineral entries					7							
Coal entries					6							
Coal filings												
Indian allotments				11							96	
Total	81	66	10	730	62	90	49	13	75	10	175	12

V

Statement showing location and status of cases acted upon during the year and pending June 30, 1898.

State or Territory.	Investigations ordered.	Hearings ordered.	Cases held for cancellation.	Cases canceled.	Cases examined and passed.	Cases to Secretary recommending suit.	Cases to Secretary on appeal.	Patented entries and cases returned to other divisions, no action taken.	Cases awaiting final action.				Total pending June 30, 1898.
									On desks ready for action.	Awaiting reports from special agents.	Awaiting reports from registers and receivers.	Before the Department and the courts.	
Alabama	52	1	17	57	12		1	1		62	19		81
Arizona	9	4	21	43	1			3	1	7	57	1	66
Arkansas	10		1	4	10	1				9	1		10
California	187	12	71	41	27	1		4	343	116	81	190	730
Colorado	22	4	15	3	13			2	8	18	27	9	62
Florida	7	6	91	16	31				7	11	71	1	90
Idaho	37	5	16	10	2	10		20	4	22	16	7	49
Kansas	4	12	4	21	2	3	1	6	6	3	2	2	13
Louisiana			10	25	18			17	69	1	5		75
Michigan	10		7	2	3			14		7	3		10
Minnesota	110	15	23	88	29		4	22	32	110	24	9	175
Mississippi	13	2	10		2			1			12		12
Missouri	3		2	9	10					4	1		5
Montana	29		9	6				10	5	12	9	4	30
Nebraska	71	8	247	148	8			4	8	33	74	2	117
New Mexico	28	9	108	126	4			2	7	24	44	10	85
North Dakota	36	3	24	13	2	1		13	5	16	17	7	45
Oklahoma	60	*10	27	30	14			5	4	34	32	1	71
Oregon	42	4	7	15	33		1	14	6	58	13	5	82
South Dakota	15		5	9			3	15	2	15	4		21
Utah	11	5	7	15	19				2	3	10	6	21
Washington	79	12	9	16	37		13	5	15	85	6	2	108
Wisconsin	47	8	10	92	21			5	20	29	21		70
Wyoming	6							14	3	10	10		23
Total	888	120	741	789	298	16	23	177	547	689	559	256	2,051

Cases pending in Divison P June 30, 1898.

Kinds of cases.	Alabama.	Arizona.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Florida.	Idaho.	Kansas.	Louisiana.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.
Original homestead entries	68	20	10	322	21	87	13	4	75	7	66	9
Final homestead entries	11	1		100	3	1	1	1		3	3	3
Commuted homestead entries	2	1		15	3	2	1				5	
Preemption cash entries		1		17	4			2			5	
Preemption filings												
Original timber-culture entries		4		39	3		1	2				
Final timber-culture entries					1			4				
Commuted timber-culture entries												
Timber land entries				214	10							
Original desert-land entries		39		7	4		26					
Final desert-land entries				4			7					
Private cash entries				1								
Mineral entries					7							
Coal entries					6							
Coal filings												
Indian allotments				11							96	
Total	81	66	10	730	62	90	49	13	75	10	175	12

V

Cases pending in Division P June 30, 1898—Continued.

Kinds of cases.	Missouri.	Montana.	Nebraska.	New Mexico.	North Dakota.	Oklahoma.	Oregon.	South Dakota.	Utah.	Washington.	Wisconsin.	Wyoming.	Total.
Original homestead entries	3	17	53	26	26	63	39	12	10	44	19	12	1,026
Final homestead entries	2	3	4	17	13	3	13	3	1	16	2	1	205
Commuted homestead entries		1				5	1			1	2		39
Preemption cash entries		2		10	2		2	1				1	47
Preemption filings			1										1
Original timber-culture entries		3	52	24	2		1	5				5	141
Final timber-culture entries			7		2								14
Commuted timber-culture entries													
Timber-land entries							23			36	1	1	285
Original desert-land entries				8					4	3		3	94
Final desert-land entries		4							6				21
Private cash entries							3						4
Mineral entries										6			13
Coal entries										2			8
Coal filings													
Indian allotments											46		153
Total	5	30	117	85	45	71	82	21	21	108	70	23	2,051

TIMBER ON PUBLIC LANDS.

FOREST RESERVATIONS.

On March 1, 1898, the lands embraced in the eleven forest reservations which were suspended by the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 34–36), again became subject to the operation of the proclamations of February 22, 1897, creating them; which added an estimated amount of 19,951,360 acres to the area embraced in the reserves previously created. In addition to this, two new reserves have been created during the year, the Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake Reserve, in California, embracing an area of 1,644,594 acres, and the Prescott Reserve, in Arizona, embracing 10,240 acres; and the boundaries of the Pecos River Reserve in New Mexico have been changed and enlarged to include 120,000 additional acres.

There are, consequently, now thirty forest reservations (exclusive of the Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve in Alaska), created by Presidential proclamation under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), embracing an estimated area of 40,719,474 acres.

For statement of reserves, see page 85.

PERMITS TO CUT PUBLIC TIMBER.

Thirty-six applications for permits to cut timber under the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1093), were received during the year, including 13 applications for renewal of privilege. Twelve permits were issued and 79 applications were rejected.

Statement showing in detail the number of applications for public-timber permits received and acted upon during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and those pending on the 1st day of July, 1898; also showing the number of permits canceled during the year.

State or Territory.	Applications pending consideration July 1, 1897.		Applications received during the fiscal year 1898.		Total.	Nature of action on applications.		Total.	Permits canceled.
	By General Land Office.	By the Department.	Applications in new cases.	Applications for renewal of permits.		Applications rejected.	Applications on which permits have issued.		
Arizona				1	1	1		1	2
Colorado	8		3	3	14	12	2	14	9
Idaho	4		3	1	8	8		8	1
Montana	20	2	3	3	28	24	4	28	6
Nevada			1		1	1		1	
New Mexico			1		1	1		1	
Utah	19	1	8	2	30	26	4	30	17
Wyoming	4		1	3	8	6	2	8	4
Total	55	3	20	13	91	79	12	91	39

TIMBER TRESPASS.

Three hundred and fifty-five cases of depredations upon public timber have been reported during the year, involving public timber and products therefrom to the value of $626,182.41 recoverable to the Government.

The amount involved in propositions of settlement accepted by this office, compromises effected under section 3469, United States Revised Statutes, and sales of timber and lumber is $23,481.77, and the amount involved in fines imposed and judgments rendered is $120,762.73.

On the 30th of June, 1898, there were pending in the United States courts 140 civil suits for the recovery of a total amount of $3,224,327.36 for the value of timber alleged to have been unlawfully cut from public lands, and 412 criminal prosecutions for the act of cutting or removing timber in violation of law.

The following table shows in detail the amount of work performed in connection with the suppression of depredations upon the public timber during the fiscal year and the condition of same on June 30, 1898.

Statement showing the number of cases of public-timber trespass investigated or acted upon, amount and value of timber involved therein, suits recommended, amounts involved therein, and amounts accepted in settlements during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

State or Territory.	Cases investigated and reported upon.	Character of loss.					
		Timber and lumber, board measure.	Wood.	Ties.	Posts and poles.	Shingles.	Trees boxed.
Alabama	4	842,160					
Arizona	22	308,000	8,956		800		
Arkansas	22	1,500,000			14		
California	23	3,381,285	9,280	7,040	4,679	500,000	
Colorado	28	6,875,400		31,281	4,800		
Florida	27	1,696,732		7,568			132,966
Idaho	14	2,431,127	75	5,621			
Iowa	1		453				
Michigan	4	257,393	8	2,500	160		
Minnesota	9	2,846,540		20,473			
Missouri	22	105,100		7,047			
Montana	43	37,969,164	15,000				
New Mexico	5	90,000		1,266			
North Dakota	36	10,520	4,181		8,530		
Oklahoma	a 7	5,000			1,500		
Oregon	2	681,600	7				
South Dakota	4	3,406,834					
Utah	1						
Washington	38	10,773,946	1,475	10,308			
Wisconsin	40	4,874,593					
Wyoming	3			8,035			
Total	355	78,055,818	39,435	101,139	20,483	500,000	132,966

State or Territory.	Estimated value.		Legal proceedings.			Propositions of settlement accepted.		Amount received from sales of timber and lumber.	Communications and reports awaiting action.
	Stumpage.	Recoverable to the Government.	Criminal, recommended.	Civil.					
				Recommended.	Amount involved.	Number.	Amount involved.		
Alabama	$729.35	$2,495.00		3	$2,206.00				9
Alaska									1
Arizona	9,301.75	33,665.50	15	2	12,423.00	4	$399.50		3
Arkansas	1,324.06	4,773.78	9			7	2,219.83	$202.13	14
California	7,017.85	69,265.23	9	9	22,261.47	7	1,753.10		31
Colorado	12,245.42	18,947.00	18	3	12,009.50	7	4,288.05		10
Florida	6,592.59	7,191.24	5	1	1,250.40	6	1,538.81	233.68	13
Idaho	1,480.76	10,776.28	2	1	1,820.00				38
Iowa	453.00	906.00	3						
Michigan	574.24	1,237.04	1	4	12,683.79	2	204.39		4
Minnesota	5,149.79	17,407.18		1	1,100.00	4	2,057.16	60.00	2
Missouri	1,464.11	1,564.15	13			1	1,159.08		2
Montana	45,419.16	398,247.35	3	36	366,753.54	2	425.15		5
Nevada									3
New Mexico	1,078.50	3,190.58	5			2	276.42		1
North Dakota	2,802.32	5,912.10	24			5	95.00		17
Oklahoma	35.00	204.10	5						
Oregon	852.00	5,452.80							8
South Dakota	7,456.84	14,531.94	22						
Washington	6,953.68	30,164.26	13	3	5,113.75	17	2,582.19	82.12	30
Wisconsin	9,417.56	26,957.57	4	7	8,920.44	1	4,864.28	540.00	1
Wyoming	200.88	200.88				2	200.88		
Total	120,548.86	653,139.98	151	71	446,541.87	67	22,363.84	1,117.93	192

a One case investigated in Oklahoma involved 35 cords of stone, unlawfully taken from public lands; value rated at $1 per cord; total value, $35.

Statement showing the number of suits, civil and criminal, for trespass on public lands disposed of and amounts of judgments and fines resulting therefrom during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898; also the number of such suits pending on the 1st day of July, 1898, and amounts involved therein.

State or Territory.	Suits disposed of.				Suits pending.		
	Criminal.		Civil.		Criminal, number.	Civil.	
	Number.	Amount of fines imposed.	Number.	Amount of judgments rendered.		Number.	Amount sued for.
Alabama	92	$1,820.40	1		8		
Arizona						2	$196,833.50
Arkansas	38	1,063.38	2	$140.00	57	10	10,440.00
California	3		3	130.65	10	37	268,464.72
Colorado	6	300.00	6	2,406.81	24		226,432.58
Florida	55	248.75	5	2,333.00	17	2	50,404.25
Idaho	2	250.00			4	7	5,992.89
Indian Territory	5				12		
Louisiana			2			1	1,699.80
Michigan	15	5,667.62	2	66,318.00	13	7	16,891.00
Minnesota	4	100.00	4	2,665.25	5	23	578,873.34
Mississippi	68	10,758.50			144		
Missouri	16	3,225.00			8		
Montana	3		7	1,219.45		6	49,177.41
Nebraska	2						
Nevada			1				
New Mexico	4	444.35			3		493,580.00
North Dakota	2	2,497.75			19		
Oklahoma	9	116.00			31		
Oregon			3	11,433.55		3	36,448.00
South Dakota			2	5,100.00	37	2	924,804.00
Texas						1	12,279.04
Utah			14	1,825.17		10	37,854.07
Washington	1		11	304.50	2	12	234,005.54
Wisconsin	3	300.00	1	94.60	18	14	25,386.72
Wyoming						3	55,760.50
Total	328	26,791.75	64	93,970.98	412	140	3,224,327.36

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES SURVEYORS-GENERAL

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF ALASKA.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Sitka, Alaska, July 7, 1898.

SIR: In accordance with instructions in your circular letter E, dated April 29, 1898, I have the honor to submit my annual report of the surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and tabular statements, as follows:

A.—Statement of applications for mineral surveys.

B.—Statement of applications for surveys under act of Congress, March 3, 1891.

C.—Statement of special deposits by individuals for field and office work.

D.—Statement of field notes received and awaiting examination, tabling, and platting by draftsman.

E.—Estimate of funds to be appropriated for compensation of the surveyor-general and his clerks in the District of Alaska for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

F.—Estimate of funds to be appropriated for contingent expenses in the office of the surveyor-general, District of Alaska, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

During my term of office, commencing November 5, 1897, there have been received and properly recorded and indexed—

General Land Office letters	120
Miscellaneous letters	550
Total	670
Applications for appointment as United States deputy surveyor	61
Applications for surveys of nonmineral lands	19
Applications for surveys of mineral claims	3
Returns, field notes, etc., awaiting action of draftsman (nonmineral, 68; mineral, 18)	86
Certificates of deposit (69):	
Office work	$2,340
Field work	$2,250

There have been issued as follows:

Department letters	155
Miscellaneous letters	499
Estimates for office and field work	15
Orders for surveys	13
Special instructions	10

The office work during my term of office has been very onerous. In addition to the regular routine work, there was, upon my taking charge of the office, months of work in arrears. In fact, there had been no files or proper records kept, and to perform the work properly and fulfill the urgent demands that were constantly made upon this office, it required both the clerk and myself to work from early morning until late at night.

I have appointed 24 United States deputy mineral surveyors and 15 United States deputy surveyors, who have furnished acceptable bonds, as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPUTY MINERAL SURVEYORS.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
Chas. A. Weck	Douglas City, Alaska.	Langdon C. Easton	San Francisco, Cal.
Chas. E. Davidson	Juneau, Alaska.	James M. Davidson	Circle City, Alaska.
Albert Lascy	San Francisco, Cal.	James E. Sneively	Do.
Francis Tagliabue	Do.	Nathan B. Whitfield	Portland, Oreg.
Sidney J. Marquis	Skagway, Alaska.	Geo. W. Garside	Juneau, Alaska.
Paul Reicker	Seattle, Wash.	Henry D. Green	Reading, Pa.
Eugene Anderson	Dubuque, Iowa.	Geo. S. Pershin	Valdes, Alaska.
Thomas H. Conrad	Wrangell, Alaska.	Frank H. Reid	Skagway, Alaska.
Chas. W. Garside	Juneau, Alaska.	Paul Heinze	St. Michael, Alaska.
Warren V Clark, jr	Resurrection Bay, Alaska.	George E. Baldwin	Washington, D. C.
		Herman Heinze	St. Michael, Alaska.
Nathan E. Beckwith	Sitka, Alaska.	Geo. M. Ashford	Kotzebue Sound, Alaska.
E. J. Chamberlain	Circle City, Alaska.	Albert E. Nickerson	Dawson City, N. W. T.
Ward M. Jones	Allison, Iowa.	Thos. H. Allman	Cathlamet, Wash.

UNITED STATES DEPUTY SURVEYORS.

Geo. W. Garside	Juneau, Alaska.	Nathan B. Whitfield	Portland, Oreg.
C. E. Davidson	Do.	Albert E. Nickerson	Dawson City, N. W. T.
Clinton Gurnee, jr	San Francisco, Cal.	Paul Heinze	St. Michael, Alaska.
F. H. Whitford	Seattle, Wash.	Frank H. Reid	Skagway, Alaska.
Francis Tagliablue	San Francisco, Cal.	Geo. E. Baldwin	Reading, Pa.
T. H. George	Juneau, Alaska.	Chas. W. Garside	Juneau, Alaska.
Eugene J. Chamberlain.	Circle City, Alaska.	Nathan E. Beckwith	Sitka, Alaska.

EXHIBIT A.—*Statement of applications for mineral surveys.*

Name of applicant.	Name of claim.	Where situated.
Anna Goldstein	Bonanza Lode	Juneau, Alaska.
R. F. Lewis	April Lode	Harris mining district.
Joseph T. Gilbert	Perseverance No. 2, Alta No 2, and Jumbo No. 2.	Do.

EXHIBIT B.—*Statement for applications for surveys under act of Congress, March 3, 1891.*

Name of applicant.	Location.	Name of applicant.	Location.
Ferdinand Stobel	Northeast Harbor.	Silas Gibson	Pyramid Harbor.
George Humphrey Stewart.	Naknek River.	Robert Wright	Dyea, Alaska.
		Henry Cottrell	Valdes Bay.
Walter M. Adams	Kvichak River.	Copper City Developing Co.	Do.
P. H. Johnson	Nushagak River.		
August Larsen	Do.	H. R. Creighton and others.	Valdes, Alaska.
Philip L. Damant	Do.		
Charles Tryon	Egegak River.	Geo. M. Perine	Hawkins Island.
Andrew Anderson	Ugashek River.	Herbert Hume	Uganuk Bay.
William Christiansen	Do.	Joseph W. Hume	Red River.
Townsite, Dyea, Alaska.	Dyea, Alaska.	Hume Bros. & Hume	Karluk Spit.
Alexis Rozanof	Karluk River.	Dyea-Klondike Transportation Co.	Taiya Inlet.
Edward Webster	Pyramid Harbor.		
Alaska Railway Transportation Co.	Do.	J. S. Green	Head Disenchantment Bay.
Do	Do.	H. D. Hall	Do.
Shirley Onderdonk and Frank Bach.	Do.		

EXHIBIT C.—*List of special deposits by individuals for office and field work in the office of United States surveyor-general for Alaska.*

Date of certificate.	No. of certificate.	Depositor.	Amount.		Survey No.
			Office.	Field.	
Aug. 23, 1897	15	Herbert Hume	$35.00	$100.00	137
Do	16	Hume Bros. & Hume	35.00	100.00	136
Do	17	Joseph W. Hume	35.00	100.00	138
Sept. 15, 1897	22	H. D. Chichester	35.00	25.00	135
Oct. 23, 1897	46	P. H. Johnson	35.00	25.00	129
Do	47	W. M. Adams	35.00	25.00	128
Do	48	W. Christiansen	35.00	25.00	134
Do	49	A. Anderson	35.00	25.00	133
Do	50	Charles Tryon	35.00	25.00	132
Do	51	A. Larsen	35.00	30.00	130
Do	52	P. L. Damant	35.00	30.00	131
Do	53	G. H. Stewart	35.00	30.00	127
Do	54	F. Stobel	35.00	50.00	126
Oct. 26, 1897	58	Bristol Bay Canning Co	35.00	(a)	66
Do	62	Nushagak Canning Co	35.00	(a)	67
Do	60	Fort Alexander Fishing Station	35.00	(a)	68
Do	57	Naknek Fishing Station	35.00	(a)	69
Do	59	Point Roberts Canning Co	35.00	(a)	70
Do	55	Central Alaska Co	35.00	(a)	118
Do	56	Staiger Fishing Co	35.00	(a)	80
Do	61	Thin Point Packing Co	35.00	(a)	87
Do	63	Chignik Bay Packing Co	35.00	(a)	96
Do	64	Prosper Fishing and Trading Co	35.00	(a)	112
Oct. 27, 1897	68	Snug Harbor Canning Co	35.00	(a)	50
Do	69	South Olga Fishing Station	35.00	(a)	47
Do	66	Uyak Fishing Station	35.00	(a)	74
Do	67	Arctic Fishing Co	35.00	(a)	83
Do	72	Walrus Fishing and Manufacturing Co	35.00	(a)	65
Do	71	Chilkat Packing Co	35.00	(a)	2
Do	70	Pyramid Harbor Packing Co	35.00	(a)	1
Oct. 29, 1897	83	Glacier Fishing and Mining Co	35.00	(a)	72
Do	82	Cruiser Fishing and Mining Co	35.00	(a)	95
Do	81	Northern Packing Co	35.00	(a)	104
Do	80	Pacific Packing Co	35.00	(a)	100
Do	75	Alaska Salmon Packing and Fur Co	35.00	(a)	8
Do	76	Aberdeen Packing Co	35.00	(a)	9
Do	77	Raven Fishing and Trading Co	35.00	(a)	63
Do	78	Anchor Fishing and Trading Co	35.00	(a)	88
Do	79	Polar Fishing and Trading Co	35.00	(a)	91
Nov. 17, 1897	92	Gold Coin Fishing and Manufacturing Co	35.00	(a)	77
Do	93	Bering Sea Packing Co	35.00	(a)	64
Do	94	Export Fishing and Manufacturing Co	35.00	(a)	103
Do	95	Seward Fishing and Manufacturing Co	35.00	(a)	84
Do	96	Alaska Packers' Association	35.00	(a)	40
Do	97	Mount Wrangell Fishing and Manufacturing Co	35.00	(a)	3
Dec. 1, 1897	106	Silas Gibson	40.00	200.00	139
Dec. 14, 1897	1203	Healy & Wilson	40.00	.....	10
Dec. 28, 1897	113	North American Commercial Co	40.00	.....	58
Jan. 25, 1898	121	Alaska Railway and Transportation Co	40.00	60.00	140
Do	121	do	40.00	60.00	141
Do	122	Shirley Onderdonk and Frank Bach	40.00	60.00	142
Do	123	Edward Webster	40.00	60.00	143
Jan. 26, 1898	125	Lynde & Hough Co	40.00	.....	55
Do	126	The McCollam Fishing and Trading Co	40.00	.....	56
Feb. 5, 1898	132	Horatio J. Barling	40.00	.....	78
Do	133	John Malowansky	40.00	.....	27
Do	134	Bennett H. Madison	40.00	.....	60
Do	135	Thomas Pollard	40.00	.....	116
Feb. 9, 1898	138	Henry Cottrell	40.00	10.00	144
Do	139	Copper City Development Co	40.00	10.00	145
Mar. 25, 1898	150	Henry Cottrell	.....	150.00	144
Do	151	Copper City Development Co	.....	200.00	145
Mar. 28, 1898	724	The Dyea-Klondike Transportation Co	40.00	360.00	146
Apr. 1, 1898	1338	John S. Green	40.00	200.00	151
May 18, 1898	1411	Anna Goldstein	40.00	(b)	316
June 1, 1898	1443	R. F. Lewis	45.00	(b)	317
Apr. 29, 1898	168	Edward Webster	.....	67.50	143
Do	169	Shirley Onderdonk and Frank Bach	.....	110.00	142
Do	170	Alaska Railway and Transportation Co	.....	112.50	140, 141
		Total	2,340.00	2,250.00	.....

a Amount of survey. *b* Mineral survey.

EXHIBIT D.—*Statement of field notes received and awaiting examination, tabling, and platting by draftsmen.*

Name of applicant.	Location.
Townsite of Wrangell	Wrangell Island.
Alaska Railway and Transportation Co	Pyramid Harbor.
Do	Do.
Shirley Onderdonk and Frank Bach	Do.
Edward Webster	Do.
Bennett H. Madison	Left bank Ugasak River, Alaska.
Louis Sloss, jr	Right bank Kenai River, Cooks Inlet.
Silas Gibson	Chilkat, head of Chilkat Inlet.
Hugh Murray	North shore of Chilkat Inlet.
Aberdeen Packing Co	End of Wrangell Island.
Northern Packing Co	Right bank of Kenai River.
Frank L. Ely	Mouth of Ayakulik River, Kadiak Island.
Uyak Fishing Station	Larsens Cove, Uyak Bay, Kadiak Island.
Jeffrey Grant	Karluk Spit, Kadiak Island.
Horatio J. Barling	Karluk River, Kadiak Island.
Chas. T. Thomes	Tanglefoot Bay, Kadiak Island.
Central Alaska Co	Northeast Harbor, Kadiak Island.
South Olga Fishing Station	Olga Bay, Kadiak Island.
Chas. Nelson	Egegak River, Alaska Peninsula.
Thin Point Packing Co	Shelikoff Straits, Kadiak Island.
Thomas Pollard	Do.
John Malonwansky	Uganuk Bay, Kadiak Island.
Andrew Nielsen	Egegak River, Alaska Peninsula.
John J. Staiger	Uganuk Bay, Kadiak Island.
Geo. W. Hume	Kussilof River, Cooks Inlet.
Arctic Fishing Co	Do.
Pacific Packing Co	Eyak, Prince William Sound.
Chignik Bay Packing Co	Chignik Bay, Alaska Peninsula.
Chas. H Williams	Ugasak River, Alaska Peninsula.
Bering Sea Packing Co	Near Ugasak on Ugasak River.
Snug Harbor Canning Co	Snug Harbor, Kadiak Island.
Alaska Salmon Packing and Fur Co	Loring, Naha Bay, Revillagagedo Island.
Lynde & Hough Co	Humboldt Harbor, Popoff Island.
McCollam Fishing and Trading Co	Pirate Cove, Popoff Island
North American Commercial Co	Dutch Harbor, Amaknak Island.
Pyramid Harbor Packing Co	Pyramid Harbor, Chilkat Inlet.
Chilkat Packing Co	Northeast shore, Chilkat Inlet.
Andrew Anderson	Right bank of Ugasak River.
Geo. H. Stewart	Mouth of Naknak River.
Ferdinand Stobel	Near Karluk, Kadiak Island.
Chas. Tryon	Right bank of Egegak River.
Wm. Christiansen	Right bank of Ugasak River.
Harry D. Chichester	Dutch Harbor, Amaknak Island.
George T. Ruddock	Do.
E. L. Griffith	Right bank Karluk River.
Pacific Steam Whaling Co	Uyak Bay, west coast Kadiak Island.
H. J. Knowles	Right bank Karluk River.
Phillip H. Mason	South bank Karluk River.
Joseph Hume	Chignik Bay, South coast Alaska Peninsula.
Nautilus Fishing and Mining Co	North shore Uganuk Bay, Kadiak Island.
Peter H. Johnson	Right bank Wood River.
William Bankowanski	Left bank Karluk River, Kadiak Island.
Jacob Babbler	Do.
Rocky Point Fishing and Trading Co	North shore Uganuk Bay, Kadiak Island.
Harry C. Jensen	Left bank Uganuk Bay, Kadiak Island.
Sidney S. Smith	Snag Island, Karluk River, Kadiak Island.
Helmet Fishing and Mining Co	Right bank Karluk River, Kadiak Island.
Premier Fishing and Mining Co	Southeast shore Uganuk Bay, Kadiak Island.
Naknek Fishing Station	South shore Naknek River.
Point Roberts Canning Co	Left bank Kvichak River.
Alaska Packing Co	West shore Nushagak River.
Prosper Fishing and Trading Co	Left bank Kvichak River.
Chas. Brandemann, jr	Do.
Fort Alex Fishing Station	East shore Nushagak River.
Bristol Bay Canning Co	West shore Nushagak River.
Nushagak Canning Co	Southeast shore Nushagak River.
Walter M. Adams	Left bank Kvichak River.
August Larsen	East shore Nushagak River.
Phillip L. Damant	Left bank Nushagak River.

EXHIBIT D.—*Statement of field notes received and awaiting examination, tabling, and platting by draftsmen*—Continued.

MINERAL CLAIMS.

Name of applicant.	Name of claim.	District.
Sitka Consolidated Mining Co	Little Joker	Unga.
Alaska Empire Mining Co	Empire	Do.
Delaroff Mining Co	Alaska	Do.
Do	Almeda	Do.
Do	California	Do.
Do	Carleton	Do.
Do	Tiger	Do.
Sitka Consolidated Mining Co	King mine and mill site	Do.
Do	First northern extension King mine.	Do.
Choumagin Mining Co	Columbia	Do.
Do	Bertha	Do.
Do	Liberty	Do.
Do	Kodiak	Do.
Do	Union	Do.
R. Newman, C. J. Hague, and G. C. King	Deer	Portage Bay.
Do	do	Do.

EXHIBIT E.—*Estimate of funds to be appropriated for compensation of the surveyor-general and his clerks in the district of Alaska, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.*

Surveyor-general	$2,000
Chief clerk	1,800
Chief draftsman	1,800
Transcribing clerk	1,500
Stenographer and typewriter clerk	1,500
Total	8,600

NOTE.—The amounts submitted are limited to the lowest sums for which the service can be conducted, considering the peculiar conditions here; home comforts are very meager and the cost of living extremely high compared with the States.

First. The estimate of $2,000 for the salary of surveyor-general is in accordance with the act of Congress approved July 24, 1897, fixing said salary, but should in justice be amended so that the surveyor-general's salary would be on an equal footing with other Alaska officials. The surveyor-general gives the largest bond and has as great a responsibility as any other official in Alaska.

Second. The salary of chief clerk I have estimated at $1,800; his duties are to perform the general clerical work, prepare special instructions to deputy surveyors, examine all applications, report on same, and the general supervision of the workings of the office. I believe the amount estimated just and very moderate.

Third. The estimate of $1,800 for the salary of chief draftsman, whose duties are to examine all surveying returns, tabling and platting of same, also supervise the preparation of patent plats, I consider a moderate one.

Fourth. The salary of $1,500, each, for transcribing clerk and for stenographer and typewriting clerk, is moderate and just. The duties of these clerks, in addition to their regular work, will be to give general help in the office.

EXHIBIT F.—*Estimate of funds to be appropriated for contingent expenses in the office of the surveyor-general, district of Alaska, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.*

Rent	$600
Salary of messenger and janitor	720
Stationery	200
Binding of records	100
Furniture and sundry articles	300
Fuel	400
Light	75
Total	2,395

NOTE.—The amounts are limited to the lowest sums for which the service can be conducted.

First. The estimate for rent is made from what contractors will furnish suitable quarters.

Second. The estimate of $720 for salary of messenger and janitor is very moderate, for, in addition to his regular work as such, he is expected to give general help in the office, which at times could be considered clerical work.

Third. The estimate of $200 for stationery, and $100 for binding, is, I believe, very moderate.

Fourth. The estimate of $300 for furniture and sundry items is conservative, as the office is new and will require additional articles from time to time. This amount is in addition to amount recommended for the expenditure of furniture for this office, per specifications and bids submitted May 14, 1898.

Fifth. The estimates of $400 for fuel and $75 for lighting is made on the lowest basis, figured on actual consumption used in offices here in other departments that occupy about the same amount of quarters.

Owing to the climatic conditions here we require heat the year around, and during the fall and winter we have so few hours of daylight each day that it will consume a great amount of oil.

The indications are that there will be a vast amount of business brought before this office the ensuing year, and from a conservative consensus of opinion, based on reports from reliable sources, it will undoubtedly continue to increase proportionately.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. L. DISTIN,
United States Surveyor-General.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF ARIZONA.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Tucson, Ariz., July 12, 1898.

SIR: Complying with instructions contained in Department letter E, dated April 29, 1898, I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report, in duplicate, of the surveying operations in the district of Arizona for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, with tabular statements as follows, viz:

A.—Statement showing contracts for the survey of the public lands awarded by the surveyor-general during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

B.—Statement showing contracts completed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

C.—Statement showing the status of contracts not closed at the end of fiscal year, June 30, 1898.

During the year there have been received and properly recorded and indexed the following:

Letters written and reports prepared.

	Received.	Dispatched.
Department correspondence	186	287
Miscellaneous correspondence	475	790

The following statement shows the aggregate number of miles surveyed during the past fiscal year, viz:

Character of lines.	Measurement.		
	Miles.	*Chs.*	*Lks.*
Standard lines	6	0	0
Base (resurvey)	5	0	0
Indian reservation boundaries	39	10	50
Township lines	78	36	22
Township lines (resurvey)	56	57	37
Subdivision lines	335	47	83
Connecting lines	8	59	92
Total	529	51	84

There were 123,710.18 acres surveyed during the past year.

Number of townships surveyed	8
Number of plats and diagrams made, township and miscellaneous	58
Number of transcripts of field notes (books)	28

MINERAL DIVISION.

The special deposits made by individuals for office work and stationery in connection with the survey of the mineral claims in this district for the year ending June 30, 1898, were as follows:

For the quarter ending—	
September 30, 1897	$780
December 31, 1897	595
March 31, 1898	420
June 30, 1898	2,800
Total	4,595

Mineral surveys ordered	45
Locations embraced in above orders:	
Lodes	143
Placers	10
Mill sites	13
Mineral orders amended	6
Mineral surveys approved	33
Mineral surveys pending	24
Mineral plats made	162
Transcripts of mineral surveys, notes, reports, affidavits	33

The above does not include the vast amount of office work done in furnishing the deputies with copies of field notes of the old surveys, from which their surveys were initiated or upon which they closed, nor the copies of same, and also copies of special instructions furnished the special agents making the field examinations of Contracts Nos. 28, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45.

Very respectfully, GEORGE CHRIST,
United States Surveyor-General, District of Arizona.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—*Statement showing contracts for the survey of the public lands awarded by surveyor-general during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.*

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.
46	May 17, 1898	R. C. Powers	Exterior and subdivisional lines of T. 16 N., R. 5 W., Gila and Salt River base and meridian.	*a* $600
47	May 21, 1898	John A. Rockfellow	Exterior and subdivisional lines of T. 17 S., R. 24 E., T. 18 S., Rs. 24 and 25 E., and fractional T. 24 S., R. 24 E., and the subdivisional lines of T. 15 S., R. 25 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian.	*a* 2,150
48	June 17, 1898	Chas. von Erxleben	The sixth standard parallel north, through R. 8 E.; the eighth standard parallel north, through Rs. 9, 10, 11, and 12 E.; the second guide meridian east, through Ts. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32 N.; the third guide meridian east, through Ts. 31 and 32 N., the exterior boundary lines of T. 31 N., Rs. 11 and 12 E., and T. 32 N., Rs. 10, 11, and 12 E.; and section lines of T. 31 N., Rs. 11 and 12 E., of the Gila and Salt River base and meridian.	*a* 2,250
(*b*)	Sept. 18, 1897	Philip Contzen	Resurvey of eastern and southern boundaries of T. 12 S., R. 26 E.	*c* 90
(*b*)	July 22, 1897	do	Resurvey of western boundary of T. 14 S., R. 15 E., and reestablishment of southern boundary of abandoned Fort Lowell Military Reservation, in T. 14 S., Rs. 15 and 16 E.	*c* 125
(*b*)	Aug. 18, 1897	do	Resurvey of northern and eastern exterior boundaries of T. 17 S., R. 25 E.	*c* 100

a Payable from the appropriation for the survey of the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.
b Special instructions.
c Payable from the appropriation of $15,000 for resurveys per act of June 4, 1897, making appropriation for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

B.—*Statement showing contracts completed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.*

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Description of work.	Remarks.
21	June 6, 1892	John T. Hogue	Subdivisional lines of E. ½ of T. 12 N., R. 26 E.	Survey rejected.
28	Feb. 21, 1893	Daniel Drummond	Subdivisional lines of T. 13 N., R. 11 E.	Triplicate plats made. Awaiting field examination.
37	Mar. 16, 1895	Henry G. Howe	Townsite of Bisbee	Deputy returned to field; plats and field notes transmitted to Department May 4, 1898.
38	June 21, 1895	Lewis Wolfley	That portion of the boundary of the Gila River Indian Reservation extending from a point 4 miles E. from the confluence of the Gila River and Salt River southeasterly to the NW. corner of the old Gila River Indian Reservation.	Returns transmitted to General Land Office Feb. 15, 1898, and not yet approved.
39	July 30, 1895	do	All lines necessary to close the township and section lines in T. 1 N., R. 1 E., and T. 1 S., Rs. 1 and 2 E., on the Gila River Indian Reservation boundary line, extending from initial monument on Salt River SE. to a point on the line between Ts. 1 and 2 S., R. 2 E	Returns transmitted to General Land Office Feb. 16, 1898, and not yet approved.
41	June 17, 1896	James A. Lamport	Exterior and subdivisional lines of T. 23 N., R. 13 W., Gila and Salt River base and meridian.	Survey accepted.
42	Aug. 10, 1896	Samuel Logan	Amended south boundary line of San Carlos or White Mountain Indian Reservation, segregating the Deer Creek coal fields therefrom.	Deputy mysteriously disappeared. Bondsmen employed compass man, whose notes were transcribed, platted, and transmitted to General Land Office on May 16, 1898.
44	June 14, 1897	Philip Contzen	The exterior boundary lines of townsite of Nogales.	Survey accepted.

C.—*Statement showing status of contracts not closed at end of fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.*

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Description of work.	Remarks.
40	Apr. 15, 1896	Chas. E. Perkins	Subdivision of T. 10 N., R. 20 E., and all lines necessary to close the lines of the public surveys in T. 9 N., Rs. 20, 21, 22, and 25 E., and T. 10 N., Rs. 18, 19, and and 21 E., of Gila and Salt River base and meridian on northern boundary of White Mountain Indian Reservation.	Field notes were returned to deputy for correction and were refiled on June 12, 1898. They are to be platted and transcribed.
43	Feb. 11, 1897	Philip Contzen	Exterior and subdivisional lines of T. 9 N., R. 6 W.; T. 15 N., R. 5 W.; T. 14 S., Rs. 15 and 16 E., and T. 17 S., R. 25 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian.	Returns filed and now in hands of draftsman. Notes to be transcribed and platted.
45	June 14, 1897	do	Exterior and subdivisional lines of T. 12 S., R. 26 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian.	Returns filed and are to be transcribed and platted.
46	May 17, 1898	R. C. Powers	Exterior and subdivisional lines of T. 16 N., R. 5 W.	Deputy not yet in the field.
47	May 21, 1898	J. A. Rockfellow	Exterior and subdivisional lines of T. 17 S., R. 24 E.; T. 18 S., Rs. 24 and 25 E.; fractional T. 24 S., R. 24 E., and subdivisions T. 15 S., R. 25 E.	Do.
48	June 17, 1898	Chas. von Erxleben	The sixth standard parallel N., through R. 8 E., the eighth standard parallel N., through Rs. 9, 10, 11, and 12 E., the second guide meridian east through Ts. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32 N.; the third guide meridian east through Ts. 31 and 32 N.; the exterior boundary lines of T. 31 N., Rs. 11 and 12 E., and T. 32 N., Rs. 10, 11, and 12 E., and section lines of T. 31 N., Rs. 11 and 12 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian.	Do.
(a)	Sept. 18, 1897	Philip Contzen	Resurvey of eastern and southern boundaries of T. 12 S., R. 26 E.	Returns filed. Awaiting platting and transcribing.
(a)	Mar. 20, 1897	do	Resurvey of eastern boundary of T. 9 N., R. 6 W.	Do.
(a)	Aug. 18, 1897	do	Resurvey of northern and eastern boundaries of T. 17 S., R. 25 E.	Do.
(a)	July 22, 1897	do	Resurvey of western boundary of T. 14 S., R. 15 E., and reestablishment of southern boundary of Fort Lowell, abandoned military reservation, in T. 14 S., Rs. 15 and 16 E.	Returns filed and now in hands of draftsman. Notes to be platted and transcribed.
(b)	Sept. 10, 1896	Chas. E. Perkins	All lines necessary to close the lines of the public surveys in T. 11 N., R. 28 E., and T. 9 N., R. 24 E., Gila and Salt River base and meridian.	Notes returned to deputy for correction and were refiled on June 12, 1896. They are to be platted and transcribed.
(b)	Mar. 3, 1893 July 25, 1893	Geo. E. Kentner	Fractional T. 26 N., Rs. 15, 16, and 17 E.; fractional T. 27 N., R. 15 E.; fractional T. 28 N., Rs. 17, 18, and 20 E., and fractional T. 29 N., Rs 18 and 19 E. (on Moqui Indian Reservation).	Notes transcribed. Plats to be made when deputy files preliminary plat.

a Special instructions. *b* Special instructions, Department letter E.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL
FOR THE DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, July 16, 1898.

SIR: As instructed by Department letter E, dated April 29, 1898, I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, the following annual report of the surveying operations in the district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

During the year there have been received and properly recorded and indexed—

Miscellaneous letters	2,080
Application for—	
Survey of mining claims	97
Report on placer claims	6
Survey of agricultural lands	9
Resurveys	3
Appointments as United States deputy mineral surveyors	18

There have been issued as follows:

Miscellaneous letters	1,600
Instructions for mining surveys	100
Instructions for reports on placer mines	6
Contracts and special instructions for surveys of public lands	5
Aggregate liability	$5,018
Contracts and special instructions for resurveys	3
Aggregate liability	$650
Contracts for surveys of Indian reservations, etc	2
Aggregate liability	$3,800

Since last report there have been appointed 10 United States deputy mineral surveyors, who have qualified, as follows:

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
Walter H. Kirkbride	San Mateo.	John G. Hopper	Sonora.
James M. Gleaves, jr	Redding.	George J. Wagner	Berkeley.
Marion L. Cook	San Bernardino.	Allen B. Shearer	Yreka.
Robert H. Goodwin	San Francisco.	Alfred Bannister	Alameda.
William C. Elsemore	Eureka.	Alfred B. Summers	Plymouth.

SWAMP LAND.

There are four cases now before this office waiting a hearing, involving 1,594.19 acres.

Work of drafting office for year ending June 30, 1898.

Month and year.	Township maps. Exteriors. Original.	Exteriors. Department.	Subdivisions. Original.	Subdivisions. Department.	Subdivisions. Register.	Reservations and ranchos. Original.	Patent.	Skeleton.	Tracing.	Court.	Mineral lands, quartz, and placer claims. Original.	Department.	Register.	Posters.	Sectional diagrams.	Tracings.	Sundries. General maps.	Tracings for deputies.	Miscellaneous.	Total for month and year.
1897.																				
July	----	----	2	5	1	----	----	----	----	----	3	4	3	6	4	----	----	15	1	44
August	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	14	15	14	23	12	----	----	6	----	85
September	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	14	14	15	21	7	----	----	12	----	85
October	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	18	18	19	42	14	----	----	----	3	114
November	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	5	6	5	6	6	----	----	4	----	35
December	----	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	10	10	10	10	6	----	----	6	1	56
1898.																				
January	----	----	----	----	1	2	2	2	----	----	14	14	14	17	6	----	----	16	----	88
February	1	1	2	7	1	----	----	----	----	----	15	15	15	13	24	----	----	5	2	101
March	1	----	7	5	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	1	1	5	24	----	----	3	----	49
April	1	2	4	6	10	----	----	----	----	----	21	21	19	36	----	1	----	----	2	123
May	1	1	9	6	1	----	----	----	----	----	7	8	7	22	36	----	----	1	6	105
June	----	----	3	2	2	----	----	----	----	----	7	7	6	13	42	----	----	6	----	88
Total	4	4	29	33	18	5	2	2	1	----	129	133	128	214	181	1	----	77	12	923

The extent and character of surveys approved in year ending June 30, 1898, are as follows, viz:

Township and range.	Meridian.	By whom surveyed.	Number and date of contract.	Standard and base lines.	Township lines.	Subdivision and connecting lines.	Grant and meander lines.
				M. C. L.	*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*
4 N., 12 W.	M. D.	C. A. Ensign	121, Mar. 26, 1895	0 12 60	14 1 71	33 5 0	----
Potrero Ind. Res.	S. B.	G. F. Wadefield	Inst., various dates.	----	3 14 0	24 65 31	43 0 6
Rincon Ind. Res.	S. B.	do	do	----	----	8 75 87	44 38 89
43 N., 5 W.	M. D.	J. M. Davidson	Inst., July 16, 1892	----	5 1 86	6 59 23	----
43 N., 8 W.	M. D.	do	141, Jan. 28, 1897	----	16 16 89	59 52 66	----
28 S., 33 E.	M. D.	G. H. Perrin	133, May 26, 1897	----	----	22 37 65	----
31 S., 33 E.	M. D.	do	do	----	----	14 71 47	----
31 S., 36 E.	M. D.	do	do	----	24 63 40	63 41 32	----
32 S., 36 E.	M. D.	do	do	----	2 0 30	7 45 8	----
31 S., 34 E.	M. D.	do	do	----	4 34 60	25 42 33	----
31 S., 35 E.	M. D.	do	do	----	8 1 44	53 74 45	----
11 S., 3 W.	S. B.	J. C Rice	139, Nov. 11, 1896	----	----	3 1 25	----
11 S., 4 W.	S. B.	do	do	----	2 0 0	3 41 37	----
4 S., 4 W.	S. B.	G. M. Pearson	124, Nov. 20, 1895	----	1 67 17	3 44 13	----
4 S., 5 W.	S. B.	do	do	----	1 75 64	14 48 11	6 4 79
5 S., 4 W.	S. B.	do	do	1 1 50	----	6 51 46	----
26 S., 18 E.	M. D.	J. M. Gore	80, June 23, 1891	----	18 5 74	29 34 54	----
27 S., 18 E.	M. D.	do	do	----	24 12 73	60 60 91	----
28 S., 18 E.	M. D.	do	do	----	1 76 95	21 34 80	----
27 S., 19 E.	M. D.	do	do	----	4 22 80	22 69 71	----
1 N., 4 W.	S. B.	G. H. Perrin	Inst., May 6, 1896	----	4 1 43	6 24 6	5 16 12
1 N., 4 W.	S. B.	do	389, Dec. 24, 1884	----	----	----	1 79 89
1 N., 5 W.	S. B.	do	do	----	----	4 60 60	5 41 68
2 N., 5 W.	S. B.	do	do	----	----	19 36 24	8 11 5
13 N., 16 W.	M. D.	J. R. Glover	304, Oct 31, 1876	----	3 15 14	10 73 62	----
		Total	----	1 14 10	139 11 80	528 31 14	114 32 48

Very respectfully,

J. M. GLEAVES,
United States Surveyor-General for California.

The COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF COLORADO.

DENVER, *July 1, 1898.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions in your circular letter E, dated April 29, 1898, I have the honor to submit. in duplicate, my annual report, with statement of contracts entered into with deputy surveyors for the survey of public lands, payable from the regular appropriation; statement of office work in connection with the survey of mineral claims, and statement of accounts of the office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

LAND DIVISION.

Acres of land surveyed, accepted	124,975
Acres of land surveyed, not yet accepted	284,688
Miles of lines surveyed, accepted	430
Miles of lines surveyed, not yet accepted	981
Townships subdivided and surveys accepted	9
Townships subdivided and surveys not yet accepted	22
Plats made of surveys	102
Diagrams made for adjustment of agricultural claims and placer claims by legal subdivisions, by order of General Land Office	42
Town site surveyed, accepted	1
Town site surveyed, not yet accepted	1
Diagrams of surveys made to accompany special instructions to deputy surveyor	9
Original diagrams of sections made in conformity with paragraph 42 of mining circular of December 15, 1897	95
Diagram tracings of segregation sheets made and forwarded to the general and local land offices	212
Surveyed sections affected by mineral surveys	1,580
Segregation sheets made to date	482
Contracts entered into for survey of public lands	8
Special instructions prepared and issued in quadruplicate for the survey of public lands	8

STATEMENT OF SURVEYS UNDER CONTRACTS NOT CLOSED AT DATE OF LAST ANNUAL REPORT.

George W. House, deputy surveyor, under contract No. 794, dated June 23, 1893:
T. 5 S., Rs. 94, 95, and 96 W. of the sixth principal meridian.

Edwin H. Kellogg, deputy surveyor, under contract No. 795, dated Octob 1893:
T. 32 N., Rs. 4, 5, and 6 E., New Mexico meridian.
T. 33 N., R. 2 E., New Mexico meridian.
T. 34 N., R. 4 E., New Mexico meridian.
T. 36 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E., New Mexico meridian.
Ts. 34, 35, and 36 N., R. 2½ W., New Mexico meridian.

Edwin H. Kellogg, deputy surveyor, under contract No. 798, dated May 27, 1895:
T. 15 S., Rs. 97 and 98 W., sixth principal meridian.
T. 14 S., Rs. 97 and 98 W.. sixth principal meridian.
T. 48 N., R. 8 W., New Mexico meridian.

William H. Cochran, deputy surveyor, under contract No. 797, dated July 24, 1895:
Resurvey of Cornwall town site in Rio Grande County, Colo.

Theodore Rosenberg, deputy surveyor, under contract No. 800, dated March 31, 1896:

T. 6 S., R. 83 W., sixth principal meridian.

John A Storm, deputy surveyor, under contract No. 802, dated May 1, 1896:

Survey of the west boundary of the Ute ceded lands in Colorado.

James A. Dofflemyre, deputy surveyor, under contract No. 803, dated August 8, 1896:

Ts. 3 and 4 N., R. 87 W., sixth principal meridian.
T. 2 N., R. 92 W., sixth principal meridian.
Ts. 2 and 3 S., R. 93 W., sixth principal meridian.

Blair Burwell, deputy surveyor, under special instructions dated August 22, 1896:

A portion of T. 34 N., Rs. 10 and 11 W., New Mexico meridian in Old Fort Lewis Military Reservation.

Addison J. McCune, deputy surveyor, under contract No. 804, dated August 28, 1896:

T. 2 S., Rs. 95 and 96 W., sixth principal meridian.
T. 9 S., R. 100 W., sixth principal meridian.
T. 11 S., R. 97 W., sixth principal meridian.
Fractional T. 10 S., Rs. 100, 101, and 103 W., sixth principal meridian and meander lines of Grand River.

John W. Irion, deputy surveyor, under contract No. 805, dated March 31, 1897:

Extension survey in T. 8 S., Rs. 82, 83, and 84 W., sixth principal meridian.

John A. Bennett, deputy surveyor, under contract No. 806, dated May 8, 1897:

Ts. 37 and 38 N., R. 5 W., New Mexico meridian.
Fractional T. 34 N., Rs. 13, 14, and 15 W., New Mexico meridian.

Statement of contracts entered into with deputy surveyors for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, payable from the regular appropriations for that year.

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of field work.	Estimated liability.
808	Nov. 1, 1897	Addison J. McCune	Survey of fractional T. 1 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W., of the Ute meridian, lying south of Grand River, and meanders of south bank of Grand River.	$750
809	Mar. 26, 1898	George F. Ober	Survey of east boundary of Southern Ute Indian Reservation in Colorado and extension of northern and southern boundaries.	488
(a)	Aug. 7, 1897	Henry C. Rowley	Survey of boundaries of Amethyst town site, in Mineral County, Colo.	25

a Special instructions.

Surveys accepted by General Land Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Township and range.	Meridian.	Miles, chains, and links.			Acres.	Adjusted.
797	July 24, 1895	W. H. Cochran	Cornwall town site.		3	57	89	311.86	$26.61
798	May 27, 1895	E. H. Kellogg	15 S., 97 W	Sixth	71	47	40	17,737.70	
			15 S., 98 W	do	64	43	02	19,408.55	
			14 S., 98 W	do	56	65	96	11,724.71	
			14 S., 97 W	do	27	61	58	9,818.88	
			48 N., 8 W	New Mexico.	72	65	22	25,359.16	2,248.54
804	Aug. 28, 1896	A. J. McCune	9 S., 100 W	Sixth	54	79	43	19,821.43	
			10 S., 100 W	do	23	60	34	8,086.71	
			10 S., 101 W	do	9	26	84	3,001.97	
			10 S., 103 W	do	44	32	61	9,703.97	895.99

Surveys completed and approved by the surveyor-general but not yet accepted by the General Land Office.

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Township and range.	Meridian.	Miles, chains, and links.			Acres.	Liability.
794	June 23, 1893	G. W. House	5 S., 94 W	Sixth	62	75	5	22,371.18	
			5 S., 95 W	do	60	3	12	23,053.00	
			5 S., 96 W	do	59	62	38	22,858.66	$1,299.23
800	Mar. 31, 1896	T. Rosenberg	6 S., 83 W	do	10	46	0	3,040.00	70.00
803	Aug. 8, 1896	J. A. Doffemyre.	3 N., 87 W	do	50	0	32	15,356.60	1,885.29
			4 N., 87 W	do	60	39	18	18,471.45	
			2 N., 92 W	do	53	3	26	19,151.13	
			2 S., 93 W	do	54	47	7	20,371.37	
			3 S., 93 W	do	65	70	78	22,940.75	
804	Aug. 28, 1896	A. J. McCune	2 S., 95 W	do	68	15	78	23,494.43	1,217.49
			2 S., 96 W	do	61	37	87	23,447.32	
			11 S., 97 W	do	57	66	91	20,563.28	
805	Mar. 31, 1897	J. W. Irion	8 S., 82 W	do	1	40	0	320.00	486.77
			8 S., 83 W	do	34	0	10	8,160.00	
			8 S., 84 W	do	33	72	48	8,297.79	
806	May 8, 1897	J. A. Bennett	37 N., 5 W	New Mexico.	49	51	44	14,718.56	506.41
			34 N., 13 W	do	16	23	27	5,753.23	
			34 N., 14 W	do	3	49	27	576.64	
808	Nov. 1, 1897	A. J. McCune	1 N., 2 W	Ute	20	40	7	3,283.67	775.74
			1 N., 3 W	do	23	37	70	3,218.55	
(a)	Aug. 22, 1896	Blair Burwell	34 N., 10 W	New Mexico.	9	39	74	2,997.69	113.80
			34 N., 11 W	do	5	81	52	2,166.66	
802	May 1, 1896	J. A. Storm	Western boundary, Ute ceded lands.		116	58	48		931.63
(a)	Aug. 7, 1897	H. C. Rowley	Amethyst town site		1	36	27	76.08	11.04

a Special instructions.

Extension of time until October 1, 1897, was granted to Edwin H. Kellogg, deputy surveyor, under contract No. 795, dated October 18, 1893, to make corrections of his survey; action approved by General Land Office letter E, dated February 4, 1897. The correction surveys were made in the field and the notes filed in this office on October 1, 1897; but upon examination so many errors were found in them they had to be returned to the deputy for correction, but have again been filed, and upon examination appear to be correctly executed; and the plats and transcripts of same are now being prepared in this office.

The survey of George F. Ober, deputy surveyor, under contract No. 809, dated March 26, 1898, has been completed in the field and the notes were filed in this office on June 22, 1898.

The survey of George W. House, under his contract No. 794, dated June 23, 1893, embracing T. 5 S., Rs. 94, 95, and 96 W., of the sixth principal meridian, was finally rejected by the General Land Office on June 20, 1898.

MINERAL DIVISION.

Statement of official orders issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Nature of work.	Number.	Lodes.	Placers.	Mill sites.
Orders for original surveys, 1897:				
July	68	148	4	2
August	52	91	1	2
September	63	192	1	3
October	55	102	6	1
November	61	105	9	1
December	49	102	9	1
Orders for original surveys, 1898:				
January	52	132	4	
February	55	120	7	5
March	37	89	4	1
April	45	148	1	2
May	33	66	1	3
June	29	70	1	2
Total	595	1,365	48	23
Amended orders for original surveys	72	254	6	2
Total	667	1,619	54	25

Statement of official orders issued, etc.—Continued.

Nature of work.	Number.	Lodes.	Placers.	Mill sites.
Orders for amended surveys, 1897:				
July	9	10	4	
August	3	4		
September	6	7		
October	3	16	1	
November	6	6		1
December	6	8	3	
Orders for amended surveys, 1898:				
January	8	27	2	1
February	7	13		
March	7	15	1	
April	9	35		
May	15	28	3	
June	6	16	5	
Total	85	185	19	2
RECAPITULATION.				
Total original survey orders issued	667	1,619	54	25
Total orders for amended surveys issued	85	185	19	2
Total official orders issued	752	1,804	73	27
Original surveys approved 1897:				
July	56	90	2	5
August	68	170	2	6
September	66	172	2	2
October	60	103	6	4
November	49	114	3	1
December	53	92	3	1
Original urveys approved 1898:				
January	51	89	4	2
February	51	99	11	2
March	72	222	9	3
April	68	199	11	2
May	37	92		1
June	33	69	2	3
Total	664	1,511	55	32
Amended surveys approved 1897:				
July	2	3		1
August	1	1		
September	3	4	1	
October	6	8		
November	2	2	1	
December	4	19		
Amended surveys approved 1898:				
January	3	3		
February	4	4		
March	7	10		1
April	7	11	1	
May	8	20	3	
June	15	38	1	
Total	62	123	7	2
Amended plats and field notes approved	153	241		
Total	215	364	7	2
Descriptive reports, legal subdivisions	1	2		
Certificates of $500 expenditure	228			
Total	229	2		
RECAPITULATION.				
Total original surveys approved	664	1,511	55	32
Tota amended surveys approved	215	364	7	2
Total reports and affidavits approved	229	2		

Original surveys before the office June 30, 1898.

	Number.	Locations.
Under examination or returned for correction	35	75
Number of surveys being made up	9	22
Number of surveys awaiting examination		
Total	43	96
Number of orders issued and surveys not filed	36	85

Amended surveys before the office June 30, 1898.

Number of cases awaiting action of claimants	71
Cases ready to be prepared	39
Number of cases reported and awaiting action of General Land Office	5
Number of cases in office	115

Connected sheets and mineral plats.

Old connected sheets	1,430
New sheets constructed	75
Old sheets reproduced or renewed	10
Mineral plats made	4,031
Transcript of field notes, reports, and affidavits prepared	1.163

Letters.

General Land Office letters received	560
Miscellaneous letters received	5,450
General Land Office letters written	740
Miscellaneous letters written	3,396

Statement of deputy mineral surveyors.

Total number of deputy mineral surveyors	157
Deputies under suspension	1
Commissions issued during fiscal year	26

Account salaries, surveyor-general and clerks.

Appropriation	$12,000.00
Paid surveyor-general	2,000.00
Paid clerks	9,715.00
Balance refunded, per certificate of deposit No. 7960, issued by First National Bank of Denver June 30, 1898	285.00
	12,000.00

Account contingent expenses.

Appropriation	$3,600.00
Paid rent	2,000.00
Paid incidentals	1,440.67
Balance refunded, per certificate of deposit No. 7961, issued by First National Bank of Denver June 30, 1898	159.33
	3,600.00

Account deposits by individuals for office work on survey of mineral claims.

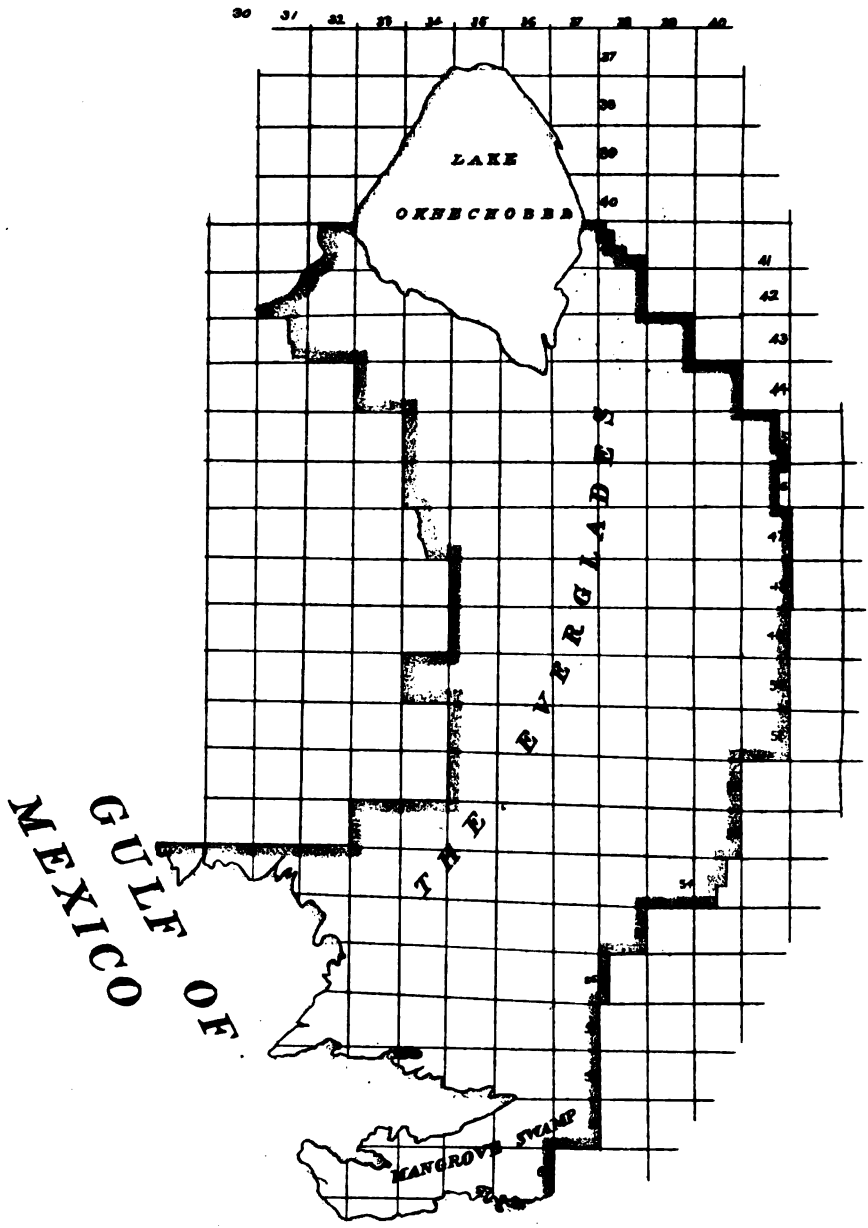
July 1, 1897, balance in United States Treasury		$30,828.84
Deposits for office work on mineral surveys:		
July, 1897	4,015.00	
August, 1897	2,920.00	
September, 1897	6,905.00	
October, 1897	2,515.00	

Deposits for office work on mineral surveys—Continued.		
November, 1897	$4,085.00	
December, 1897	3,880.00	
January, 1898	5,135.00	
February, 1898	4,230.00	
March, 1898	2,770.00	
April, 1898	5,270.00	
May, 1898	2,310.00	
June, 1898	2,785.00	
January 12, 1898, certificate of deposit No. 1654, issued by the First National Bank, Denver, Colo., to refund unexpended balance	3,333.77	
Total		$80,982.11
Drafts received from United States Treasurer:		
July 11, 1897	14,000.00	
October 20, 1897	12,500.00	
January 31, 1898	16,000.00	
May 2, 1898	9,000.00	
	51,500.00	
September 11, 1897, certificate of deposit No. 1654, issued by the First National Bank, Pueblo, Colo., June 29, 1898, account of survey of Daisy Douglass lode, canceled. See honorable Commissioner's letter M, dated September 8, 1897	35.00	
Total		51,535.00
July 1, 1898, balance in United States Treasury		29,447.11
July 1, 1897, balance on deposit in First National Bank, Denver, Colo	4,592.27	
Drafts from United States Treasury as per above	51,500.00	
Total		56,092.27
Disbursements:		
Paid clerks, quarter ending September 30, 1897	13,094.50	
Paid incidentals, quarter ending September 30, 1897	40.00	
Paid clerks, quarter ending December 31, 1897	12,979.00	
Paid clerks, fractional quarter ending March 31, 1898, January 1 to 12, inclusive	1,645.00	
Paid clerks, fractional quarter ending March 31, 1898, January 13 to March 31, inclusive	9,463.50	
Paid incidentals, fractional quarter ending March 31, 1898, January 13 to March 31, inclusive	6.50	
Paid incidentals, quarter ending June 30, 1898	200.00	
Paid clerks, quarter ending June 30, 1898	9,659.00	
January 12, 1898, certificate of deposit No. 7308, issued by the First National Bank, Denver, Colo., to refund unexpended balance	3,333.77	
Total		50,421.27
July 1, 1898, balance on deposit in First National Bank, Denver		5,671.00
July 1, 1898, balance in United States Treasury		29,447.11
Total balance to credit of office		35,118.11

Very respectfully,

RICHARD LE BERT, *Surveyor-General.*

To the COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.


LAKE
OKEECHOBEE
THE EVERGLADES
GULF OF
MEXICO
MANGROVE SWAMP

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF FLORIDA.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Tallahassee, Fla., July 6, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with the directions contained in your circular letter E, dated April 29, 1898, I have the honor to submit the following annual report, in duplicate, of surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

OFFICE WORK.

Owing to the great amount of arrears on hand at the beginning of this fiscal year. and to the character of the regular work, this office has been very much crowded with work. In order to attend to the routine work alone it has been necessary to extend the office hours considerably, and even to work at night.

A large part of the office work has been connected with the miscellaneous letters, of which 364 have been received and 392 written by this office. To attend to this business in a satisfactory manner a great deal of investigation is required, and often much correspondence. Some of the letters received request information which is not obtainable at this office (though these are not many), in which cases recourse must be had to other sources, with the consequent expenditure of much time.

Of the departmental letters, 117 have been received and 196 have been written.

The following plats, reports, copies of records, etc., have been prepared at this office within the last fiscal year for transmittal to Washington:

Two partial reports on the progress of the survey of the claim of Jose de la Maza Arredondo for 20,000 acres, by Elisha B. Camp.

Patent plat and descriptive notes of the claim of John Kershaw, designated as Sec. 43, T. 6 S., R. 29 E., and Sec. 40, T. 6 S., R. 30 E., Florida.

Report relative to appeal from adverse decision of this office in the matter of the application of W. W. Laidlow for the survey of an alleged unsurveyed tract of land, situated on the St. Johns River, in Sec. 5, T. 2 S., R. 27 E., Florida.

Report as to status of land along the Gulf coast, in Ts. 3 and 4 S., R. 32 E., concerning the advisability of its survey, and recommending that said survey be not made at present.

Report on the area of the private claim of Atkinson and Clarke, in Sec. 37, T. 13 S., R. 29 E., and Sec. 37, T. 13 S., R. 30 E.

Report on the appeal from the adverse decision of the Commissioner relative to the application of Frederick T. Laird for a survey of the private land claim of Nicholas Rodriguez.

Approved plat and certified transcript of the field notes of the survey of Live Oak Island, in fractional Secs 23, 24, 25, and 26, T. 28 S., R. 29 E., Florida, as executed by W. H. Macey, deputy surveyor. Also the surveying account, in duplicate, for the same survey.

Two partial reports on the progress of the resurvey of T. 46 S., R. 21 E., with the necessary retracements in Ts. 45 and 46 S., R. 22 E., Florida, by A. W. Gilchrist, deputy surveyor.

Special instructions, in duplicate, to E. B. Camp, deputy surveyor, for the resurvey of a sufficient number of section lines for the computation of the areas of all sections made fractional by the boundary of the Jose de la Maza Arredondo grant of 20,000 acres recently surveyed in Columbia County, Fla.

Report on the application of Francis H. Sheppard for the resurvey of that portion of T. 4 S., R. 15 W., Florida, which lies between the Gulf of Mexico and an arm of St. Andrews Bay, locally known as the "Grand Lagoon," and which is designated on the township plat as fractional sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 35, and 36, T. 4 S., R. 15 W., Florida.

Report concerning the rates at which competent surveyors can be secured to definitely locate tracts of surveyed land upon which timber is alleged to have been illegally cut.

Report relative to the procedure of A. F. Dunnington, deputy surveyor, in the survey of the lots of Fort St. Marks, Fla.

Two partial reports on the progress of the resurvey by E. B. Camp, deputy surveyor (under special instructions in lieu of contract), of certain section lines in connection with the Jose de la Maza Arredondo grant of 20,000 acres in Columbia County, Fla.

Report as to the condition of the claim of Francisco Ferreira to certain islands, plats and description of which are in the course of preparation.

Report relative to certain indexes of the Spanish Archives which are in the possession of private individuals.

Report concerning the survey of "Ragged Keys," in T. 56 S., R. 42 E., Florida.

SWAMP LANDS.

Copies of List No. 86 of Swamp Land, approved April 8, 1898, embracing about 1,915 acres, were sent to the General Land Office at Washington and to the local land office at Gainesville, Fla.

The selections of "swamp land" that were rejected by this office as not coming within range of the above act were very numerous, including on the whole about 5,429 acres. Owing to the good quality of much of this land, this rejection involves a great saving to the Government.

All of the above decisions made by this office were approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

There are at present on file in this office several swamp-land selections which have not been examined as yet, because of the pressure of other business of more immediate importance. They embrace in the aggregate about 873 acres.

SPANISH ARCHIVES.

My predecessor and others have repeatedly urged that a clerk versed in the Spanish language be obtained to translate and index the Spanish archives of east and west Florida. These suggestions were not acted upon and it seems probable that they never will be, hence I do not feel called upon to make any suggestions.

SURVEYS.

During the past fiscal year there has not been much field work done in this district, principally on account of arrears in office work.

The survey of the boundaries of the Jose de la Maza Arredondo grant of 20,000 acres, in Columbia County, Fla., executed by Elisha B. Camp, deputy surveyor, under his contract No. 5, has been completed, and the returns are in this office awaiting examination.

After the survey of the above boundaries, Mr. Camp, acting under special instructions in lieu of contract, made the resurvey of certain section lines, to enable this office to compute the areas of all sections made fractional by the boundaries of the Jose de la Maza Arredondo grant, previously surveyed. This work was completed, and the returns for the same are on file awaiting the action of this office.

The resurvey of T. 46 S., R. 21 E., and necessary retracements in Ts. 45 and 46 S., R. 22 E., Florida, executed by A. W. Gilchrist, deputy surveyor, under his contract No. 6, has been completed, and the returns of the same have been received by this office and are awaiting examination.

Two applications for surveys have been approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the last fiscal year, and the surveys have been ordered. Several others are now on file in this office. Of the approved applications for surveys, one is for "Ragged Keys," on the southeast coast of Florida, and the other is for a strip of land on the Gulf coast, in fractional sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 35, and 36, T. 4 S., R. 15 W., Florida.

However, the amount of arrears of office work has rendered it advisable to begin no new surveys until the returns of those already completed are examined. There are three sets of returns now awaiting the action of this office, and it will be some time before they will be disposed of. This delay causes considerable dissatisfaction among the deputy surveyors, some of whom have to wait upward of a year before having their surveys accepted and receiving compensation therefor; and if this condition continues to exist it may become difficult to secure the services of competent surveyors to perform the Government work. Hence I have deemed it wise to wait a few months, perhaps, until some of the work on the returns already on file is completed before initiating any surveys and compelling other surveyors to wait a long time before receiving their pay.

ARREARS OF OFFICE WORK.

During the past year the office work has been so extensive that arrears have inevitably resulted, owing to the small clerical force in this office until a short time ago. By the recent action of the Department, however, in detailing two additional clerks to this office the arrears in indexing letters have been almost removed. It is hoped that the other work of the office will soon be brought up to date.

There are the returns of three completed surveys on file in the office which have not been examined, on account of a lack of clerical force to attend to the current business coming into the office.

Considerable work remains to be done on the plats, descriptive notes, etc., of the Francisco Ferreira claim, embracing over 4,000 acres. This work has been retarded by the resignation of the former chief clerk and draftsman and by the lack of requisite drafting apparatus; but the prospects are now favorable for its speedy completion. This claim is quite old, having been before the Department for about three-quarters of a century.

Several selections of land as inuring to the State of Florida under the swamp land act of September 28, 1850, await the action and decision of this office, as before mentioned. These claims demand a great deal of investigation and the expenditure of much time in order to subserve the best interests of the Department.

As stated in my annual estimates, dated June 24, 1898, the following work also has not been performed for want of the necessary time.

Indexing all the plats on file in this office.

Reproduction of parts of the chart index of field notes.

Reproduction of many township plats which are becoming much worn and defaced.

Transcribing upward of 30 volumes of field notes, etc., which are almost illegible on account of the fading of the ink with which they were written.

Wrapping and labeling bundles of manuscript records and preparing them for preservation against the ravages of insects, etc.

APPROPRIATIONS.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the following appropriations were made by Congress: For salaries of the surveyor-general of Florida and clerks in his office, $3,000; for books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, $500. The $3,500 thus appropriated has been received, and of this amount there has been expended for salaries $2,963.68, and for incidental expenses $242.78, leaving the balances, $36.32 and $257.22, respectively, placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

Respectfully submitted,

R. L. SCARLETT,
United States Surveyor-General of Florida.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

Statement of surveying contracts entered into during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Contract.		Deputy.	Description of survey.	Liability.
No.	Date.			
(a)	Nov. 9, 1897	E. B. Camp.	Resurvey of the section lines necessary for the computation of the areas of all the sections made fractional by the boundaries of the Jose de la Maza Arredondo grant of 20,000 acres, in Columbia County, Fla.	$400

a Special instructions in lieu of contract.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF IDAHO.

OFFICE UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
DISTRICT OF IDAHO,
Boise City, July 1, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter E, dated April 29, 1898, I have the honor to submit an annual report of surveying operations in the district of Idaho for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, with tabular statements, as follows:

A.—Statement showing contracts awarded by this office, all but one of which were approved by your office, payable, from the apportionment of $32,000 to this surveying district, from the appropriation by act of Congress approved June 4, 1897, for surveys and resurveys of public lands.

B.—Statement of special instructions awarded, in lieu of contract and approved by your office, payable from the apportionment of $15,000 for resurveys, per act of Congress approved June 4, 1897, making an appropaiation for surveys and resurveys of public lands.

C.—Detailed statement of performance of work in the field (approved surveys) and office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company applied for the survey of two small islands in the Pend Oreille River, in T. 56 N., R. 5 W., in accordance with the provisions of sections 2401, 2402, and 2403, of the Revised Statutes, and deposited the sum of $15 to pay for the survey thereof, and the sum of $30 to pay for the work of this office in connection therewith. Special instructions in lieu of contract were issued Mr. Fred G. Plummer, of Tacoma, Wash., providing for the survey of these islands, and were duly approved by your office.

The probate judge of Lemhi County, Idaho, as trustee for the claimants, applied for the survey of Gibbonsville town site, upon unsurveyed public land in Dahlonega mining district, Lemhi County, Idaho, and deposited the sum of $12 for field and $75 for office work in connection with said survey. Special instructions were issued some months ago for this survey, but no returns have yet been received.

The deposits to pay for office work in connection with the survey of mining claims and mill sites for patents amounted to $3,740.

As appears from Statement C, during the fiscal year surveys were approved and all office work in connection therewith performed, aggregating 2,995 miles, 65 chains, 12 links, classified as follows:

Character of lines.	Measurements.		
	Miles.	*Chs.*	*Lks.*
Meridian lines and reservation boundary	22	9	7
Standard lines	41	22	24
Township lines	371	62	43
Section lines	2,386	16	50
Meander lines	166	73	68
Connection lines	27	41	20
Total	2,995	65	12

Sixty-five townships and fractional townships were surveyed and the surveys approved, embracing 910,824.06 acres of land.

The number of acres surveyed in Idaho up to June 30, 1898, is 16,358,455, the total area of Idaho being 55,228,160 acres. The area remaining unsurveyed on June 30, 1898, is 38,869,705 acres.

There were completed during the year:

Plats of exterior lines of townships	14
Plats of townships subdivided	146
Plats of mining claims and mill sites (216 of which were consolidated claims)	344
Plats, connected sheets of mineral surveys	12
Plats of segregation of mineral lands from public domain	9
Diagram plats accompanying awarded contracts	30
Plats and diagrams for special agents and examiners of surveys	33
Total	588

One hundred and thirty certified transcripts of approved agricultural and mineral surveys were prepared and transmitted. Nineteen sets of special instructions, in quadruplicate, were prepared, including 340 pages.

Applications were received for the survey of 124 mining claims and mill sites,

estimates of the necessary office expenses in connection therewith supplied, and orders for survey issued.

One hundred and thirty-two lode mining claims, 11 placers, and 10 millsites have been surveyed for patents and the requisite plats and transcripts furnished the claimants.

Twenty-one surveying accounts, each in triplicate, were prepared for approved surveys, duly executed by the contracting deputies and submitted to your office.

Examinations of surveys executed under ten contracts were made in the field by Mr. George W. Ball, a special agent of your office.

In addition to the matters heretofore specified, and not included in Statement C, surveys were completed in the field and returns thereof filed as follows:

Contract No. 181.—Samuel G. Rhoades and William B. Kimmel, 15 townships, the majority of them fractional.

Contract No. 183.—Albert Oliver, 2 townships.

Contract No. 185.—Henry Meldrum, 3 of the 4 townships included in his contract have been completed. The time for completion of the remainder has been extended to October 31, 1898.

Contract No. 186.—Hezekiah H. Johnson and Harold A. Rands, 5 townships.

This State is steadily increasing in population and settlements are being made to a large extent upon unsurveyed public lands, which conditions will necessitate for a number of years to come large appropriations for public surveys. As soon as the Fort Hall Indian Reservation shall be opened to settlement there will be immediate demand for extensive surveys within its boundaries. Numerous irrigation enterprises in southern Idaho are either in course of construction or in contemplation, which, when completed, will render thousands of acres as fertile as the Valley of the Nile. In northern Idaho a hardy race of pioneers have settled upon heavily timbered lands and have been hewing for themselves homes in the wilderness. A very large proportion of all the lands north of the forty-fifth degree of latitude are exceedingly fertile, having been enriched by the vegetable mold of ages, and have sufficient rainfall to produce excellent crops; while in southern Idaho there is a larger amount of flowing water that can be utilized for irrigation than in any other arid State in the Union.

Surveys should be permitted not only upon the application of settlers but whenever lands are within the range and progress of settlement. Many desirable immigrants refuse to settle within the borders of the State because lands which they desire have not been surveyed and they refuse to wait a year or two for the execution and acceptance of surveys.

During the last quarter of the fiscal year there has been great activity in placer mining, as shown by the issue of orders for the survey of 23 placer claims.

The famous Boise Basin country, where in the early sixties the most marvelous discoveries of placer gold deposits ever made on the American continent were found, is again attracting attention and many large enterprises are being inaugurated in that locality.

A great deal of work is also being done in the old Warrens mining district, as well as in other parts of the State.

It is certain that applications for patents for placer ground will largely increase during the next year, for the world offers nowhere more golden opportunity for the intelligent prospector, as the State is rich in its field of gold now and the chances offered for enterprise and profitable investment are rapidly becoming known.

IN THE INTEREST OF APPLICANTS FOR MINERAL SURVEYS.

The rules prevailing with reference to the employment of clerks and draftsmen in the office should be so modified that the surveyor-general may at any time increase the number of employees performing this character of work. At the present time all employees paid from the "Special deposits by the individuals appropriation" are subject to the civil-service rules and none but emergency appointments will be authorized except upon certification by the Civil Service Commission. As a consequence it is impossible to perform the most efficient service for the benefit of mineral claimants, who deposit the funds to pay for all office work and are therefore entitled that the same shall be performed expeditiously and accurately. A large mining corporation will apply for survey of a number of mining claims at the same time, and as soon as the returns of the deputy mineral surveyor are received it should be permissible to employ a sufficient number of draftsmen and transcribing clerks to enable the office to transmit the requisite number of plats and transcripts within three or four days after the receipt of the returns. This result could be easily accomplished if the office were permitted to exert its own judgment in employing assistants, and it is believed that mineral claimants uniformly consider that this larger discretion should be reposed in the

surveyor-general. They could then hold him personally accountable for proper performance of the work for which they have paid.

It should be constantly borne in mind that the Government is simply a trustee for the proper disposition of the "Special deposits by individuals appropriation," and therefore should consult the interests and welfare of the beneficiaries.

I therefore recommend that such action be taken as will enable surveyors-general to use the "Special deposits by individual fund" in such a way as they may consider most beneficial to those who create it. It may be considered that there is proper machinery supplied for increasing the number of employees in this office, but the delays incident to the granting of a request for the appointment of additional draftsmen and transcribing clerks have been so great and are liable to continue to be of such duration that no appreciable benefit has accrued to the mineral claimants. From three weeks to three months elapse from the time that an application is made to increase the force until appointments are authorized, and by the time that definite action is taken the necessity for such increase has frequently passed away.

The fact that the office work upon mining surveys is fluctuating makes it imperative that the surveyor-general should be empowered to employ competent persons as the exigency therefor shall arise without reference to lists of eligibles over 2,000 miles away. There are a number of draftsmen and skillful penmen in this city who possess satisfactory qualifications for performing work of the character mentioned.

The importance of expeditious action upon all matters connected with the survey of mineral lands is duly appreciated by all familiar with mining matters. Wise investors in mining properties usually insist upon patents being issued before they will make purchases. A few days' delay in preparation of plats and field-note transcripts for mineral claimants is liable to prevent consummation of advantageous sales.

In my estimates for the fiscal year 1899-1900, submitted June 24, 1898, I have shown the necessity for large appropriations for surveys in this district for a number of years.

Very respectfully, JOSEPH PERRAULT,
United States Surveyor-General for Idaho.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—*Statement showing contracts awarded, payable from the apportionment of $32,000 from the appropriation by act of Congress approved June 4, 1897, for surveys and resurveys of public lands.*

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character and locality of work.	Liability.	Approved by Commissioner.
No.	Date.				
188	Sept. 14, 1897	Hezekiah H. Johnson.	All of the standard and meander, township exterior, section, and connection lines necessary to complete the survey of the following townships: T. 5 N., R. 3 W.; fractional T. 5 N., R. 4 W.; T. 6 N., R. 1 E.; fractional T. 6 N., R. 3 W.; T. 6 N., R. 4 W.; fractional T. 6 N., R. 5 W., of the principal base and Boise meridian, district of Idaho.	$1,500	(Not approved, Oct. 7, 1897)
189	Apr. 26, 1898	Oscar Sonnenkalb.	All of the standard and meander, township exterior, section, and connection lines necessary to complete the survey of such portions of the following townships as are strictly adapted to agriculture: T. 14 S., R. 37 E.; T. 15 S., R. 37 E.; T. 16 S., R. 37 E.; T. 11 S., R. 39 E.; T. 12 S., R. 39 E.; T. 12 S., R. 42 E.; T. 13 S., R. 42 E.; T. 15 S., R. 46 E.; T. 15 S., R. 44 E.; also the resurvey of the necessary exterior, subdivisional, and meander lines of such portions of the following township as are strictly adapted to agriculture: T. 9 N., R. 42 E., of the principal base and Boise meridian, district of Idaho.	3,750	May 9, 1898

A.—*Statement showing contracts awarded, etc.*—Continued.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character and locality of work.	Liability.	Approved by Commissioner.
No.	Date.				
190	Oct. 23, 1897	Herman D. Gradon and James H. Robb.	All of the standard and meander, township exterior, section, and connection lines necessary to complete the survey of the following townships: T. 13 N., R. 2 E.; T. 14 N., R. 1 E.; T. 15 N., R. 1 E.; T. 16 N., R. 1 E.; T. 16 N., R. 2 E., of the principal base and Boise meridian, district of Idaho.	$5,000	Mar. 17, 1898
191	.....do.....	Ernest P. Rands...	All of the standard and meander, township exterior, section, and connection lines necessary to complete the survey of the following townships: T. 17 N., R. 1 E.; T. 18 N., R. 1 E.; fractional T. 19 N., R. 1 E.; fractional T. 20 N., R. 1 E.; T. 21 N., R. 1 E.; T. 22 N., R. 1 E., of the principal base and Boise meridian, district of Idaho.	4,500	Mar. 18, 1898
192	.....do.....	William Alley.....	All of the standard and meander, township exterior, section, and connection lines necessary to complete the survey of the following townships: Fractional T. 15 N., R. 4 W.; T. 16 N., R. 2 W.; T. 16 N., R. 3 W.; fractional T. 17 N., R. 2 W.; T. 18 N., R. 3 W., of the principal base and Boise meridian, district of Idaho.	4,000	Mar. 17, 1898
193	.....do.....	Emory Oliver and Albert Oliver.	All of the standard and meander, township exterior, section, and connection lines necessary to complete the survey of the following townships: T. 19 N., R. 2 W.; T. 20 N., R. 1 W.; T. 20 N., R. 2 W.; T. 21 N., R. 1 W.; T. 21 N., R. 2 W.; T. 21 N., R. 3 W.; T. 22 N., R. 1 W., of the principal base and Boise meridian, district of Idaho.	6,500	Mar. 18, 1898
194	May 7, 1898	William H. Kinnaird.	All of the standard, meridian, meander, township exterior, section, and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of such portions of the following townships as are strictly agricultural in character: T. 22 N., R. 4 E., and T. 23 N., R. 4 E., of the principal base and Boise meridian, district of Idaho.	3,000	May 21, 1898
195	May 9, 1898	Robert C. Bonser..	All of the standard and meander, township exterior, section, and connection lines necessary to complete the survey of such portions of the following townships as are strictly agricultural in character: T. 37 N., R. 2 E.; T. 42 N., R. 2 W.; T. 42 N., R. 3 W.; T. 42 N., R. 4 W., and all of the standard and meander, township exterior, section, and connection lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 62 N., R. 2 E., of the principal base and Boise meridian, district of Idaho.	5,000	May 24, 1898
		Awarded contracts.	.....	33,250	
		Approved contracts.	.....	31,750	

B.—*Special instructions awarded in lieu of contracts, payable from the apportionment of $15,000 for resurveys, per act of Congress approved June 4, 1897, making an appropriation for surveys and resurveys of public lands.*

Date of instructions.	Name of deputy.	Character and locality of work.	Liability.	Approved by Commissioner.
Aug. 20, 1897	Lyman B. Kendall	Resurvey of the north, south, and east boundaries of T. 11 S., R. 21 E.; the east boundary of T. 10 S., R. 23 E.; the north, south, east, and west boundaries of T. 3 N., R. 4 E., and the south, west, and north boundaries of T. 6 N., R. 6 E. of the principal base and Boise meridian, district of Idaho.	$837	Sept. 4, 1897
Dec. 30, 1897	Henry Meldrum	Resurvey of the second standard parallel north through R. 5 E. of the Boise meridian, district of Idaho.	132	Dec. 20, 1897 Jan. 24, 1898
June 20, 1898	Ernest P. Rands	Resurvey of the following lines: South boundary of T. 17 N., R 1 E.; the Boise meridian through Ts. 19, 20, 21, and 22 N.; the fourth standard parallel north through R. 1 E.; the north boundary of T. 20 N., R. 1 E. of the principal base and Boise meridian, district of Idaho.	800	June 16, 1898
June 29, 1898	Samuel G. Rhoades and William B. Kimmel.	Resurvey of the east boundary of T. 5 N., R. 36 E.; the north, east, and west boundaries of T. 6 N., R. 37 E.; the west boundary of T. 6 N., R. 36 E. of the principal base and Boise meridian, district of Idaho.	286	June 25, 1898
	Total		2,055	

C.—*Detailed statement of performance of work in the field (approved surveys) and office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.*

Number of contract.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Number of townships surveyed.	Number of plats prepared.		Area.	Submitted to Commissioner.
			Township plats.	Exterior plats.		
					Acres.	
(a)	James M. Porter	3	(b)	(b)	7,007.24	Aug. 7, 1897
170	Samuel G. Rhoades and Wm. B. Kimmel	12	(b)	(b)	244,756.61	July 29, 1897
173	Herman D. Gradon	5	15	2	64,657.89	Mar. 25, 1898
177	James W. Shannon	3	9	2	49,328.88	Feb. 2, 1898
179	Lyman B. Kendall	9	27	2	129,037.20	Dec. 30, 1897
180	Herman D. Gradon and James H. Robb	22	66	2	212,685.56	Apr. 12, 1898
182	Emery Oliver	4	8	2	84,216.21	June 20, 1898
184	William Alley	3	9	2	69,674.70	June 2, 1898
187	Oscar Sonnenkalb	4	12	2	49,459.77	June 13, 1898
	Total	65	146	14	910,824.06	

a Special instructions. *b* Plats reported in annual report of 1897.

MILEAGE OF APPROVED SURVEYS EXECUTED.

No of contract.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Meridian lines and reservation boundary.	Standard lines.	Township lines.	Section lines.	Meanders.	Connections.
		M. C. L.	*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*
(a)	James M. Porter	.....	.....	17 17 52	9 34 92	8 10 60	1 48 51
b 170	Samuel G. Rhoades and William B. Kimmel	.....	.....	144 43 53	653 53 59	.....	6 43 6
b 173	Herman D. Gradon	.....	.....	14 34 50	163 1 17	.....	2 0 4
b 177	James W. Shannon	6 0 0	.....	48 2 41	125 9 90	20 8 55	25 51
b 179	Lyman B. Kendall	.....	5 65 70	17 66 35	395 50 23	62 69 30	.....
b 180	Herman D. Gradon and James H. Robb	16 9 7	15 40 69	49 79 6	488 18 47	54 61 68	15 56 44
c 182	Emery Oliver	.....	5 76 65	32 65 34	216 17 54	3 71 90	2 0
c 184	William Alley	.....	1 79 20	24 14 72	180 68 1	.....	70 38
c 187	Oscar Sonnenkalb	.....	12 0 0	22 59 0	134 2 67	17 11 65	35 26
	Total	22 9 7	41 22 24	371 62 43	2,366 16 50	166 73 68	27 41 20

a Action pending, special instructions. *b* Surveys accepted. *c* Action pending.

MINERAL AND OTHER PLATS MADE DURING FISCAL YEAR.

Plats of exterior lines of townships	14
Plats of townships subdivided	146
Plats of mining claims and mill sites (216 of which were of consolidated claims)	344
Plats, connected sheets of mineral surveys	12
Plats of segregation of mineral lands from public domain	9
Diagram plats accompanying awarded contracts	30
Plats and diagrams for special agents and examiners of surveys	33
Total	588

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR DEPUTIES.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Sets in quadruplicate.	Pages.
177	James W. Shannon	1	1
179	Lyman B. Kendall	1	2
185	Henry Meldrum	1	1
a 188	Hezekiah H. Johnson	1	7
189	Oscar Sonnenkalb	2	10
190	Herman D. Gradon and James H. Robb	2	9
191	Ernest P. Rands	2	9
192	William Alley	2	9
193	Emery Oliver and Albert Oliver	2	10
194	William H. Kinnaird	1	8
195	Robert C. Bonser	2	11
(b)	J. Warren Birdseye	1	4
(c)	Fred G. Plummer	1	4
	Total	19	85
	Aggregate	76	340

a Canceled. b Survey of Gibbonsville town site. c Survey of two islands in T. 56 N., R. 5 W.

SURVEYING ACCOUNTS PREPARED.

No. of contract.	Deputy surveyor.	Number of sets (in triplicate).
(a)	James M. Porter	2
170	Samuel G. Rhoades and William B. Kimmel	2
173	Herman D. Gradon	3
177	James W. Shannon	2
179	Lyman B. Kendall	4
180	Herman D. Gradon and James H. Robb	2
182	Emery Oliver	2
184	William Alley	2
187	Oscar Sonnenkalb	2
	Total	21
	Aggregate	63

a Special instructions.

TRIPLICATE PLATS TRANSMITTED TO REGISTERS.

	Township.	Mineral.
Boise City land office	19	24
Hailey land office	9	13
Lewiston land office	28	4
Cœur d'Alene land office	18	22
Total	74	63

TRANSCRIPTS PREPARED AND TRANSMITTED.

Agricultural surveys	63
Mineral surveys	63
Mineral improvement surveys	4
For contracting deputies	23
Total	153

OFFICE ACCOUNTS PREPARED.

	Sets.	Sheets.
Vouchers (each in duplicate) for usual accounts	160	320
Abstracts, payments (each in triplicate)	18	54
Accounts current (each in duplicate) for usual accounts	19	38
Total	197	412

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
New Orleans, La., July 1, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your Circular Letter E, dated April 29, 1898, I have the honor to submit herewith, in duplicate, my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, accompanied with the following statements, viz:

A.—Estimate of funds to be appropriated for the surveying service in the district of Louisiana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

B.—Estimate of funds to be appropriated for compensation of the surveyor-general and his clerks in the district of Louisiana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

C.—Estimate of funds to be appropriated for contingent expenses in the office of the surveyor-general, district of Louisiana, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

D.—Statement of office work which will be in arrears in the surveyor-general's office, district of Louisiana, at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

SURVEYS.

On April 26, 1897, under authority of your letter dated January 29, 1897, Division E, special instructions were issued to Howard W. Wilkinson, United States deputy surveyor, to complete the survey of section 30, T. 11 N., R. 10 W., northwestern district of Louisiana, and on July 5, 1897, he made returns thereof to this office. The said surveys, embracing 1 mile of township lines, 79 chains and 94 links of section lines, and 5 miles 11 chains and 76 links of connecting lines, were examined and approved by me on August 2, 1897, and the same were accepted by your office on September 22, 1897.

The surveying account for this survey, amounting to $38.07, was approved by this office on August 2, 1897, and was approved by your office on September 24, 1897.

May 24, 1897, under authority of Office Letter E, dated April 27, 1897, special instructions were issued to George O. Elms, United States deputy surveyor, to survey the back preemption of Folin, Fux & Co., in T. 6 S., R. 5 E., southwestern district of Louisiana, and the returns thereof were made to this office on July 21, 1897. The said surveys, embracing 5 miles 20 chains and 78 links of claim lines and 6 miles 10 chains and 2 links of section lines, were examined and approved by this office on August 14, 1897, and accepted by your office on October 2, 1897.

The surveying account for this survey, amounting to $123.90, was approved by this office on August 14, 1897, and was approved by your office on October 12, 1897.

As regards the necessity of an apportionment being made out of the appropriation for the surveying service, I beg leave to refer you to Statement A, herewith inclosed, and to the explanatory note thereon, in support of the amount estimated as being necessary for the surveying service in this State for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

OFFICE WORK.

During the fiscal year just closed 235 letters and reports have been received from the Department, and 420 letters and reports have been written to the Department. Thirty-six letters have been written to the officers of local land offices, and 14 letters were received from said officers. One hundred and ninety-six letters have been received from deputy surveyors, local surveyors, and individuals, and 452 letters have been written to these, making a total of 445 letters and reports received and 908 letters and reports written by this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

There was issued under the act of June 2, 1858 (11 Stat. L., 294), certificates of location, in whole or in part satisfaction of 49 confirmed private land claims, aggregating 24,538.67 acres of land, which necessitated the filling up of 248 such certificates on the engraved form. Of these 49 cases sent to the Department 38 cases have been authenticated and returned to this office for proper delivery, all of which have been so delivered, and each piece of scrip has afterwards been returned to this office by their lawful owners to be indorsed with the proper certificate, showing their rights to dispose of the same as the legal representative of the confirmee.

When these certificates are returned to this office to receive the above indorsement each case is accompanied with duly executed acts of sale from the original legal representatives of the confirmees to the owners who apply for such indorsements.

Before transmitting these original acts to the Department copies are retained for the files of this office. During the past year 202 such certificates have been indorsed and 38 acts of sale have been copied.

Before the issuance of scrip under the aforementioned act of 1858 each case has to be most carefully and thoroughly examined in order to ascertain if the same is within the purview of the third section of said act. This in itself requires the most careful attention and consumes much time, especially when we consider the labor of preparing reports accompanying each case sent to the Department for authentication. In addition to this, every document filed by the applicants in support of their application for scrip is copied for the files of this office.

Another branch of the service which has received considerable attention, and which requires skillful clerks to properly handle the same, is the preparation of patent plats, in duplicate, in satisfaction of private land claims confirmed by the several acts of Congress. During the present year 132 of such claims have been satisfied by the issuance of such plats, necessitating the preparation of 264 patent plats, and I must add that in many cases the preparation with the data at hand was difficult, not to say intricate.

There remained last year 5,833 of such plats yet to be made; deducting from this number the number of plats made this past year, we have a remainder of 5,701 of such patent plats yet to be made in duplicate.

Seventy supplemental diagrams to be filed with the proper plats of survey have been prepared in triplicate, making a total of 210 of such diagrams prepared.

The field notes of the aforementioned surveys executed by Deputies Wilkinson, in T. 11 N., R. 10 W., and Elms, in T. 6 S., R. 5 E., were examined, the areas calculated, plats prepared, and the field notes transcribed. The recalculation of area and resubdivisions of sections were effected in the following cases, viz:

Section 35, T. 8 S., R. 6 E., southwestern district of Louisiana, as requested by Commissioner's letters dated January 25 and February 28, 1898, division E; section 30, T. 1 N., R. 2 E., in the same district, as per Commissioner's letter E, dated March 12, 1898; and section 16, T. 6 N., R. 3 W., district north of Red River, Louisiana, according to instructions contained in Commissioner's letter dated April 30, 1898, division E.

Letters from the press copy were transcribed in the proper record books kept for that purpose, all of which have been properly indexed, the same being true of all letters received. To the above must be added the preparation of the quarterly accounts in duplicate.

It must also be considered that every piece of work made in this office is carefully compared and examined before the same leaves the office, and that this in itself consumes considerable time. When to the above we add the time occupied in exhibiting documents and explaining their nature to the public it will easily be perceived that no time has been lost, but that, on the contrary, each member of the limited force at my command has done his duty, not only to his own credit, but, I trust, to that of the Government as well.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. H. DICKINSON,
Surveyor-General, Louisiana.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

Estimate of funds to be appropriated for surveying service in the district of Louisiana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

For surveys and resurveys in all the districts of the State (except the Greensburg district), including original surveys of confirmed private land claims and donations	$30,000

Explanatory note in support of the amount submitted in the above statement: The necessity for the surveys and resurveys in the above districts has long since been fully demonstrated to this office both verbally and by petitions from settlers, and in many instances by deputy surveyors, who, when making surveys in certain localities, experience much difficulty on account of existing misclosures in the old surveys, as well as for want of established Government lines, as in many instances the old lines can not be found at all, causing much annoyance and loss of time hunting up proper starting points.

Estimate of funds to be appropriated for the compensation of the surveyor-general and his clerks in the district of Louisiana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Surveyor-general	$2,000
Chief clerk	1,800
Chief draftsman and claim clerk	1,600
Two assistant draftsmen, $1,200 each	2,400
One clerk to continue the exhibit of private land claims	1,200
Five clerks to bring up arrear work, at $800	4,000
Total	13,000

Explanatory notes in support of the several amounts submitted in above estimates, the amounts submitted being limited to the lowest sums for which the service can be conducted:

First. The estimate of $2,000 for my salary as surveyor-general is in accordance with the original act of March 3, 1831, fixing said salary, and owing to the labor and responsibilities incumbent on me, it should be considered a most reasonable compensation.

Second. The salary of the chief clerk I have estimated at $1,800. His duty being the general supervision of the workings of the office, I believe the amount estimated just and very moderate.

Third. The estimate of $1,600 for the salary of chief draftsman and claim clerk, whose duties are to prepare special instructions to deputy surveyors under contract, examine all surveying returns, tabling and platting of same, and also to examine all applications for certificates of location under the act of June 2, 1858, and report upon same, and supervise the preparation of patent plats. This salary I believe to be moderate.

Fourth. The estimate of $2,400 for two assistant draftsmen, whose duties will be to assist the chief draftsman in protracting maps from the field notes, as well as making copies of maps and notes for surveyors, and to prepare plats, is very moderate.

Fifth. The salary of one clerk for the important work of continuing the exhibit of private land claims, estimated at $1,200, is moderate, for such work can not be made but by an expert.

Sixth. The estimate of $4,000 for five clerks for arrear work, at a salary of $800 each, should be regarded as a moderate estimate, taking in consideration the amount of work to be done, and in this connection I beg to refer to statement marked D, under the heading of "Arrear work."

Estimate of funds to be appropriated for contingent expenses in the office of the surveyor-general, district of Louisiana, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Salary of messenger and porter	$780
Stationery	300
Binding of records	200
Total	1,280

Explanatory notes in support of the amount submitted in the above statement, the same being limited to the lowest sums for which the service can be conducted:

The estimate of $780 for salary of messenger and porter is very moderate, for, in addition to his regular work as such, he is expected to give general help in the office at times which could be considered clerical work.

The estimate of $200 for binding of records is, I believe, very moderate; so also is the estimate of $300 for stationery.

Statement of office work which will be in arrears in the surveyor-general's office, district of Louisiana, at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899:

First. Continuing and completing the exhibit of private land claims for all the districts of the State, except the southeastern district. (See Land Office Report for 1886, p. 507.)

Second. Preparation of patent plats in duplicate for the located confirmed private land claims for 5,569 claims.

Third. Thirty-seven township maps to be reprotracted or reproduced.

Fourth. Examination and researches to prepare confirmed private land claims for survey and location.

Fifth. Eight hundred and five private land claims, for which certificates of location are to be issued under act of Congress approved June 2, 1858.

Sixth. Indexing record of letters from Commissioner and to individuals and continuing the indexing books of field notes in the different districts.

Seventh. Labeling and wrapping anew bundles containing letters from the register and receiver and old vouchers for disbursement.

Eighth. Continuing the copying of field notes for preservation.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF MINNESOTA.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
St. Paul, Minn., July 9, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter E, dated April 29, 1898, I have the honor to transmit herewith, in duplicate, my annual report of the surveying operations in the district of Minnesota for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, with the following tabular statement:

Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey of public lands payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898 (act approved June 4, 1897):

A deposit for the survey of two islands in a lake in sec. 33, T. 131 N., R. 32 W., fifth meridian, has been made by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, amounting to $10. Special instructions for the survey of said islands were issued to Charles H. Ward, deputy surveyor, dated January 18, 1898. The survey has been completed and returns made to this office. The cost of the survey was $4.72. The plat of the islands and transcripts of field notes have been made and transmitted.

There have been surveyed 24 townships, including public lands and Indian reservations, the field notes of which have been examined during the year, the plats made, and transcripts of the field notes completed.

Three townships of public lands have been surveyed, the office work on which is not completed.

The number of miles run and marked in the field, the field notes of which have been examined and approved during the year, is as follows:

Character of lines.	Measurements.		
	Miles.	*Chs.*	*Lks.*
Township lines	24	0	91
Township lines resurveyed	64	63	10
Section lines	1,419	3	12
Lines of subdivisions of sections	14	1	87
Meander lines	150	26	82
Connecting lines	7	6	48
Total	1,679	21	80

The number of acres in townships the field notes of which have been examined and the plats made during the year is 541,013.26, which, added to the amount previously reported, viz, 47,586,342.11, gives the total number of acres surveyed in Minnesota to date 48,127,355.37.

Township plats made during the year	84
Diagrams of township lines	15
Transcripts of field notes	25
Descriptive lists for land offices	15

There have been prepared during the year five contracts in quadruplicate with deputy surveyors for the survey of 8 townships, with full special instructions in quadruplicate and diagrams and field notes of exterior lines for the use of deputy surveyors.

There have also been prepared nine lists of swamp-land selections, in triplicate, comprising 95,841.81 acres.

There are now remaining unsurveyed in this district 62 townships of public lands and 37 of Indian lands, not taking into account that detached territory lying north of the Lake of the Woods.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. H. KIRWAN,
United States Surveyor-General.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Minnesota for the survey of public lands, payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898 (act approved June 4, 1897).

Number of contract.	Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Description of work.	Cost of survey.	Estimated liability.	Remarks.
77	Thos. H. Croswell.	1897. July 20	The resurvey of the south boundary and all the subdivision and meander lines in T. 151 N., R. 29 W., fifth principal meridian, Minnesota.	$534.36	$550.00	Survey completed. Plat and field notes transmitted.
78	Thos. H. Croswell.	1898. Mar. 24	All the subdivision and meander lines in Ts. 61 and 62 N., R. 5 W., fourth principal meridian, Minnesota.	.....	1,550.00	Survey completed. Field notes not returned.
79	John E. Mulligan.	May 7	The north exterior boundary of T. 151 N., R. 25 W., and all the subdivision and meander lines in T. 151 N., in Rs. 25 and 26 W., fifth principal meridian, Minnesota.	.....	1,100.00	Deputy now in the field. No returns.
80	Bernard Keegan.	May 27	All the subdivision and meander lines in T. 65 N., R. 18 W., fourth principal meridian, Minnesota.	.....	.....	Survey completed. Field notes not returned.
81	Louis A. Ogaard.	June 21	All the subdivision and meander lines in T. 67 N., R. 24 W., and T. 70 N., R. 23 W., of the fourth principal meridian, Minnesota.	.....	1,200.00	No returns.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL FOR MONTANA.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Helena, Mont., June 30, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions of circular letter E, dated April 29, 1898, I have the honor to submit herewith (in duplicate) the annual report of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

MINERAL DEPARTMENT.

Deposits for office work on mineral surveys aggregate	$8,535
Deposits for office work on reports on placers aggregate	$10
Orders issued for surveys	260
Orders issued for amended surveys	6
Supplemental orders issued for surveys	21
Orders issued for report on placers	1
Surveys examined and approved	223
Amended surveys examined and approved	6
Reports on placers examined and approved	2
Plats made	534
Transcripts made of surveys and reports on placers	155
Pages of transcripts of surveys and reports on placers	1,971
Surveys platted on connected sheets	313
Surveys replatted on connec ed sheets	385
New connected sheets made	23
Connected sheets replatted	18
Additional United States deputy mineral surveyors appointed	8

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The apportionment to Montana from the regular appropriation for surveys and resurveys for the fiscal year was $42,000.

The following tabular statement shows the contracts entered into which are payable from said appropriation:

No.	Date.	Name of surveyor.	Descriptions of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
	1897.			
(a)	Aug. 12	Spencer H. Crooks	An island situated in sec. 2, T. 3 S., R. 9 E.	$20
326	Aug. 9	Paul S. A. Bickel	The meanders of a chain of islands in the Missouri River and situate in secs. 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, and 26 of T. 8 N., R. 1 E., and the resurveys and retracements required by special instructions. Increased liability.	300
(a)	Nov. 2	Paul S. A. Bickel	The survey of an island situate partly in sec. 1 of T. 8 N., R. 1 E., and partly in sec. 36 of T. 9 N., R. 1 E., and also such resurveys of sec. 1 as may be found absolutely necessary.	60
	1898.			
(a)	Feb. 10	John D. McLeod	The Square Butte guide meridian through T. 24 N., between Rs. 11 and 12 E.	70
328	Feb. 14	Robt. F. Scott	The south and part of the west boundary of the Fort Assinniboine Military Reservation. The fractional east boundary of T. 28 N., R. 15 E., and the resurvey of the east boundary of T. 28 N., R. 16 E., and the subdivisions of fractional T. 28 N., Rs. 15 and 16 E. The south boundary and subdivisions of T. 28 N., R. 18 E., and any resurveys of exterior lines required by a compliance with the instructions of pages 72, 73, and 74 of the manual above mentioned.	2,100

a Special instructions.

Contracts entered into which are payable from said appropriation—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of surveyor.	Descriptions of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
	1898.			
329	Apr. 8	Paul S. A. Bickel	The Libby Creek guide meridian through part of T. 31 N., between Rs. 30 and 31 W., and the east and north boundaries and subdivisions of Ts. 29, 30, and 31 N., Rs. 29 and 30 W., and authorized reestablishments, resurveys, and retracements.	$6,500
330	Apr. 13	Henry B. Davis	The south and west boundaries and subdivisions of T. 14 N., R. 4 W.; the south and east boundaries and subdivisions of T. 15 N., R. 2 W.; the fractional subdivisions and meanders of T. 15 N., R. 3 W.; the fractional south boundary, the east boundary, the fractional west boundary, and fractional subdivisions and meanders of T. 16 N., R. 2 W.; the fourth standard parallel north through parts of Rs. 2 and 3 W.; the west boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 17 N., R. 2 W.; the subdivisions of T. 17 N., R. 3 W.; the fractional south and west boundaries and fractional subdivisions of T. 18 N., R. 2 W., and the fractional south boundary of T. 18 N., R 3 W., and authorized reestablishments, resurveys, and retracements.	5,000
331	Apr. 20	Robert F. Scott	The east boundary of the Fort Assiniboine Military Reservation from the first boundary monument established by the military authorities north of the intersection point of the seventh standard parallel north with said reservation boundary to the first boundary monument established by the military authorities north of the intersection of the north boundary of T. 30 N., R. 14 E., with said reservation boundary (estimated at 14 miles), and such segregation surveys, exterior and subdivisional (estimated at 2½ and 6 miles, respectively), as may be necessary to segregate the public land in Ts. 29 and 30 N., R. 14 E., from that in the military reserve.	300
332	Apr. 28	Daniel P. Mumbrue	The following lines of survey, to wit: Group No. 1.—The sixth standard parallel north through Rs. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 E.; the west and south boundaries and subdivisions of T. 24 N., R. 24 E.; the sixth guide meridian east through T. 24 N. between Rs. 24 and 25 E., and the east and south boundaries and subdivisions of T. 24 N., Rs. 25 and 26 E. Group No. 2.—The fractional east and west boundaries and fractional subdivisions of T. 25 N., R. 23 E.; the sixth guide meridian east through T. 25 N., between Rs. 24 and 25 E.; the fractional east and north boundaries and fractional subdivisions of T. 25 N., R. 25 E., and the east boundary and fractional subdivisions of T. 25 N., R. 26 E., and authorized retracements.	3,500
333	May 19	Charles E. Redfield and James M. Page.	The fractional subdivisions and meanders of T. 19 N., R. 26 W.; the Horse Plains guide meridian through part of T. 18 N. (north of river), between Rs. 25 and 26 W.; the fractional subdivisions and meanders (north of river) of T. 18 N., R. 26 W.; the northwest and south boundaries and fractional subdivision of T. 18 N., R. 28 W.; the subdivision of the NE. ¼ of T. 18 N., R. 29 W.; the south boundary; the fractional east boundary (S. ½), and fractional subdivision (S. ½ of township) of T. 19 N., R. 29 W.; the St. Regis guide meridian through the S. ½ of T. 19 N., between Rs. 29 and 30 W.; the south boundary, fractional subdivision (S. ½ of T.) of T. 19 N., R. 30 W.; the fractional south boundary (E. ½), the east boundary, the north boundary, and the fractional west boundary (N. ½) and fractional subdivision (N. ½ and SE. ½) of T. 19 N., R. 31 W., and all necessary reestablishments, resurveys, and retracements.	6,500

Contracts entered into which are payable from said appropriation—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of surveyor.	Descriptions of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
334	1898. Apr. 29	John H. Farmer	The fractional subdivisions of T. 10 N., R. 6 E.; the east boundary and subdivisions of T. 12 N., R. 6 E.; the fractional south boundary, the east boundary, and subdivisions of T. 12 N., R. 7 E.; the third standard parallel north, through part of R. 4 E. and through R. 3 E.; the west, east, and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 13 N., R. 3 E.; the Smith River guide meridian through T. 13 N., between Rs. 4 and 5 E.; the east and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 13 N., R. 5 E.; the third standard parallel north through Rs. 6 and 7 E., and authorized reestablishments, resurveys, and retracements.	$6,000
335	Apr. 29	Adelbert E. Cumming.	The west, east, and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 19 N., R 10 E.; the west and east boundaries and subdivisions of T. 20 N., R. 9 E., and authorized resurveys and retracements.	3,050
336	May 24	Adelbert E. Cummings.	The east and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 19 N., R. 11 E., and authorized reestablishments, resurveys, and retracements.	1,500
337	June 2	Sylva A. Shobert and Wm. C. Marion.	The fractional south and north boundaries, the east boundary, and subdivision of T. 3 N., R. 10 E.; the subdivision of T. 3 N., R. 17 E.; the subdivisions of T. 2 N., Rs. 16 and 17 E.; the base line through part of R. 14, through R. 15, and through part of R. 16 E.; the fractional east boundary, fractional subdivision, and meanders of T. 1 N., R. 14 E.; the fractional subdivision and meanders of T. 1 N., R. 15 E.; the Sweet Grass guide meridian through part of T. 1 N., between Rs. 15 and 16 E.; the fractional subdivision and meanders of T. 1 N., R. 16 E.; the east and fractional south boundaries and fractional subdivisions and meanders of T. 1 S., R. 14 E., and the east and south boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders of T. 2 S., R. 14 E.; the fractional east and south boundaries and subdivisions of T. 2 S., R. 13 E., and the east and south boundaries and subdivisions of Ts. 1 and 2 S., R. 15 E., and authorized reestablishments, resurveys, and retracements.	4,500
338	June 18	Wm. W. McElroy and Ernest R. Page.	The first standard parallel north through R. 19 W.; the east and north boundaries and subdivisions of T. 5 N., R. 19 W.; the east boundary and fractional north and west boundaries and subdivisions of T. 6 N., R. 19 W.; the east boundary, the fractional north boundary, and the fractional subdivisions of T. 7 N., R. 19 W., and all necessary reestablishments, resurveys, and retracements.	2,600

Three contracts have been entered into for surveys chargeable to "Deposits by individuals," viz:

No.	Date.	Name of surveyor.	Description of surveys to be made.	Estimated liability.
(a)	Aug. 13, 1897	Wm. T. McFarland	The E. ½ of north boundary of sec. 27, T. 17 N., R. 20 E.	$10
(a)	Nov. 15, 1897	Spencer H. Crookes	The E. ½ of sec. 28, T. 2 S., R. 10 E	30
327	Feb. 10, 1898	John D. McLeod	The subdivisions of T. 24 N., R. 11 E	350

a Special instructions.

For office work on the above $170 has been deposited.

GENERAL FIELD WORK.

The returns of various deputies show public surveys made during the year just passed as follows:

Twenty-four townships and fractional townships were surveyed. The aggregate mileage of each class of line is as follows:

	Miles.
Guide meridians	12
Township lines	189
Resurveys	9
Retracements	6

	Miles.
Subdivisions	1,335
Meander lines	9
Connection lines	6
Total	1,566

The returns of various deputies filed after June 30, 1897, and therefore not included in last report, show the following surveys to have been made prior to that date:

Sixty-eight townships and fractional townships were surveyed; the aggregate mileage of each class of line being as follows:

	Miles.
Standard parallels	12
Reestablishments	1
Resurveys	35
Guide meridians	142
Reestablishments	18
Township lines	453
Resurveys	28
Subdivisions	3,691
Meander lines	94
Connection lines	6
Total	4,480

REJECTED SURVEYS.

Surveys made by Deputies Gallaher and Morris under contract No. 283 stand rejected, and by letter E, dated May 26, 1898, the deputies are given sixty days in which to appeal from your action. The deputies filed their answer and appeal on June 21, 1898, and the same was transmitted to you the same day.

Surveys made by Deputy George Scheetz under contract No. 298 still remain unapproved, as the correction surveys ordered made by Examiner H. P. B. Hollyday have not at this writing been examined in the field.

OFFICE WORK ON RETURNS OF DEPUTIES.

Returns of surveys under 13 contracts or special instructions (exclusive of the returns of surveys as reexecuted by Gallaher and Morris under contract No. 283 and George Scheetz under contract No. 298) were filed during the year. Of these 3 were partial returns, being the remaining returns of those contracts partial returns of which were filed during the last fiscal year.

The returns of 8 contracts (exclusive of contracts Nos. 283 and 298) have been forwarded for your consideration during the year just passed.

The returns of reexecuted surveys under contracts Nos. 283 and 298 consist of 20 books of field notes, which were examined and transcribed, and 1 exterior plat and 39 township plats. They are included in the following table showing the work of the year in detail:

Exterior plats made	20
Township plats made	245
Books of field notes examined	115
Pages of transcripts of field notes written	4,733

ARREARS IN OFFICE WORK.

There are no arrears in office work requiring an additional appropriation for clerk hire, as there only remain unworked up at this time returns of survey under five contracts of special instructions. Much of the work on them has been performed, leaving an amount of work sufficient only to keep the office force employed until the returns of survey under contracts let this year are filed.

Very respectfully,

E. W. BEATTIE,
United States Surveyor-General for Montana.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF NEVADA.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Reno, Nev., July 2, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter E of April 29, 1898, I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, with tabular statements showing contracts let during the year for the survey of public lands.

No deposits were made by the Central Pacific Railroad during the year.

No deposits by individuals for the survey of public lands were made during the year.

During the year 18 townships have been surveyed, comprising 415,165.52 acres. One thousand three hundred and forty-one miles and 11.59 chains of line were run, of which 256 miles and 30.55 chains were township lines, 1,080 miles and 55.95 chains were subdivision lines, and 4 miles and 5.09 chains connecting lines.

All surveys of public lands returned have been platted and the notes transcribed and forwarded to your office except two townships included in contract No. 215, which have just been received.

One contract, payable from Central Pacific Railroad repayments, estimated liability $1,400, and two contracts, payable from the appropriation for the survey of public lands, with an aggregate estimated liability of $5,000, have been let during the year.

The bound volumes of field notes of public surveys in this office from the beginning have been insufficiently indexed, rendering it difficult and tedious to find the field notes of any particular lines. During the year, whenever opportunity offered without interfering with the current business of the office, I have commenced to properly index these volumes and have about one-half of the work done. I shall continue the work at such times as it can be done, without interfering with the current business, until all are properly indexed.

Mineral surveys ordered, covering 38 lodes and 3 mill sites	24
Mineral surveys returned, covering 52 lodes and 3 mill sites	23
Orders outstanding	4
Mineral plats made	96
Mineral district plats made	4
Township plats made	54
Exterior plats made	4
Miscellaneous plats made	38
Index plats for field notes	1,727
Letters received	401
Letters sent	473

As stated in former reports, I am constantly receiving applications for surveys in different parts of the State, and have a large number on file.

I would respectfully ask a liberal apportionment from the appropriation for surveys in order to more fully meet the desires of settlers for surveys than I have so far been able to do.

I would renew the recommendation in my last annual report that the standard parallels throughout the State be fully completed and the proper connections made.

I would respectfully call attention to my former reports pointing out the necessity and importance of an appropriation of about $5,000 for the restoration of mineral monuments and their connection with the public surveys.

Very respectfully,

CLAYTON BELKNAP,
United States Surveyor-General of Nevada.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

Statement of contracts let during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, payable from Central Pacific repayments.

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Description.	Estimated liability.
215	Jan. 7, 1898	H. B. Maxson....	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey of Ts. No. 27 and 28 N., R. 29 E., M. D. M.	$1,400

Statement of contracts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, payable from the appropriation for the survey of the public lands.

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Description.	Estimated liability.
216	June 16, 1898	T. K. Stewart...	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey of Ts. 37, 38, and 39 N., R. 22 E., M. D. M.	$1,500
217	June 18, 1898	H. B. Maxson....	All lines necessary to fully complete the survey of Ts. 42 and 45 N., R. 61 E., and Ts. 42, 44, 45, 46, and 47 N., R. 62 E., M. D. M.	3,500

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF NEW MEXICO.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., June 30, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter E, dated April 29, 1898. I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

During the said fiscal year 12 contracts (numbered 314 to 325, both inclusive) and 11 contracts under special instructions have been awarded for the survey of public lands, private land claims or grants (confirmed by the Court of Private Land Claims), and small-holding claims (filed under the provisions of sections 16 and 17 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, and amended February 21, 1893). Of said contracts 11 are for the survey of public lands and 12 for the survey and corrected surveys of private land claims, which have been confirmed by the Court of Private Land Claims. Some of the contracts for the surveys of public lands include the survey of numerous small-holding claims situate within the stated townships to be surveyed under said contracts. Four contracts for the survey of public lands are payable from the appropriation for the survey of public lands, per act of June 4, 1897, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. Seven contracts or sets of special instructions providing for retracements and resurveys are payable from the appropriation of $15,000 for resurveys, per act of June 4, 1897, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. Nine contracts and 3 sets of special instructions, providing for surveys and corrected surveys of private land claims, are payable from the appropriation of $15,000, per act of June 4, 1897, for the survey of confirmed private land claims in designated States and Territories.

The annexed tabular statements, marked Exhibits A and B, fully describe each of said contracts and the surveys provided for thereunder.

Exhibit C, annexed hereto, contains a tabular statement of the surveys which have been returned to this office during said fiscal year.

The number of miles of different lines established, as shown by said returns, are as follows:

Character of the work.	Measurements.		
	Miles.	*Chs.*	*Lks.*
Standard lines	21	1	0
Township and range lines	128	62	27
Township and range lines reestablished	228	35	62
Subdivisional lines	988	14	66
Subdivisional lines, meander	164	48	32
Grant lines	296	50	41
Grant lines reestablished	98	23	13
Small-holding claims, paid per mile	150	40	30
Connecting lines	183	20	53
Connecting lines of public surveys with grants	142	18	64
Total	2,401	74	88

During the said fiscal year the following letters, documents, plats, field notes, and other papers have been prepared, briefed, and recorded, to wit:

Letters to Commissioner of the General Land Office	647
Letters to Secretary of the Treasury	11
Letters to Secretary of the Interior	14
Letters to deputy surveyors and individuals	1,537
Official letters recorded	340
Letters indexed	2,209
Transcripts of field notes	63
Copies of small-holding filings for use of deputies in the field	21
Plats, transcripts, and field notes compared and transmitted or ready for transmission	494

Fractional township plats	5
Township plats of survey	66
Copies of township plats	19
Descriptive lists for land offices	44
Outline plats or tracings for deputy surveyors	40
Contracts and bonds, in quadruplicate (sets)	16
Said contracts contain a total number of sheets	64
Special instructions for the survey of public lands, grants, and small-holding claims, made out in quadruplicate	35
Total number of typewritten pages contained in said special instructions	397
General instructions for the survey of small-holding claims, in triplicate	20
Special instructions for examinations, in triplicate	16
Diagrams accompanying contracts, special instructions, and examinations	23
Tracings accompanying contracts	64
Plats altered and corrected	69
Reproduced plats, made and compared	21
Grant plats	27
Mineral plats	116
Mineral plats amended	2
Sectional maps, small holding surveys	57
Township plats showing small-holding surveys	28
Notices for publication, survey of private land claims, in both English and Spanish languages, in triplicate	7
Spanish and Mexican archives and documents, copied and compared	26
Recorded, mineral patents issued	496
Certified copies of applications for the survey and resurvey of townships, and affidavits accompanying same	112
Certified copies of notices of locations and amended locations and applications for survey of mining claims	104
Mining claims copied for use of deputy in survey of townships	19
Transcripts for use of deputy surveyors in the field	60
Transcripts contained a total number of pages	1,050
Transcripts of mineral surveys	32
Transcripts for use of examiner	31
Indexing old field-note books	105
Books of field notes examined and corrected	56
Blanks prepared defining boundaries of grant surveys	45
Memorandum of lists of small-holding surveys for land offices	7
Copies of interrogations propounded by Inspector Greene to the surveyor-general, and answers (21 pages of typewritten matter)	2
Docketing and filing papers in grant cases	96
Field-note books rearranged, transferred to new cases, etc	4,700
Corrected transcripts	6
Accounts made out and transmitted, in triplicate	36
Semiannual property return, 13 pages, in duplicate (each)	3
Vouchers in duplicate for all accounts	174
Amended plats of fractional townships	4
Grant tracings	63
Other plats	4
Recitals and descriptive notes for patents of grants, each 30 or more pages of typewritten recitals	3
Surveyor-general's reports to Commissioner of General Land Office, grant surveys in duplicate	11
Estimates for surveys	33
Estimates for surveys of grants	23
Official orders made for the survey of mining claims	71
Miscellaneous papers copied and compared	53
Archives copied	13
Exterior plats made	21
Township plats and transcripts of field notes compared	56
Grant plats and transcripts compared	23
Mining plats and transcripts compared	113
Small-holding plats and transcripts compared	57
Miscellaneous papers compared	195
United States location mineral monument plats	82
United States location mineral monument plats and transcripts compared	51
Other plats compared	4
Pecos River forest reserve plat	2

Large diagram of New Mexico, showing all public and grant surveys and status of all grants, location, etc. (Took one draftsman three months to make same)	1
Mining-district plats	138
Index books of grants and connections	10
Index book of application for surveys	1
Placards lettered	8
Mining-district plats checked (twice)	138
Mining-district plats corrected	19
Index to grant plats	1
Towels marked	12
Township plats of fractional lots around mining claims	10
Miscellaneous tracings	78
Corrections made in 35 manuals	35
Lettered covers of 8 letter-press books	8
Put up post on meridian	1
Deputy surveyors' commissions printed	25
Made list of over 100 names of small-holding claimants	1
Recorded mining claims in record book	118
Diagram plats for General Land Office	8
Latitude and departure tables for grant surveys	10
Lettering books of field notes	155
Lettering books for draftsmen	8
Checking small-holding proofs with original filings	364
Miscellaneous reports made (containing 64 pages of typewritten matter)	8
Translations	13
Total	15,684

During the past fiscal year plats, tracings, and descriptive lists have been furnished the district land offices as follows:

Plats, tracings, etc.	Santa Fe.	Las Cruces.	Roswell.	Total.
Diagram tracings		2		2
Township plats	10	2		12
Amended township plats		1		1
Fractional township plats	2			2
Mining plats	16	13		29
Descriptive lists (sheets)	82	6	4	92
Sectional plats	8			8
Total	118	24	4	146

MINING SURVEYS.

During the said fiscal year there has been deposited on account of the surveys and amended surveys of mining claims $2,170, and applications were duly made for the survey of 71 mining claims, the amended survey of 2 mining claims, and reports on 52 placer-mining claims.

On taking charge of this office I found that 23 mining districts were partially platted, and that mining-district plats had never been made for this office by reason of the lack of clerical assistance to perform the work. Having rearranged the office force and secured the services of other draftsmen, I had the matter of platting said mining districts taken up and a full set of mining-district plats made for this Territory—the same numbering 138 plats—which are now practically completed, for the 77 mining districts in this territory.

During the said fiscal year 54 mineral monuments, located in various unsurveyed townships in this district have been platted, a majority of which was work in arrears, the same as of the mining districts.

In connection with the mineral surveys, those sections or lots made fractional by mining locations should be platted, all areas computed, and tracings of the same furnished to the local land offices of the different districts of the Territory, as well as to the General Land Office. Only a small amount of this work has ever been done, and the remainder should be finished at the earliest practicable date. I estimate that this work alone will require the services of several competent draftsmen for a period of at least three months.

I would urge the importance of an appropriation for the restoration of mineral monuments and their proper connection with public surveys and with each other.

The major portion of the mineral monuments in this district are upon unsurveyed ground, and mining claims are connected with said mineral monuments. These monuments were mostly established many years ago, without sufficient regard to their permanence in construction and insufficiently witnessed by bearings and permanent objects. In most cases a mound of stone or a post was generally used. During the lapse of time since they were established many of these monuments have become obliterated or been destroyed, and as said monuments are the official points of reference by which to fix the locus of all surveyed and patented mining claims in this district, it is of great importance that they be properly perpetuated, and where the same have been obliterated they should be reestablished with due regard to permanency, and their locus witnessed by connecting them with public surveys, with each other, and with natural objects.

I am of opinion that the surveys of mining claims should be examined in the field, to insure their correctness, in like manner as the surveys of public lands or private land claims. During the past year I have discovered numerous irregularities in mining surveys, the same having been wrongly connected by courses and distances to mineral monuments and to corners of public surveys, and in some instances wrongly located in sections and townships. Some of these errors and irregularities had to be corrected by claimants, at an increased expense, in order that their patents might properly recite their lands, and in the interest of mining claimants I believe that an examination of the surveys of mining claims should be made on the ground by an examiner authorized for that purpose.

Most of these errors and mistakes in the connections and ties of mining claims still exist, and the same have been incorporated into patents during the past thirty years.

In this district and throughout the mineral sections of the West, by threats, force, or violence, adverse claimants of mining claims are prevented from having adverse surveys made by United States deputy mineral surveyors for the purpose of filing an adverse claim in the local land offices against the issuance of a patent for mineral land. Section 2412 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that "every person who, in any manner, by threats or force, interrupts, hinders, or prevents the surveying of public lands, or of any private land claim which has been, or may be, confirmed by the United States, by the persons authorized to survey the same in conformity with the instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, shall be fined not less than $50 or more than $3,000, and be imprisoned not less than one nor more than three years."

I suggest that the above section be amended by inserting, after the word "lands," on line 2, the following:

"Or of any unpatented mining claim located under any of the laws of the United States, or of any survey for the purpose of locating any conflict between any such mining claims, required by any law or by any regulation or requirement of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for the purpose of filing any adverse claim to any application for a United States patent for any such mining claims."

This amendment would prevent, or provide a remedy for, such acts of violence and greatly assist mineral claimants in asserting adverse rights to mineral lands by lawful methods.

The annexed tabular statement, Exhibit D, shows the mineral surveys executed during the said fiscal year:

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

The Court of Private Land Claims has, during the said fiscal year, passed upon the validity of many private land claims; some of which have been confirmed and some rejected by said court.

There are still about 74 private land claim cases to be tried by the Court of Private Land Claims. Forty-six of these grants contain approximately 5,000,000 acres of land, and the 74 grants contain approximately 10,000,000 acres. It is safe to predict that 50 or 60 per cent of these grants will be confirmed in part or in their entirety, and from the best information obtainable by this office I am led to believe that about 45 of these grants will be confirmed. There are some 18 or 20 cases on appeal to the United States Supreme Court and a large number of other grants, which have been confirmed but no appeals as yet taken, which will have to be surveyed at an early date. All of these private land claims should be adjudicated by the Court of Private Land Claims, and all unfinished business of said court completed within the life of the court.

The work of this office in connection with the survey of these grants will create a large and increased amount of labor.

Nine private land claims have been surveyed, under decrees of approval and confirmation by said court, during the said fiscal year, as follows:

Reported No.	Private land claims No.	Name.	Area.
			Acres.
	51	Ellena Gallegos	35,084.78
73	30	Piedra Lumbre	49,747.890
92	35	Town of Jacona	(*a*)
85	24	Donna Ana Bend Colony	(*a*)
131	43	Polvadera	(*a*)
103	31	Luis Jaramillo	(*b*)
96	34	Ignacio Chaves	47,258.71
98	76	Cañada de los Alamos	4,106.66
60	54	Galisteo *c*	335.38

a Correct survey ordered.
b Surveyed, but notes not yet filed.
c New decree has been made by the Court of Private Land Claims and a new survey of this grant will have to be made.

The following private land claim surveys have been corrected during said fiscal year, to wit:

The "Gijosa" grant (reported No. 109), by Albert F. Easley, deputy surveyor, under contract No. 315.

The "Sevilleta" grant (reported No. 95), by Albert F. Easley, deputy surveyor, under contract No. 316.

The "Pueblo of Santa Clara" (reported No. 138), by Albert F. Easley, deputy surveyor, under contract No. 317.

The "Pajarito" grant (reported No. 157), by George H. Pradt, deputy surveyor, under special instructions dated November 17, 1897.

The "Town of Atrisco" grant (reported No. 145), by George H. Pradt, deputy surveyor, under special instructions dated November 17, 1897.

The "Antonio Sedillo" grant (reported No. 50), surveyed by George H. Pradt, deputy surveyor, under contract No. 301: west boundary to be corrected.

The "Ojo de San Jose" grant (P. L. C. docket Nos. 130 and 182); resurvey of whole grant to be made.

The "Arroyo Hondo" grant (reported No. 159), under contract No. 296, Sherrard Coleman, deputy surveyor; corrected survey to be made.

During the said fiscal year no work has been executed on the "Las Vegas" grant, the same having been heretofore pending in the Supreme Court of the United States on appeal. The surveys of allotments in said grant, heretofore executed by R. B. Rice, deputy surveyor (original books of field notes which have heretofore been transmitted to your office), were reported by my predecessor as being in a very unsatisfactory condition, and said surveys not executed on the ground or the field notes written in conformity with the Manual of Surveying Instructions or his special instructions.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to establish a Court of Private Land Claims and to provide for the settlement of private land claims in certain States and Territories," provides among other things that "No allowance or confirmation of any claim shall confer any right or title to any gold, silver, or quicksilver mines, or mineral of the same, unless the grant claimed affected the donation or sale of such mines or minerals to the grantee, or unless such grantee has become otherwise entitled thereto in law or in equity; but all such mines and minerals shall remain the property of the United States, with the right of working the same, which fact shall be stated in all patents under this act, and no such mines shall be worked on any property confirmed under this act without the consent of the owner of such property until specifically authorized thereto by an act of Congress hereafter passed."

No act of Congress has yet been passed giving persons the right to work the mines or minerals on grants confirmed under this act, and in view of the fact that a large number of persons in this district have made locations of mining claims upon lands which are or will be included within the boundaries of grants confirmed under said act, in justice to such locators, and to carry out the intentions of said act of March 3, 1891, an act of Congress giving miners the right to work such minerals reserved in the confirmation of grants by the said Court of Private Land Claims should be passed at an early date. Such a law would greatly facilitate in the development of the natural resources of the Territory within the exterior boundaries of said grants and materially benefit our population.

SMALL-HOLDING CLAIMS.

There have been 3,205 small-holding claims filed in this office under the provisions of sections 16 and 17 of the act of March 3, 1891, amended February 21, 1893, for tracts of land not exceeding 160 acres each.

Contracts have been awarded for the survey of the exterior boundary and connecting lines of such of said small-holding claims which are of such shape that the claimants can not readily secure their interest by entry of legal subdivisions of the public land surveys, and which are known to be located upon townships heretofore surveyed. Such of said claims that are located upon township surveys not heretofore made, and that are found upon proper investigation to be valid, are being surveyed as the lines of public surveys are extended over such townships.

A majority of these filings cover as many as six or eight tracts each, which total number of tracts do not exceed in area 160 acres, and it is safe to say that there will be at least three times as many tracts to survey as there are filings made. I am informed that an act of Congress has recently been passed extending the time within which small-holding filings may be made in this office to the year 1901, and I am satisfied that there will be fully as many, if not more, small-holding claims filed as have heretofore been filed, which will very materially increase the work of this office, and the office work in connection with the surveying and platting of these small-holding claims will necessitate an increased appropriation for clerical assistance. The platting of these small-holding claims is very hard and complicated, the same having to be made on an enlarged scale and in triplicate, and often necessitating the making of as many as 30 plats for one township.

Sections 16 and 17 of the act of March 3, 1891, amended February 21, 1893, and again but recently amended, work an injustice to claimants, in that, under section 16 of said act, small-holding claimants are only required to show twenty years' actual, continuous, adverse possession next preceding the date of the survey of their claims, which are required to be surveyed at the time of the extension of the lines of public surveys over the townships in which such claims are located, while section 17 of said act requires claimants to show twenty years' actual, continuous, adverse possession next preceding the date of the survey of the township in which their claims are located.

This law is clearly unjust when claimants under one section can secure title to their lands by showing twenty years' possession, and under section 17 claimants are required to show thirty, forty, or fifty years' possession to secure title. I therefore have the honor to recommend that said section be amended so as to read: "For twenty years next preceding the date of the survey of such tracts," which amendment will place claimants for lands under such section practically in the same position as those claiming lands under the preceding section of said act.

EXAMINATIONS.

Under authority granted from your office my predecessor, under the provisions of the fifth subdivision of section 2223, United States Revised Statutes, had field examinations made of the surveys of the "Gijosa" grant (reported No. 109), the "Ignacio Chaves" grant (reported No. 96), and the "Cañada de los Alamos" grant (reported No. 98), said examinations being made by William W. Miller, examiner, who was not a contracting deputy surveyor.

Field examinations have been made by examiners from your office as follows:

Contract Nos. 297, 300, 305, and 306 by Examiner John B. Shinn.

Contract Nos. 279, 289, 298, 299, and 307 by Special Examiner F. H. Brigham.

The surveys of the "Town of Jacona" grant (reported No. 92), the "Polvadera" grant (reported No. 131), and the "Piedra Lumbre" grant (reported No. 73) were made by Special Examiner Thomas M. Hurlburt, as was also the reexamination of the subdivision of T. 32 N., R. 13 W.

Field examinations have yet to be made of the surveys and corrected surveys of the following grants, to wit:

The "Elena Gallegos" grant (private land claims docket No. 51), the "Donna Ana Bend Colony" grant (reported No. 85), the "Gijosa" grant (reported No. 109), the "Sevilleta" grant (reported No. 105), the "Pueblo of Santa Clara" grant (reported No. 138), the "Pajarito" grant (reported No. 157), the "Antonio Sedillo" grant (reported No. 50), the "Town of Atrisco" grant (reported No. 145), the "Ojo de San Jose" grant (private land claims docket, Nos. 130 and 182), the "Arroyo Hondo" grant (reported No. 159), and the "Luis Jaramillo" grant (reported No. 159).

The examinations of numerous other grant surveys will have to be made in the near future, when the surveys are returned in the numerous contracts for grant

surveys awarded, and it is especially important that a thoroughly competent and reliable examiner should be assigned to this district to make such grant examinations in connection with examinations of public surveys, which I anticipate will require the constant services of such an examiner.

In view of the fact that in almost all cases deputy surveyors are compelled to borrow money to carry out their contracts, the long delay in the acceptance of their work and the settlement of their accounts, in many cases, results in a pecuniary hardship and loss on their contracts, and I have the honor to suggest that an early field examination of all surveys be made in order to expedite such settlements of the deputies' accounts, which will enable this office to let further contracts to such deputies who are competent, but who have in the past become tied up financially by such long delays in the settlement of their accounts.

REJECTED SURVEYS.

During the said fiscal year your office has rejected all surveys executed by Hiram T. Brown, deputy surveyor, as executed under contract No. 290, which said contract embraced the surveys of numerous townships, fractional townships, and small-holding claims. The contract for the survey of these stated townships should be relet at an early date.

I have rejected the surveys of the grants as enumerated in contract No. 313, Clayton G. Coleman, deputy surveyor, and have required said deputy to return to the field and make correct surveys of said grants.

Deputy Mark Howell has failed to file returns of surveys under his contract No. 307 within the time as fixed therein, of which fact your office has been duly advised.

NECESSARY APPROPRIATIONS.

By office letter of June 17, 1898, I transmitted, in duplicate, the annual estimate for public and private land claim surveys in this district, and for the expenses of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, together with a detailed statement of the class, character, and extent of work to be performed in this office, as follows:

For the survey of public lands and small holding claims filed under the act of March 3, 1891, amended February 21, 1893	$25,000
For the survey of private land claims	25,000
For salary of surveyor-general	3,000
For salaries, clerical force, office of surveyor-general	13,600
For contingent expenses	1,700
Total	68,300

Settlers are locating and will continue to locate upon unsurveyed lands in this district, and there will be a much greater necessity for the survey of public lands in the future than there has been in the past three or four years.

There are about 1,800 small-holding applications on file in this office for tracts of land in unsurveyed townships and within the boundaries of unconfirmed grants. In my opinion a large majority of said tracts will have to be surveyed when the lines of public surveys are extended over the townships in which they are situated. The Court of Private Land Claims has rejected some grants and reduced the area of many private land claims that have been considered by said court, and the lines of public surveys will have to be extended over such of the lands formerly included in said grants as become public domain by reason of the rejection of grants by said court, which lands are found to be agricultural in character and which are occupied in whole or in part by actual settlers.

The boundaries of small-holding claims owned by such settlers as are found to lie within unsurveyed townships will also have to be established at the time of making the surveys of such townships, and numerous other small-holding claims which lie within townships heretofore surveyed, will have to be surveyed under per diem contracts, which are also payable from the appropriation for the survey of public lands.

There will also be an increased amount of public surveys on account of the selection of donations of public lands to educational and benevolent institutions of the Territory of New Mexico, as per act of June 22, 1898, and I therefore estimate that the appropriation of $25,000 will fully be required for the survey of public lands and small-holding claims in New Mexico.

In this connection I desire to state that the rates of mileage, as paid for the survey of public lands and private land claims in New Mexico, are not sufficient to

enable me to secure the services of first-class contracting deputy surveyors, for the reason that a majority of the lands to be surveyed are exceptionally difficult to survey, by reason of precipitous mountain ranges, dense timber and undergrowth; and in the acts of Congress making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government, in the appropriation enumerated "For surveys and resurveys of public lands," wherein it is provided "that in the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, California, Arizona, Wyoming, and Washington there may be allowed" a higher rate, as therein specified, for lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth, there should be included in such lists of States and Territories wherein a higher rate of mileage may be paid the Territory of New Mexico, for I am fully satisfied that the lands to be surveyed in New Mexico are as rough, rugged, and mountainous, and as exceptionally difficult to survey as are the lands enumerated in any of the States and Territories mentioned in said act, and I therefore have the honor to request that the Territory of New Mexico be hereafter included in such appropriation acts.

The appropriation for contingent expenses of this office has been limited to the sum of $1,000, and the same has been found to be insufficient to meet the demands of good service, and I therefore have the honor to request that hereafter such appropriation for contingent expenses of this office be increased to at least $1,500, to enable this office to meet necessary and essential demands.

On account of the class of work to be performed by this office in connection with the platting of grant surveys and intricate small-holding surveys, it is essential that this office be supplied with draftsmen of the best ability, and I have the honor to herein request to be allowed to make such certain changes in the drafting force of this office, in the near future, as will bring this department up to the highest standard of efficiency.

In my annual estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, transmitted to your office on June 17, 1898, I stated that, in view of the great amount of labor and the increased responsibility connected with this office, on account of the great number of private land claims and small-holding claims to be surveyed, in addition to the public surveys, mining surveys, and increased amount of office business, which is greatly increased by reason of these grant and small-holding surveys, as compared with any other of the offices of surveyors-general of the States and Territories, that the salary of surveyor-general for this Territory should be allowed at the rate of $3,000 per annum, which is the stated salary as fixed by law, and the same is but a reasonable and just compensation.

In view of the arrears of office work, as shown by Exhibit B in said annual estimate, the amount appropriated for salaries for clerks in this office should be increased sufficiently to allow the employment of a competent clerical force necessary to perform the work of the office and bring up the arrears of office work, the amount allowed for such clerk hire for the past two years being insufficient to meet the demands of good service for this office.

On account of the many erroneous, if not fraudulent, surveys which have heretofore been made of the public lands in this Territory and accepted, from which lines the new surveys are initiated or upon which they are to close, it is absolutely necessary to resurvey and reestablish many of the said lines of the old surveys in order to obtain a correct and satisfactory result in the new work, and a liberal amount of the appropriation made for resurveys should be apportioned to this Territory.

A steady growth in population is noted in this Territory from year to year, the population of this Territory being now upwards of 200,000. The vacant public lands which can be irrigated are rapidly being settled upon, and the conditions of all branches of industry are prosperous.

Respectfully submitted.

QUINBY VANCE,
United States Surveyor-General for the District of New Mexico.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT A.—*Tabular statement of contracts awarded under appropriations for the survey of public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.*

No.	Date.	Surveyor.	Liability.	Description.
318	1898. Mar. 26	George Lynch	$800.00	The fractional township lines between Ts. 13 and 14, 14 and 15 S., R. 3 E.; range line between Rs. 7 and 8 W., in T. 25 S.; subdivisional lines of fractional T. 14 S., R. 3 E., and T. 25 S., R. 7 W., and retracement and reestablishment of such exterior boundaries of said township as may be found absolutely necessary.
320	May 13	Jasper F. Ortiz	707.16	The fractional township line between Ts. 23 and 24 N., R. 15 E., and fractional line between Ts. 17 and 18 N., R. 15 E.; the establishment of fractional range line between Rs. 14 and 15 E., in T. 24 N.; the subdivisional lines of fractional T. 24 N., R. 15 E., and fractional T. 18 N., R. 15 E., and the retracement and reestablishment of such exterior lines of the public surveys and grant boundaries as may be found absolutely necessary.
324	June 11	Geo. C. Reed	2,500.00	The township line between Ts. 16 and 17 S., R. 10 E.; the township line between Ts. 16 and 17 S., R. 11 E.; the range line between Rs. 9 and 10 E. in T. 16 S.; the range line between Rs. 10 and 11 E. in T. 17 S.; the S. ½ of the range line between Rs. 10 and 11 E. in T. 16 S.; the subdivisional lines of T. 16 S., Rs. 9 and 10 E.; T. 17 S., R. 11 E.; the S. ½ of T. 16 S., R. 11 E., and the retracement and reestablishment of such exterior lines as may be found absolutely necessary.
(a)	Apr. 22	William White	300.00	All connections from the public land lines in Ts. 5 and 6 N., R. 1 W., to the right bank of the Rio Puerco River, meandering said river and closing on the west boundary of the "Nicolas Duran de Chaves" grant.
(a)	May 9	David M. White	75.00	The survey of sec. 30, fractional T. 17 N., R. 10 E., and the retracement and reestablishment of such exterior west boundary of said township as may be found absolutely necessary in order to properly execute said survey.

The following special instructions, providing for necessary resurveys, are payable from the appropriation per act of June 4, 1897, for resurveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

No.	Date.	Surveyor.	Liability.	Description.
(a)	1898. Apr. 4	Albert F. Easley	$99.00	The retracement and reestablishment of all of the prior lines of public surveys as are found to be absolutely necessary in order to make connections with the "Gijosa" grant (Rep. No. 109), in Taos County, N. Mex.
(a)	do	do	99.00	The retracement and reestablishment of all of the prior lines of public surveys as are found to be absolutely necessary in order to make all connections with the "Sevilleta" grant (reported No. 95), in Socorro County, N. Mex.
(a)	do	do	99.00	The retracement and reestablishment of all of the prior lines of public surveys as are found to be absolutely necessary in order to make connections with the "Pueblo of Santa Clara" grant (reported No. 138), in Rio Arriba County, N. Mex.
(a)	May 31	Jno. H. Walker	99.00	The retracement and reestablishment of all of the prior lines of public surveys as are found to be absolutely necessary in order to make all connections with the "Pueblo of Laguna" grant (reported letter S), in Valencia County, N. Mex.
(a)	June 7	do	99.00	The retracement and reestablishment of all of the prior lines of public surveys as are found to be absolutely necessary in order to make all connections with the "Cañada de Cochiti" grant (reported No. 135), in Bernalillo County, N. Mex.

a Special instructions.

EXHIBIT A.—*Tabular statement of contracts awarded, etc.*—Continued.

No.	Date.	Surveyor.	Liability.	Description.
(a)	1898. June 7	John H. Walker	$99.00	The retracement and reestablishment of all of the prior lines of public surveys as are found to be absolutely necessary in order to make all connections with the "San Clemente" grant (reported No. 67), in Valencia County, N. Mex.
(a)	June 21	do	99.00	The retracement and reestablishment of all of the prior lines of public surveys as are found to be absolutely necessary in order to make all connections with the "Felipe Gutierres" or "Bernalillo" grant (reported No. 83), in Bernalillo County, N. Mex.

EXHIBIT B.—*Tabular statement of contracts awarded under appropriation of $15,000 for survey of confirmed private land claims for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.*

No.	Date.	Surveyor.	Liability.	Description.
314	1897. July 30	Geo. H. Pradt	$1,250.00	The exterior boundaries of the following private land claims in New Mexico, to wit: The "Piedra Lumbre" grant (reported No. 73), in Rio Arriba County; the "Elena Gallegos" or "Ranchos de Albuquerque" grant (private land claims, docket No. 51), in Bernalillo County, and the "Luis Jaramillo" or "Agua Salada" grant (reported No. 103), in Bernalillo County, N. Mex.
(a)	Aug. 6	Norris T. Cavalier	300.00	The exterior boundary and connecting lines of the "Ojo de San Jose" grant (private land claims, docket Nos. 130 and 182), in Bernalillo County, N. Mex.
(a)	Nov. 17	Geo. H. Pradt		The correction survey of the exterior boundary and connecting lines of the "Pajarito" grant (reported No. 157), in Valencia County, N. Mex., at the rates of $9 and $7, and $13 and $11, for meander, grant, and connecting lines, respectively.
(a)	do	do		The correction survey of the south boundary of the "Town of Atrisco" grant (reported No. 145).
318	1898. April 4	Albert F. Easley	105.50	The establishment of the east boundary, reestablishment of the mile corners, and re-marking of the mile and meander corners on the north boundary of the "Gijosa" grant (reported No. 109), in Taos County, N. Mex.
316	do	do	497.00	Establishment of the north boundary, reestablishment of the mile corners, and re-marking of the mile and meander corners on the east boundary of the "Sevilleta" grant (reported No 95), in Socorro County, N. Mex.
317	do	do	91.05	Establishment of the west boundary, reestablishment of the mile corners, and re-marking of the mile and meander corners on the north boundary of the "Pueblo of Santa Clara" grant (reported No. 138), in Rio Arriba County, N Mex.
319	May 12	Jno. H. Walker	600.00	The exterior boundary and connecting lines of the "Nuestra Señora de la Luz de las Lagunitas" grant (reported No. 101), in Bernalillo County, N. Mex.
321	May 31	do	250.00	The exterior boundary and connecting lines of the "Pueblo of Laguna" grant (reported letter S), in Valencia County, N. Mex.
322	June 7	do	500.00	The exterior boundary and connecting lines of the "Cañada de Cochiti" grant (reported No. 135), in Bernalillo County, N. Mex.
323	do	do	425.00	The exterior boundary and connecting lines of the "San Clemente" grant (reported No. 67), in Valencia County, N. Mex.
325	June 21	do	300.00	The exterior boundary and connecting lines of the "Felipe Gutierres" or "Bernalillo" grant (reported No. 83), in Bernalillo County, N. Mex.
(a)	June 20	Clayton G. Coleman	100.00	The correction survey of the east boundary of the "Donna Ana Bend Colony" grant (reported No. 85), in Donna Ana County, N. Mex.

a Special instructions.

EXHIBIT C.—*Tabular statement showing surveys which have been returned during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.*

No.	Date.	Surveyor.	Liability.	Decription.
309	1897. Mar. 26	Jno. H. Walker	$5,000.00	The subdivisional lines of townships and fractional Ts. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 S., R. 1 W.; Ts. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 S., R. 1 E., and T. 5 S., R. 2 E., all in New Mexico, and the retracement and reestablishment of such exterior lines of said townships as may be found absolutely necessary: and about 400 small-holding claims situate within said stated townships.
310	June 1	Walter G. Marmon	1,200.00	The fractional township lines between Ts. 11 and 12 and 18 and 19 N., R. 5 E.; the range line between Rs. 4 and 5 E. in T. 11 N., and 5 and 6 E. in T. 18 N.; the subdivisional lines of fractional Ts. 11 and 18 N., R. 5 E.; and the retracement and reestablishment of such exterior boundaries of said fractional townships as may be found absolutely necessary.
313	June 15	Clayton G. Coleman	1,500.00	The exterior boundaries of the following private land claims in New Mexico, to wit: The "Donna Ana Bend Colony" grant (reported No. 85), in Doña Ana County; the "Town of Jacona" grant (reported No. 92), in Santa Fe County, and the "Polvadera" grant (reported No. 131), in Rio Arriba County.
314	July 30	Geo. H. Pradt	1,250.00	The exterior boundaries of the following private land claims in New Mexico, to wit: The "Piedra Lumbre" grant (reported No. 73), in Rio Arriba County; the "Elena Gallegos" or "Ranchos de Albuquerque" grant (private land claims docket No. 51), in Bernalillo County, and the "Luis Jaramillo" or "Agua Salada" grant (reported No. 103), in Bernalillo County.
(a)	Nov. 17	Geo. H. Pradt		The correction survey of the exterior boundary and connecting lines of the "Pajarito" grant (reported No. 157), in Valencia County, N. Mex., at the rates of $9 and $7 and $13 and $11, for meander, grant, and connecting lines, respectively.
(a)	do	Geo. H. Pradt		The correction survey of the south boundary of the "Town of Atrisco" grant (reported No. 145), in Bernalillo County.
315	1898. Apr. 4	Albert F. Easley	105.50	The establishment of the east boundary, reestablishment of the mile corners, and re-marking of the mile and meander corners on the north boundary of the "Gijosa" grant (reported No. 109), in Taos County, N. Mex.
317	do	do	91.05	Establishment of the west boundary, reestablishment of the mile corners, and re-marking of the mile and meander corners on the north boundary of the "Pueblo of Santa Clara" grant (reported No. 138), in Rio Arriba County, N. Mex.
(a)	do	do	90.00	The retracement and reestablishment of all of the prior lines of public surveys as are found to be absolutely necessary in order to make connections with the "Gijosa" grant (reported No. 109), in Taos County, N. Mex.
(a)	do	do	99.00	The retracement and reestablishment of all of the prior lines of public surveys as are found to be absolutely necessary in order to make all connections with the "Pueblo of Santa Clara" grant (reported No. 138), in Rio Arriba County, N. Mex.
(a)	May 9	David M. White	75.00	The survey of sec. 30, fractional T. 17 N., R. 10 E., and the retracement and reestablishment of such exterior west boundary of said township as may be found absolutely necessary in order to properly execute said survey.

a Special instructions.

EXHIBIT D.—*Tabular statement showing mineral surveys executed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.*

Name of claim.	Number.	Mining district.	Claimant.
Jumper	988	Pinos Altos	E. M. Young et al.
Pearl	989	Magdalena	Frank G. Bartlet and John M. Tyler.
Grand Ledge	990	do	Do.
Gold Mint	991	Rio Hondo	Gold Mint Mining and Milling Co.
Good Will (A)	992	Black Range No. 2	Elizabeth P. Haynes.
Samoa (B)	992	do	Do.
Chance	994	Central City	F. J. Wessel.
First Chance (A)	995	Rio Hondo	The Minerva Gold Mining and Milling Co.
Last Chance (B)	995	do	Do.
Hearst Mill Site	996	Pinos Altos	Phœbe A. Hearst.
Albemarle (A)	997	Cochiti	Thos. Lowthian, Chas. H. Toll, et al.
Ontario (B)	997	do	Do.
Huron (C)	997	do	Do.
Pamlico (D)	997	do	Do.
Old Man No. 2	998	Bear Mountain	Old Man Mining Co.
Divina Pastora	999	New placers	Samuel C. Wright, Francisco, A. Manzanares, I. Van Houten, and Wm. E. Gortner.
Hazzleton (A)	1000	do	The Argo Mining Co.
Sunnyside (B)	1000	do	Do.
Sunset (C)	1000	do	Do.
Last Chance	1001	Red River	Sarah E. Young.
Empire	1002	Magdalena	Henrietta Billing.
Carbonate	1003	do	Do.
Keepsake	1005	Black Range No. 1	Chas. B. Cole.
Triangle	1006	do	Do.
North Star	1007	Cochiti	Wm. B. Childers et al.
Esperanza	1008	Victoria	Michael Burk.
Mogul (A)	1009	Cochiti	Jno. S. Neeland et al.
Miners Union (B)	1009	do	Do.
Abe Lincoln	1014	New Placers	Neil B. Field.
Dowling	1015	do	Jno. T. Kelly.
No Name	1016	Cochiti	Chas. H. Toll and Norman L. Bletcher.
South Side	1017	do	Do.
Smuggler	1018	do	Do.
Sulphur Bank No. 2	1019	Jemez	Mariano S. Otero.
Hazzleton (A)	1020	New Placers	The Argo Mining Co.
Sunnyside (B)	1020	do	Do.
Sunset (C)	1020	do	Do.

AMENDED SURVEYS.

Monte Cristo	919	Cooks Peak	Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Co.
Little Homestake	624	White Oaks	J. Gilbert Glass.

SURVEYS ORDERED BUT NOT YET RETURNED.

Deep Down (A)	987	Pinos Altos	The Treasure Mining Co.
Deep Down Mill Site (B)	987	do	Do.
Mountain Key No 2	993	do	Frederick C. Bonsack.
North End placer	1004	Las Animas	Mesa del Oro Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
J. E. Saint placer	1004	do	Do.
Medina placer	1004	do	Do.
Fairplay placer	1004	do	Do.
Mark Anthony placer	1004	do	Do.
Cleopatra placer	1004	do	Do.
Nettie B. placer	1004	do	Do.
Wilson placer	1004	do	Do.
Las Animas placer	1004	do	Do.
Miller placer	1004	do	Do.
Violet placer	1004	do	Do.
Gertrude Maria placer	1004	do	Do.
Sylvan placer	1004	do	Do.
Aurora placer	1004	do	Do.
Marion No. 1 placer	1004	do	Do.
Marion No. 2 placer	1004	do	Do.
Birthday placer	1004	do	Do.
Hobson placer	1004	do	Do.
Deny placer	1004	do	Do.
Oro placer	1004	do	Do.
Charter Oak placer	1004	do	Do.
Octavian placer	1004	do	Do.
Home placer	1004	do	Do.

EXHIBIT D.—*Tabular statement showing mineral surveys, etc.*—Continued.

SURVEYS ORDERED BUT NOT YET RETURNED—Continued.

Name of claim.	Number.	Mining district.	Claimant.
Golden Eagle placer	1004	Las Animas	Mesa del Oro Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
Iowa placer	1004	do	Do.
Coral placer	1004	do	Do.
Southwick placer	1004	do	Do.
Correction Line placer	1004	do	Do.
Mistletoe placer	1004	do	Do.
Lynx placer	1004	do	Do.
Rosemary placer	1004	do	Do.
Bullene placer	1004	do	Do.
Hall placer	1004	do	Do.
Shane placer	1004	do	Do.
Rio Grande placer	1004	do	Do.
Tavern placer	1004	do	Do.
Montie placer	1004	do	Do.
F. W. Parker placer	1004	do	Do.
Velina placer	1004	do	Do.
Lettie M. placer	1004	do	Do.
Bulger placer	1004	do	Do.
Buenaventura placer	1004	do	Do.
Blunder placer	1004	do	Do.
Burlington placer	1004	do	Do.
Valaska placer	1004	do	Do.
New York placer	1004	do	Do.
Waldemar placer	1004	do	Do.
Albuquerque placer	1004	do	Do.
Deming placer	1004	do	Do.
Hale placer	1004	do	Do.
Clewell placer	1004	do	Do.
Alta lode (A)	1010	Steeple Rock	Steeple Rock Development Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Surprise lode (B)	1010	do	Do.
Surprise tunnel (C)	1010	do	Do.
Summit (D)	1010	do	Do.
Summit tunnel (E)	1010	do	Do.
Apex (F)	1010	do	Do.
Irish Jew (G)	1010	do	Do.
Puzzle (H)	1010	do	Do.
Black Spar (I)	1010	do	Do.
Jack Pot (J)	1010	do	Do.
Gold Pick (A)	1011	do	Do.
Gold Note (B)	1011	do	Do.
Sunset (C)	1011	do	Do.
Nugget (D)	1011	do	Do.
Great Eastern (E)	1011	do	Do.
McDonald (F)	1011	do	Do.
Davenport (G)	1011	do	Do.
Gold Bug (H)	1011	do	Do.
Imperial (A)	1012	do	Do.
Jim Crow (B)	1012	do	Do.
Gold King (C)	1012	do	Do.
Tunnel (D)	1012	do	Do.
Gold Bug (E)	1012	do	Do.
Red Prince (F)	1012	do	Do.
Three Brothers (G)	1012	do	Do.
Contention (H)	1012	do	Do.
New Years Gift (A)	1013	do	Do.
Jumbo (B)	1013	do	Do.
Geronimo (C)	1013	do	Do.
Billali	1021	do	Do.

ESTABLISHMENT OF UNITED STATES MINERAL MONUMENTS APPROVED.

Name of monument.	Mining district.	County.
United States location monument No. 1	Cochiti	Bernalillo County, N. Mex.
United States location monument No. 3	New Placers	Santa Fe County, N. Mex.

EXHIBIT D.—*Tabular statement showing mineral surveys, etc.*—Continued.

ESTABLISHMENT OF UNITED STATES MINERAL MONUMENTS NOT YET APPROVED.

Name of monument.	Mining district.	County.
Initial point, Bonito	Bonito	Lincoln County, N. Mex.
United States location monument No. 2	do	Do.
United States location monument No. 1	Nogal	Do.
United States location monument No. 2	do	Do.
United States location monument No. 3	do	Do.
Mineral monument, 1882	Copper Mountain	Taos County, N. Mex.
Initial point, Hermosa	Palomas	Socorro County, N. Mex.
Initial point, Palomas	do	Do.
Initial point, L. B.	Little Burro	Do.
Initial point	Mound Spring	Do.
United States location monument (initial point).	Cooney	Do.
United States location monument No. 4	Pittsburg	Do.
United States location monument (initial point No. 1).	Bromide	Grant County, N. Mex.
United States location monument No. 2	Tres Hermanas	Do.
United States location monument No. 2 (Norman).	Steeple Rock	Do.
United States location monument No. 1	Bear Mountain	Do.
Do	Carpenter	Do.
United States location monument (first initial point).	Pyramid	Do.
United States mineral monument No. 1	Fremont	Do.
Do	Virginia	Do.
United States location monument (initial point, Jarrilla).	Silver Hill	Donna Ana County, N. Mex.
United States location monument No. 3	Black Range	Sierra County, N. Mex.
United States location monument (initial point, middle initial point).	do	Do.
United States location monument	Star	Bernalillo County, N. Mex.
United States location monument, 82	New Placers	Santa Fe County, N. Mex.
United States location monument No. 2	Virginia	Grant County, N. Mex.
United States location monument No. 1	Jemez	Bernalillo County, N. Mex.
Do	Steeple Rock	Grant County, N. Mex.
Do	Eureka	Do.
United States location monument No. 2	do	Do.
United States location monument No. 1	Central City	Do.
United States location monument, Running Point.	Tres Hermanas	Do.
United States location monuments Nos. 1 and 2.	Organ	Donna Ana County, N. Mex.
United States location monument No. 1	Pittsburg	Socorro County, N. Mex.
United States mineral monument No. 2	Black Range No. 1	Do.
United States location monument No. 2	Pittsburg	Do.
United States location monument, Council Rock.	Iron Mountain	Do.

Total number of mineral monument plats 54

MINING DISTRICTS.

Number of mining districts platted 77
Number of plats comprising said districts 138
Index of said mining districts 1

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF NORTH DAKOTA.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Bismarck, N. Dak., July 1, 1898.

SIR: As directed by you in circular letter E, dated April 29, 1898, I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, my annual report of surveying operations in the district of North Dakota for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, with tabular statements, as follows:

A.—Statement of contracts entered into on account of the appropriation for the survey of public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

There have been no deposits made by individuals for the survey of public lands, and no contracts have been let on that account.

The extent and character of surveys executed, and upon which the examining, platting, transcribing, and other necessary office work has been completed since July 1, 1897, is shown by the following table:

Character of work.	Measurements.		
	Miles.	*Chs.*	*Lks.*
Standard lines	25	54	24
Township and range lines	548	62	31
Section lines	4,107	19	67
Meander lines	398	47	4
Connecting lines	31	5	9
Special and auxiliary lines	8	62	86
Total	5,120	11	21

Of the surveys embraced in the foregoing table the following subdivisional surveys have been examined in the field, accepted by the Commissioner, and the plats filed in the proper local land office:

Eight townships, executed by Hiram E. Soule, under contract No. 46, amounting to 456 miles, 79 chains, and 15 links of section and connecting lines and 16 miles, 67 chains, and 2 links of meander lines.

Two townships, executed by Marshall and Piper, under contract No. 47, amounting to 96 miles, 61 chains, and 38 links of section and connecting lines and 13 miles, 13 chains, and 30 links of meander lines.

The balance is now awaiting examination in the field.

The survey of the Fort Stevenson Military Reservation has been completed, and was examined in the field, but owing to the fact that the deputy was required to return to the field and make some corrections, the survey has not yet been accepted by the Commissioner.

During the fiscal year letters, plats, diagrams, transcripts of field notes, special instructions, and other necessary papers have been prepared as follows:

Letters to the Commissioner General Land Office	102
Letters to deputy surveyors and individuals	80
Township plats of surveys	204
Diagrams of exterior lines	10
Transcripts of field notes	73
Descriptive lists for land offices	68
Outline diagrams for deputy surveyors	93
Contracts and bonds, in quadruplicate	4
Special instructions, in quadruplicate	4
Total	638

In addition to the above, the field notes of all accepted surveys, bound in volumes of suitable size, have been paged and indexed, besides a large amount of miscellaneous work has been performed, of which no detailed statement can be given.

In conclusion, I desire to call your attention to the abandoned Fort Buford Military Reservation, which was transferred to the Interior Department by the President's order dated October 25, 1895.

As stated by my predecessor in his letter to your office dated January 5, 1898, this office has received a large number of inquiries from actual settlers and others, relative to the survey and disposition of the reservation. It is a large tract of good land, and is the only military reservation in this State which remains unsurveyed.

It is my opinion that it should be surveyed as soon as possible, so that the land can be appraised and open to entry. There are a large number of good buildings at the post and only one man in charge as custodian, and if the experience of the custodian of the Fort Lincoln Reservation holds good in the Fort Buford case, I do not believe that one man can, for any great length of time, prevent settlers, ranchmen, and others from tearing down and removing a good share of the lumber and other material for their own use in constructing sheds, stables, fences, etc., and other lands in that vicinity.

Very respectfully,

ERASTUS A. WILLIAMS,
United States Surveyor-General.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—*Statements of contracts entered into on account of the appropriation for the survey of public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.*

No.	Date.	Deputies.	Character and location of work.	Estimated cost.
52	1897. Nov. 23	Hiram A. Soule	The lines between Rs. 96 and 97, 97 and 98, 98 and 99, through Ts. 157, 158, 159, and 160 N.; the lines between Ts. 157 and 158, 158 and 159, 159 and 160 N., through Rs. 96, 97, 98, and 99; also all of the legal section, meander, and connecting lines of Ts. 157, 158, 159, and 160 N., R. 96; Ts. 157, 158, and 159 N., Rs. 97, 98, and 99; all west of the fifth principal meridian.	$5,100
53	Nov. 27	John Bowen	All of the legal section, meander, and connecting lines of the following-described townships: T. 145 N., R. 88; Ts. 144 and 145 N., Rs. 89, 90, and 91; T. 145 N., R. 92; Ts. 143 and 144 N., R. 93; Ts. 142, 143, and 144 N., R. 94; Ts. 143 and 144 N., R. 95, and T. 143 N., R. 96; all west of the fifth principal meridian.	4,825
54	Dec. 1	Thos. F. Marshall and Dell B. Piper.	The lines between Rs. 100 and 101, 101 and 102, and 102 and 103, through Ts. 157, 158, 159, and 160 N.; the lines between Ts. 157 and 158, 158 and 159, and 159 and 160 N., through Rs. 100, 101, 102, and 103; also all of the legal section, meander, and connecting lines of Ts. 157, 158, and 159 N., Rs. 100, 101, and 102, and Ts. 157, 158, 159, and 160 N., R. 103; all west of the fifth principal meridian.	5,075
55	Dec. 21	George K. Dike and E. S. Sturtevant.	All of the legal section, meander, and connecting lines of Ts. 161, 162, 163, and fractional T. 164 N., R. 96; Ts. 160, 161, 162, 163, and fractional T. 164 N., Rs. 97, 98, and 99; all west of the fifth principal meridian.	5,000

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF OREGON.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Portland, Oreg., June 30, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with instruction contained in circular letter E, of April 29, 1898, I have the honor to submit (in duplicate) my annual report of surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, together with the following tabular statements, viz:

A.—Contracts entered into on account of the $20,000 apportioned to Oregon from the appropriation for the survey of public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

B.—Contracts entered into, payable from the appropriation for the survey and subdivision of Indian reservations, and lands to be allotted in severalty, per act of February 8, 1887, reimbursable.

C.—Contracts entered into, payable from the appropriation of $6,000 per act of June 4, 1897, for the survey, appraisal, and sale of abandoned military reservations.

D.—Special instructions issued for resurveys, payable from the apportionment of $15,000 for resurveys, under act of June 4, 1897.

E.—Special deposits made by the Oregon and California Railroad Company during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

SURVEYS.

Returns of survey of 40 townships, including whole and fractional, have been received, examined, approved, plats made in triplicate, transcripts of the field notes completed, and copies of all the maps and notes transmitted to the General Land Office.

The number of miles reported in these returns, as run and marked in the field, are as follows, to wit:

Character of work.	Measurements.		
	Miles.	*Chs.*	*Lks.*
Standard parallel	10	79	68
Township lines	188	12	96
Subdivisional lines	1,454	16	68
Meander lines	11	46	52
Connecting lines	26	27	65
Total	1,691	23	49

Embracing an area of 600,918.84 acres.

OFFICE WORK ON SURVEYS.

Plats made in connection with the above surveys are as follows:

Township plats (40 originals and 2 copies each)	120
Exterior plats (19 originals and 1 copy each)	38
Standard parallels (1 original and 1 copy)	2
Total	160

The field notes representing these surveys consist of 67 books of certified transcripts, duly forwarded, and 45 descriptive lists were furnished the local land offices.

OFFICIAL LETTERS WRITTEN.

During the year there were written 1,176 letters, covering 1,362 pages, and classified as follows:

To Commissioner of the General Land Office	332
To deputy surveyors	303
To miscellaneous individuals	287
To local land offices	106
To deputy mineral surveyors, etc	149
Total	1,176

CONTRACTS FOR SURVEYS.

There have been prepared during the year in connection with the surveying service:

Original contracts with deputy surveyors	15
Copies of same	45
Special instructions to deputy surveyors	23
Copies of same	69
Original illustrative diagrams in connection with instructions	15
Copies of same	45

Copies of the field notes of all old lines and corners adjoining the surveys to be made under the above contracts were furnished the deputies.

SPECIAL MAPS, TRACINGS, ETC.

Special miscellaneous maps and tracings made for special agents of the General Land Office (including copies)	75
Transcripts of field notes furnished examiners of surveys	50

OLD PLATS RESTORED.

Old plats restored by special draftsman, are as follows:

Plats of whole and fractional townships copied, compared, and filed as records	89
Plats furnished by General Land Office (1887), compared, corrected, and filed as records	39
Plats furnished by General Land Office for register and receiver of local land office, compared, corrected, and stored	33
Plats mended and patched, which were torn or defaced	395
Total	556

MINING WORK.

Deposited for cost of office work on mining claims	$455
Amount expended for office work on mining claims	$332
Mining claims surveyed, reported, and platted	14
Plats made in connection therewith	67
Copies of field notes made of mining claims surveyed	14
Report of examination of placer mines	2
Copies of field notes of same	2
Illustrative plats made in connection therewith	10
Plats made of segregation surveys	33

CONDITION OF UNFINISHED WORK.

The office work on eight full and fractional townships under different contracts is partly completed.

Extension of time has been granted on eight full and fractional townships under contract to different deputies.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT A. HABERSHAM,
United States Surveyor-General for Oregon.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—*Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for Oregon, on account of the $20,000 apportioned to Oregon, from the appropriation for the survey of public lands, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.*

No. of contract.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Location and description of work.	Estimated liability.
682	1898. May 21	Sidney Smyth and Stephen A. D. Hungate.	All standard, meander, township, section, and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of Ts. 24 S., R. 46 E.; 25 S., R. 44 E.; 26 S., R. 43 E., and 26 S., R. 45 E., W. M., Oregon.	$3,250.00
683	June 7	Alonzo Gesner	All township, section, and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of Ts. 1, 2, and 3 S., R. 41 E., W. M., Oregon.	2,500.00
684	....do...	Hezekiah H. Johnson and John B. David.	All meander, township, section, and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of Ts. 22 S., R. 42 E.; 23 S., R. 41 E.; 27 S., R. 42 E., and south and east boundaries of T. 27 S., R. 41 E., W. M., Oregon.	2,000.00
685	May 4	Charles M. Collier	All the meander, township, section, and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of Ts. 7 S., R. 10 W., and 41 S., R. 9 W., W. M., Oregon.	2,000.00
686	June 9	Edward F. Sharp	All the meander, section, and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 5 S., R. 13 E., W. M., Oregon.	650.00
687	....do...	Charles E. Branson	All the meander, township, and section, connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of Ts. 8 S., R. 10 W., and 4 S., R. 9 W., W. M., Oregon.	1,800.00
688	....do...	Oscar F. Thiel	All the meander, section, and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 23 S., R. 9 W., W. M., Oregon.	550.00
689	....do...	Lincoln E. and Thomas S. Wilkes.	All the standard, meander, township, section, and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 32 S., R. 14 W., W. M., Oregon.	1,500.00
690	June 22	Harvey and Lincoln Taylor.	All the meander, section, and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 39 S., R. 16 E., W. M., Oregon.	300.00
691	June 17	Andrew L. Porter and Zachariah M. Derrick.	All the township, section, and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 9 S., R. 9 W., W. M., Oregon.	800.00
692	June 9	Frank J. Van Winkle.	All the meander, township, section, and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 4 S., R. 42 E., W. M., Oregon.	900.00
693	....do...	James P. Currin	All the township, section, and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 5 S., R. 42 E., W. M., Oregon.	825.00

B.—*Statement showing contracts entered into during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, payable from the appropriation for the survey and subdivision of Indian reservations, and of lands to be allotted in severalty, per act of February 8, 1887, reimbursable.*

No. of contract.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Location and description of work.	Estimated liability.
680	1897. July 9	Ormond Fletcher	All the township and section lines necessary to complete the survey of T. 35 S., R. 7 "A" E., and T. 36 S., R. 7½ E., W. M., Oregon.	$400.00
694	1898. June 11	Orville M. Rankin	All the meander, section, and connecting lines necessary to complete the unsurveyed portion of T. 32 S., R. 13 E., and secs. 6, 7, and 18, T. 35 S., R. 9 E., W. M., Oregon.	125.00

C.—*Statement showing contracts entered into during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, payable from the appropriation of $6,000, per act of June 4, 1897, for the survey, appraisal, and sale of abandoned military reservations.*

No. of contract.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Location and description of work.	Estimated liability.
681	1897. Oct. 4	Eugene B. Henry....	All the boundary, subdivisional, and connecting lines necessary to complete the survey of the Klamath Hay Reservation, and to subdivide the same into 40-acre tracts; situated in T. 33 S., R. 7½ E., W. M., Oregon.	$500.00

D.—*Statement showing special instructions issued for resurveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, payable from the apportionment of $15,000 for resurveys, under act of June 4, 1897.*

Date of instructions.	Name of deputy.	Location and description of work.	Estimated liability.
1897. July 30	Winfield S. Chapman and Carl S. Nicklin.	Necessary retracement and resurvey of the original official survey of T. 17 S., R. 7 W., W. M., Oregon, independent of their joint contract No. 664, dated May 23, 1896, embracing said township.	$387.52
Aug. 23	W. P. and E. F. Heydon.	Necessary resurvey of official survey of T. 32 S., R. 15 W., W. M., Oregon, independent of their contract No. 678, dated May 13, 1897, embracing said township.	211.25
Sept. 25	Edward F. Sharp...	Necessary resurvey of official survey of T. 15 S., R. 7 W., W. M., Oregon, independent of his contract No. 661, dated May 21, 1896, embracing said township.	166.00
Oct. 27	Carl S. Nicklin.....	Necessary resurvey of original official survey of T. 22 S., Rs. 6 and 7 W., W. M., Oregon, independent of contract No. 664, dated May 23, 1896, embracing said townships.	228.34

E.—*Special deposits made by the Oregon and California Railroad Company during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.*

No.	Date of deposit.	Deposit.	Land district	Survey.	Office work.
339	Nov. 8, 1897	Oregon and California R. R. Co.....	Roseburg, Oreg.....	$884.91	$68.08
351	Nov. 11, 1897	.....do.....	.....do.....	375.35	35.58
589	Feb. 14, 1898	.....do.....	.....do.....	559.53	52.05
651	Mar. 7, 1898	.....do.....	.....do.....	509.92	61.21
677	Mar. 19, 1898	.....do.....	.....do.....	259.52	23.59
825	May 3, 1898	.....do.....	.....do.....	260.44	23.15
859	May 17, 1898	.....do.....	.....do.....	541.39	56.33
		Total.....	.....	3,391.06	319.99

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Huron, S. Dak., July 1, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter E, dated April 29, 1898, I have the honor to submit the following report (in duplicate) of surveying operations in the surveying district of South Dakota for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, with four tabular statements, viz:

A.—Showing contracts entered into on account of appropriation of $20,000 for the survey of the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation, S. Dak., for fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

B.—Showing contracts entered into on account of appropriation of $20,000 for survey and allotment of Indian reservations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

C.—Showing contracts entered into on account of appropriation of $6,000 for the survey, etc., of abandoned military reservations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

D.—Showing office work and other information relative to mineral surveys during the fiscal year.

No contracts were entered into during the fiscal year payable from the annual appropriation for survey of the public lands, the field for such surveys being at present largely included in a forest reserve under Executive order of February 22, 1897, or occupied in part by mining surveys.

No contracts for survey of public lands under the provisions of sections 2401, 2402, 2403, Revised Statutes, were made during the fiscal year. And no deposits were made for such surveys, or by railroad companies for surveys.

The aggregate number of miles of surveys and resurveys upon which office work was completed, approved, and returns thereof transmitted to your office is as follows, viz: Original surveys, 3,950 miles 70 links; and resurveys, 44 miles 38 chains 65 links, making a total of 3,994 miles 39 chains 35 links.

During the year returns have been approved of 67 townships and of 85 original and amended mineral surveys. These have required the preparation of 34 diagrams of township and other exteriors, 201 plats of subdivisions, 245 transcripts of field notes of surveys and of examinations in the field, and 336 plats and diagrams of mineral surveys.

To more fully represent office work during the year, there should be added over 2,500 miles of survey upon which office work was practically completed, but returns not in finished condition to be transmitted before the close of the year. In addition there was also the usual office correspondence. Some labor was expended on continuing the indexing of records. It is intended to continue this work during the year now commenced, so far as the reduced clerical appropriation will permit.

Deposits during the fiscal year for office work on mining claims aggregate $10,790.

As in the preceding fiscal year, so in the year just closed, a large amount of Indian reservation surveys was confided to the care of this office. In connection with them, the preparation of contracts, special instructions, diagrams, and other information for deputies, also the critical examination of returns, preparation of instructions for field examiners, and a critical examination of returns thereunder, and a general oversight of the work of special clerks engaged on such surveys, have, of necessity, devolved largely upon the regular experienced office force, and have occupied no inconsiderable attention from them. During the concluding months of the fiscal year a number of emergency clerks were, with your permission, employed in expediting the office work on these surveys. As many of such clerks were used as could be economically employed.

The propriety of field examination of mineral surveys was repeatedly stated by my predecessor in his annual reports. I can add nothing to his presentation of the matter, and beg to call, through yourself, the attention of Congress to the evident necessity of legislative provision for such examination.

The acceptance by your office of recent surveys of township exteriors in the Black Hills region has materially relieved this office of much uncertainty regard-

ing the position of many locating mineral monuments. Much still remains to be done in this regard, which a contemplated further extension of township exteriors will partially accomplish; and I trust by the end of the fiscal year now current to be able to state more definitely than heretofore the precise needs of the mineral service in respect of independent connections between such monuments.

Former annual reports of this office have repeatedly called attention to the matter of expense incident to mineral surveys, contending that all expense of whatever nature incident to them, and which would not otherwise be incurred, ought by law to be paid by the applicants for survey. Some recent concessions in this direction by the Treasury Department are appreciated; but much mineral expense still remains chargeable to my reduced contingent appropriation, thus creating a burden which it is barely able to sustain in justice to other necessary expenses not in any way connected with mining surveys. And I beg to repeat the recommendations of my predecessor, that the attention of Congress be called to the desirability of making all expense incident to mining surveys, including field examinations and connection of mineral monuments, payable entirely by the applicants, so that mineral surveys may be had without expense to the Government in any respect whatever save alone the official superintendence of the surveyor-general.

I note the recent decision of your office to make all examinations of surveys in the field under your direct control. You were pleased to state in a recent letter that this decision was not intended to reflect in any way upon the examinations heretofore made under the direction of this office. But I can not but feel that this action tends to weaken the immediate control which, it appears to me, should be had by this office over deputies of its appointment, and makes my approval of field notes and surveys which I am not allowed to examine in the field little more than a clerical formality, and tends to defeat the purpose of paragraph 5, section 2223, Revised Statutes.

In closing this report, I may say that arrangements are perfected for a removal of the records of this office and other Government property in my charge from the present premises to others having a brick vault in which can be stored the more valuable papers, such as plats and field notes. The change will be made at once, as authorized by your letter A, dated May 27, 1898.

Very respectfully,

FRANK A. MORRIS, *Surveyor-General.*

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—*Statement showing contracts entered into on account of appropriation of $20,000 for the survey of the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation, S. Dak., for fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Estimated cost.
131	1897. July 12	Frank S. Peck and Bruce C. Yates.	The north boundaries of Ts. 13 and 14, Rs. 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, and of T. 15, Rs. 17, 18, 19, and 20; the east boundaries of Ts. 13, 14, 15, and 16, Rs. 17, 18, and 19; the subdivision and meander lines of Ts. 13, 14, 15, and 16, Rs. 17, 18, 19, and 20, and of Ts. 13, 14, and 15, R. 21; all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota: *Provided*, That surveys shall be confined to the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation: *And provided further*, That surveys shall not be made under this agreement in excess of $6,000 without permission therefor having been first obtained.	$6,000
132	....do...	Frederick W. Pettigrew.	The east boundaries of Ts. 13, 14, 15, and 16, Rs. 21, 22, and 23; the north boundaries of T. 15, R. 21, and Ts. 13, 14, and 15, Rs. 22, 23, and 24; the subdivision and meander lines of T. 16, R. 21, and of Ts. 13, 14, 15, and 16, Rs. 22, 23, and 24; all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota: *Provided*, That surveys shall be confined to the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation: *And provided further*, That surveys shall not be made under this agreement in excess of $5,000 without permission therefor having been first obtained.	5,000

A.—*Statement showing contracts entered into, etc.*—Continued.

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Estimated work.
133	1897. July 16	Edwin H. Van Antwerp and Cyrus Walts.	The subdivision and meander lines of T. 13, R. 27, and of Ts. 13, 14, and 15, Rs. 28 and 29; and all standard, township, range, section, meander, and connecting lines necessary and sufficient to a complete subdivision of the lands bounded by the established standard parallel on the north, by the established seventh guide meridian on the west, and by the Missouri River on the south and east; all north of the Black Hills base line and east of the Black Hills meridian, South Dakota: *Provided*, That surveys shall be confined to the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation: *And provided further*, That surveys shall not be made under this agreement in excess of $5,000 without permission therefor having been first obtained.	$5,000

B.—*Statement showing contracts entered into on account of appropriation of $20,000 for survey and allotment of Indian reservations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Estimated cost.
130	1897. July 15	John W. Daugherty.	The north boundaries of T. 101 N., Rs. 74, 75, and 76, and of T. 102 N., R. 78; the completion of the west boundaries of Ts. 102 and 103 N., R. 78; the subdivision and meander lines of Ts. 101 and 102 N., Rs. 73, 74, 75, 76, and 77; T. 101 N., R. 78, and of T. 103 N., Rs. 76, 77, and 78; all west of the fifth principal meridian, South Dakota: *Provided*, That surveys shall be confined to the Rosebud Indian Reservation: *And provided further*, That surveys shall not be made under this agreement in excess of $4,100 without permission therefor having been first obtained.	$4,100

C.—*Statement showing contracts entered into on account of appropriation of $6,000 for the survey, etc., of abandoned military reservations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character of work.	Estimated cost.
134	1897. Sept. 17	Edwin H. Van Antwerp.	All of the standard, township, range, section, meander, and connecting lines necessary and sufficient to a complete subdivision of the abandoned Fort Sully Military Reservation, including also the resurvey of so much of the exterior boundaries of the same as may be deemed necessary; all west of the fifth principal meridian, South Dakota: *Provided*, That surveys and resurveys under this agreement shall not be made in excess of $950 without permission therefor having been first obtained.	$950

D.—*Office work on mineral surveys during fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.*

Mineral surveys ordered, lodes	65
Mineral surveys ordered, placers	6
Amended surveys ordered	5
Total	76
Amended orders for mineral surveys issued	20

Lode surveys approved, platted, and delivered	73
Placer surveys approved, platted, and delivered	8
Amended surveys approved, platted, and delivered	4
Whole number of surveys approved, platted, and delivered, embracing 530 locations	85
Number of plats made	336
Transcripts of field notes, embracing 530 locations	85
Transcripts, supplemental and additional reports relating to improvements	7
Number of surveys in office for platting and transcribing	27
Number of deputy mineral surveyors in commission	15
Aggregate amount deposited for office work	$10,790

Surveys approved and delivered during fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

No.	Name of claim.	Claimant.	Approved.
			1897.
1126	Hawkeye lode	Joseph C. Spencer	July 14
1127	Burroughs placer	do	Do.
1128	Donkey Gulch placer	do	Do.
1092	Union, Columbia, Granite, and Dakota lodes	Austin Mabbs	July 23
1156	Ethan Allen and Worcester lodes	John A. Blatt	July 24
1150	Glueck Auf Nos. 2 and 3 lodes	Dennis Quinn	July 27
1165	Gold Bar placer	Allen McDowell	July 28
1133	Marion, Marion Nos. 1 and 2 lodes	Francis C. Grable	Aug. 9
1141	Camden, Saginaw, Ford, and Georgie lodes	Ben Baer et al	Do.
1162	Nora fraction lode	Nels Brakke	Do.
1163	St. Patrick lode	St. Patrick Mining Co	Do.
1168	Rocklyn and Blue lodes	Providence Mining Co	Do.
1137	Green Jacket, Union Mine, Orient, Fraction, Alexandria, Ajax, and Coletta lodes.	Francis C. Grable	Aug. 14
1147	Moon fraction, Excelsior fraction, Excelsior, Limestone, Lost fraction, Whitehorse, and Dead Pine lodes.	John A. Blatt	Do.
1154	Gertie Nos. 1 and 2 lodes	William L. Harris	Do.
1164	Rob Ranter, Stonelaw, Davies, Laird, Black Falls, and McPhillamey fraction lodes.	Martin Chapman	Do.
1174	Universal lode	John K. Searle	Aug. 16
1143	Tax Title lode	John Gray, Kirk G. Phillips, and William L. McLaughlin.	Aug. 25
1148	Financial fraction lode	Thomas J. Grier	Do.
1151	Syracuse, Missing Link, Cook, Colts, McKinley fraction, Cuba No. 1 fraction, Cuba fraction, Beaver, Sound Money, Boone, Linnæus, Diorite, and Xerxes lodes.	William Selbie	Do.
1166	Hillside Nos. 1 and 2 and Hillside fraction lodes	George B. Harris	Do.
1169	Polar Bear, Edison No. 3, Edison No. 2, and Edison and Wedge lodes.	James W. Daugherty, Charles C. Barnes, and Wilmot G. White.	Do.
1167	Ruby Belle fraction and Canyon lodes	Deadwood and Delaware Smelting Co.	Aug. 31
1179	Clyde, Webfoot, Surprise, Jackson fraction, and Aurora fraction lodes.	James Callanan	Do.
1180	Capelton, Grub, Grub No. 2, and Richmond lodes	do	Do.
1181	Blacker and Mary Ann lodes	do	Do.
1182	Mace lode	do	Do.
1183	Yankee Notion lode	do	Do.
1145	Lonesome and Lonesome No. 2 placers	Frank Hanlon	Sept. 27
1171	Little Missouri fraction lode	Edward Averill	Do.
1172	Kate Putnam lode	M. C. Campbell	Do
1173	North Side lode	North Side Gold and Silver Mining Co.	Do.
1184	Clear Creek placer	Clear Creek Mining Co	Do.
1188	Wild Deer Nos. 1 and 2 and Wild Fawn lodes	Joseph Swift	Do.
1152	Boston, Sitting Bull, Welcome, Derby, Dexter, Cliff, Deadwood, Palmetto, Tiger, and Sea Gull lodes.	Walter E. Smead	Oct. 16
1176	Harvard and Cleveland lodes	John Walsh	Do.
1185	Venus lode	Theodore Madison	Do.
1187	Simmer's placer	Michael Simmer	Do.
1192	McKinley Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, Mark Hanna Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, Chicago Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 lodes.	Singapore Mining Co	Oct. 18
1193	Kildonan fraction No. 1, Kildonan fraction, Kildonan, Kildonan Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, Highland, Sumner fraction No. 1, Sumner fraction, Sumner, Sumner Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, J. O. B., J. L. Nos. 1, 2, 3, Edgar Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Edgar fraction, Traveler, Pluma, Pluma Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and Pluma fraction lodes.	do	Oct. 22

Surveys approved and delivered during fiscal year ending June 30, 1898—Con't'd.

No.	Name of claim.	Claimant.	Approved.
			1897.
1189	Rudolph, Dolphin, and Costello lodes	Annie I. Costello	Oct. 25
1016	Annie, Katie, Josie, Josie fraction, and Annie fraction lodes.	South Dakota Mining Co.	Oct. 27
1196	Sharon, Odin, Odin fraction, and Odin fraction No. 2 lodes.	Peter A. Gushurst	Oct. 28
1158	Little Bird fraction, On Time, On Time Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, Bull Eagle, Crow Dog, Big Foot, Black Thunder, Evangeline Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, Square, Big Four, Big Four Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and High Point lodes.	John R. Jones	Nov. 15
926	St. Patrick, Summit, Mary Ellen, J. K. P., and Big Spring lodes.	Deadwood and Delaware Smelting Co.	Nov. 20
1201	Gold Stone and Live Oak lodes	Rainbow Mining Co	Nov. 30
1159	Andes, Treber fraction, Bonaparte, and Bismarck lodes.	National Gold and Silver Mining Co.	Dec. 13
1178	South Carolina, Calumet No. 3, Lita, Calumet, B. and M., and Calumet No. 2 lodes.	Francis C. Grable	Do.
1198	Golden Treasure, Golden Treasure No. 1, Treasure fraction, and Miner's Dream lodes.	Edward W. Potter	Do.
1199	New Year and Red Fox lodes	J. C. Nolan	Do.
1200	Trial fraction, King, Trial Nos. 1, 2, 3, Carter, Carter Nos. 1, 2, 3, Jay Nos. 1, 2, 3, Fay Nos. 2, 3, Bancroft Nos. 1, 2, 3, Log Cabin, Violet Nos. 1, 2, 3, Springview, Ray Nos. 1, 2, 3, Ox, Hazard, Albert Steele fraction, Flat, Rainbow, Albert Steele, Browning, Principal fraction No. 1, Paragon, Charlie, Ruby Basin, Cunniff, Star, Lucky Girl, Principal fraction, Principal Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, Sheridan, Annie, Ray, Maggie, Amy, Waukegon, Genevieve, Little Johnny, Llama, and Tum Tum lodes.	James McQuillan	Do.
1203	Hattie and Natalia lodes	John Munger	Do.
1190	No Good lode	Ernest May	Dec. 16
1195	Massachusetts, Oneida, Brown, and Brown fraction lodes.	C. W. Carpenter	Do.
1170	Hedgehog and Florence lodes	Samuel H. Sweet, Thomas Neary, Abraham E. Dyer, and James P. Wilson.	Dec. 24
1204	Bismark, Bismark Nos. 1, 2, 3, Crown Point, Crown Point Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Hanify, Hanify Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 lodes.	William Selbie	Do.
1205	Last Chance and Bunker Hill lodes	J. T. Hilton	Do.
			1898.
1207	Irish Jenny, Last Chance, and Gordon lodes	Theodor Knutzen and James W. Meyers.	Jan. 31
1209	St. George Nos. 1, 2, Monte Carlo, Venus, Jupiter, Deer Mountain, Evarts, Fairview, World's Fair, Bangor fraction No. 2, Bangor No. 1, Selbie, Transit, First Chance, Chicago, Big Dipper fraction, Big Dipper Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 lodes.	William Selbie	Do.
1210	Wabash Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Connecting, Havana Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 lodes.	do	Do.
1206	Albany, Rensselaer, Warren, Ulster, Delhi, and Delaware lodes.	Andrew J. Smith et al	Mar. 23
1211	Last Chance Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 lodes.	W. O. Temple et al	Do.
1213	Lawrence, Golden Wedge, Red-Headed Girl, Comstock, Thora, Red-Headed Boy, Red-Headed Woman, Red-Headed Man, Lost Man, Gold King, Silver King, Mill Site, Pluto fraction, Odin, Lucky Man, Found fraction, Llewellen fraction, and Connecting Link fraction lodes.	Charles A. Hallam	Do.
1219	St. Louis, Modeligo, and Cresco lodes	Buckeye Gold and Silver Mining Co.	Do.
1194	Balmoral, Balmoral Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, Balmoral fraction, Juvanta fraction, Juvanta, Far West Nos. 1 and 2, Kittie L., Kittie L. Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Anchor Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, and Morning Star lodes.	Ernest May	Mar. 29
1212	Slate Creek placer	Wm. W. Driver	Do.
1221	Foster fraction, Gamba fraction, Addie, Eva, and Lovisa lodes.	William Selbie	Do.
1230	Mountain Park placer	Patrick V. Fitzpatrick	Do.
1215	Gopher Nos. 1, 2, and 3, B. and M. fraction, Deposit, Bengal Tiger, Lone Star, and Leona Lock lodes.	Joseph Swift	Apr. 1
1216	Last Chance Nos. 1 and 2, Daisy Nos. 1 and 2, Echo, and Echo fraction lodes.	Charles G. Quivey	Do.
1217	Doze, Doze fraction, Evening Star, Dolphin, Israel, Belt, and Bryan lodes.	William Selbie	Apr. 14
1227	Ragiannia Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, Vee, Weary, Tired, and Frozen lodes.	George B. Harris	Do.
1228	Homestake fraction, Bryan, Golden Gate, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Iowa lodes.	Michael Power	Do.
1229	Hidden Ore, Saxon, Delaney, Hamden, Walton, Coxey fraction, Harvey fraction, Eagle Chief, High Tariff, and Maud lodes.	Lee M. Hall	Do.

Surveys approved and delivered during fiscal year ending June 30, 1898—Cont'd.

No.	Name of claim.	Claimant.	Approved.
			1898.
1119	Erobus, Panic, and Palmer lodes	Ernest May	Apr. 22
1235	Mineral Twin Nos. 1, 2, Rosa Belle, and Vernal Equinox lodes.	Golden Crest Mining Co	Do.
1197	Tony and Maggie fraction lodes	Maggie Mining Co	June 29
1220	Nansen and Humbolt lodes	Peter A. Gushurst	Do.
1226	Tacqua, Halford, Rutland, Lasalle fraction, Lasalle, Red Wing, Wenona, Huxley, Austin, and Austin fraction lodes.	John W. Burns et al	Do.
1231	Noble Grand lode	Challenge Mining Co	Do.
1233	Calabogie, Callebogia fraction, General Jackson, and Diamond fraction lodes.	Harris Franklin, Ben Baer, Ernest May, and N. W. Wells.	Do.

AMENDED SURVEYS EXECUTED.

			1897.
1087	Akin and Hilltop lodes	Joseph Borgerson	July 22
			1898.
741	Acme lode	Walter E. Smead	Feb. 12
744	Block lode	do	Do.
918	Corbutt lode	Thomas J. Grier	Feb. 16

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF UTAH.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Salt Lake City, Utah, July 7, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with your letter E, dated April 29, 1898, I have the honor to submit herewith, in duplicate, my annual report of surveying operations in the district of Utah for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

During the year the survey of 50 townships, aggregating 1,734 miles 53 chains, 21 links of line have been approved and forwarded to the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office for his action, and 125 township plats, 8 plats of exteriors, and 6 plats of Indian reservation boundaries made.

In the mineral department 216 original surveys containing 425 locations, 25 amended surveys have been approved and 954 plats made.

Full information as to the surveying operations is embodied in the following tabular statement, of which A, B, C, D, E, F, and G pertain to the department of public land surveys, H, I, J, and K, to the mineral department, and L to the accounting department.

Very respectfully,

JACOB B. BLAIR,
United States Surveyor-General.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—*Statement showing outstanding contracts for public land surveys not disposed of at the beginning of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.*

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Liability.	Fund payable from—	Remarks.
159	1887. Mar. 3	Edward W. Koeber	$636.25	Appropriation for survey of appraised and relinquished military reservations, approved Mar. 3, 1895.	First survey made by deputy rejected and new survey ordered. Field work in progress.
195	1893. July 14	Robert Gorlinski	1,348.00	Repayments made by the Union Pacific Rwy. Co.	Field work completed, plats and notes filed, office examination made. Approval delayed awaiting result of certain retracements now being made by deputy.
203	1895. Dec. 27	Andrew J. Stewart, jr.	3,000.00	Regular appropriation, approved Mar. 2, 1895.	Field work in progress. No returns filed.
204	Dec. 30	Andrew P. Hanson	4,200.00	do	Field work completed, plats and notes partly filed and examined.
207	1896. Feb. 5	Augustus D. Ferron	3,000.00	do	Field work in progress. No returns filed.
208	Oct. 20	John T. Breckon and Homer McCarty.	5,000.00	Regular appropriation, approved June 11, 1896.	Do.
209	Dec. 26	Hubert D. Page and George C. Swan.	3,500.00	do	Do.
210	Oct. 20	Henry Fitzhugh	3,300.00	do	Field work not yet begun.
211	Oct. 7	Alfred B. Lewis	4,200.00	do	Field work in progress. No returns filed.
212	Oct. 15	Washington Jenkins and Joseph A. West	4,000.00	do	Do.
213	1897. June 17	Samuel E. Reaugh, William F Shelton, and Charles Tappan.	4,859.17	Repayments made by the Union Pacific Rwy, Co.	Contract not yet approved by the honorable Commissioner.
		Total	37,043.42		

B.—*Statement showing contracts awarded during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.*

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Liability.	Fund payable from—
	1897.			
214	July 21	Frank E. Baxter and William B. Dougall.	$3,369.50	Repayments made by the Union Pacific Rwy. Co.
215	Oct. 29	Hubert D. Page and James M. Lentz.	4,332.00	Regular appropriation, approved June 4, 1897.
216	...do...	Alonzo J. Stookey	2,792.00	Do.
217	Nov. 1	Scott P. Stewart and Andrew J. Stewart, jr.	4,395.00	Do.
218	Nov. 9	Adolphe Jessen	3,225.00	Do.
219	Nov. 12	Alfred B. Lewis and David H. Blossom.	3,000.00	Do.
	1898.			
220	Apr. 1	Andrew P. Hanson	2,256.00	Do.
221	Mar. 29	William B. Dougall	373.38	Appropriation for survey of Indian reservation for current fiscal year.
		Total	23,742.88	

Location of territory embraced within the above contracts.

No.	Locality.
214	Subdivisions T. 3 N., R. 1 W.; subdivisions T. 2 S., R. 5 E.; south and east boundaries and subdivisions T. 1 S., R. 7 E.; subdivisions T. 3 N., R. 14 E.; west boundary and subdivisions T. 8 N., R. 6 E.; first guide meridian east or west boundary, north boundary, and subdivisions T. 7 N., R. 5 E.; first guide meridian east or west boundary and subdivisions T. 8 N., R. 5 E.; west and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 7 N., R. 4 E.; subdivisions T. 7 N., R. 3 E. of the Salt Lake base and meridian, Utah.
215	The eighth standard parallel south Rs. 21 and 26 E.; subdivisions and meanders T. 40 S., Rs. 21, 22, 23, and 24 E.; subdivisions T. 40 S., R. 25 E.; north boundary and subdivisions T. 40 S., R. 26 E.; east boundary, subdivisions, and meanders T. 41 S., R. 24 E.; east and south boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders T. 41 S., R. 25 E.; south boundary and subdivision T. 41 S., R. 26 E.; east boundary, subdivisions, and meanders T. 42 S., R. 25 E.; south boundary, subdivisions, and meanders T. 42 S., R. 26 E.; subdivisions and meanders T. 43 S., R. 26 E. of the Salt Lake base and meridian, Utah.
216	South, west, and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 7 S., R. 6 W.; south and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 7 S., R. 7 W.; first standard parallel south through Rs. 6 and 7 W.; west boundary and subdivisions T. 6 S., R. 6 W.; subdivisions T. 6 S., R. 7 W.; west and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 5 S., R. 6 W.; north boundary and subdivisions T. 5 S., R. 7 W.; south and east boundaries and subdivisions T. 12 S., R. 17 W.; east, south, and west boundaries and subdivisions T. 11 S., R. 19 W.; south boundary and subdivisions T. 11 S., R. 20 W.; north boundary and subdivisions T. 8 S., R. 20 W. of the Salt Lake base and meridian, Utah.
217	Subdivisions T. 10 S., R. 1 W.; north and south boundaries and subdivisions T. 13 S., R. 2 W.; west and south boundaries and subdivisions T. 14 S., R. 1 W.; third standard parallel south through Rs. 1 and 1½ W. and Rs. 1 and 2 E.; west boundary and subdivisions T. 15 S., R. 1 W.; subdivisions T. 15 S., R. 1½ W.; Salt Lake meridian T. 17 S., between Rs. 1 E. and 1 W.; north, south, and west boundaries and subdivisions T. 17 S., R. 1 W.; Salt Lake meridian T. 16 S., between Rs. 1 E. and 1 W.; subdivisions T. 16 S., R. 1 W.; north boundary and subdivisions T. 18 S., R. 1 E.; north and west boundaries and subdivisions T. 17 S., R. 2 E.; north boundary and subdivisions T. 17 S., R. 1 E.; west boundary and subdivisions T. 16 S., R. 2 E.; subdivisions T. 16 S., R. 1 E.; subdivisions T. 15 S., R. 3 E. of the Salt Lake base and meridian, Utah.
218	Subdivisions T. 1 S., R. 24 E.; Salt Lake base line R. 25 E.; subdivisions T. 1 S., R. 25 E.; west, north, and east boundaries and subdivisions T. 1 N., R. 24 E.; north boundary, subdivisions, and meanders T. 1 N., R. 25 E.; west, north, and east boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders T. 2 N., R. 24 E.; north boundary, subdivisions, and meanders T. 2 N., R. 25 E.; west and east boundaries and subdivisions T. 3 N., R. 24 E.; subdivisions T. 3 N., R. 25 E. of the Salt Lake base and meridian, Utah.
219	Green River guide meridian T. 20 S., between Rs. 15 and 16 E.; east and north boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders T. 20 S., R. 16 E.; subdivisions and meanders Ts. 22 and 23 S., R. 16 E.; fourth standard parallel south Rs. 21 and 20 E.; east and west boundaries and subdivisions T. 21 S., R. 20 E.; south and east boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders T. 21 S., R. 24 E. of the Salt Lake base and meridian, Utah.
220	Second standard parallel south R. 2 E.; east boundary and subdivisions T. 10 S., R. 2 E.; south and west boundaries and subdivisions T. 39 S., R. 9 W.; subdivisions T. 38 S., R. 10 W.; south boundary and subdivisions T. 39 S., R. 10 W.; south, west, and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 39 S., R. 11 W.; west and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 38 S., R. 11 W. of the Salt Lake base and meridian, Utah.
221	17 miles of the southwest boundary of the Uintah Indian Reservation and 16 miles 27 chains and 50 links of the northern part of the west boundary of the Uncompaghre Ute Indian Reservation.

C.—*Statement showing contracts for public-land surveys examined and approved by the surveyor-general during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.*

Contract.		Extent of survey.					
		Location.		Mileage.			Acreage.
No.	Data.	Township.	Range.	M.	C.	L.	Agricultural.
195	Awarded July 14, 1893, to Robert Gorlinski; liability, $1,348; approved by surveyor-general Dec. 23, 1897; account, $1,328.24.	1 S.	3 E.	70	36	80	17,734.55
		1 S.	4 E.	17	55	35	2,726.67
		1 N.	3 E.	24	49	20	4,664.34
		1 N.	4 E.	55	28	50	17,608.58
		3 N.	4 E.	31	59	7	5,365.00
204	Awarded Dec. 30, 1895, to Andrew P. Hanson; liability, $4,200; approved by surveyor-general Sept. 9, 1897; account, $2,916.68.	9 N.	7 E.	5	8	88	903.56
		10 N.	7 E.	23	74	30	7,179.31
		10 N.	8 E.	30	50	12	9,076.13
		11 N.	7 E.	13	29	14	2,450.45
		11 N.	8 E.	27	3	71	8,136.59
		12 N.	8 E.	17	27	90	1,306.81
		13 N.	8 E.	15	77	76	647.96
		14 N.	8 E.	26	61	30	8,050.90
		15 N.	8 E.	1	24	95	776.94
		13 N.	5 E.	27	24	71	6,975.25
		13 N.	4 E.	5	40	0	.....
		15 N.	5 E.	1	65	16	303.34
		14 N.	5 E.	20	54	26	5,174.43
		12 N.	5 E.	70	41	37	21,431.59
		14 N.	2 E.	16	39	66	6,080.80
		13 N.	1 E.	2	0	0	640.00
		13 N.	2 E.	6	0	88	1,920.00
		12 N.	2 E.	4	0	95	1,282.56
		13 N.	2 W.	8	60	42	1,283.98
		15 N.	3 W.	6	31	91	1,580.40
		14 N.	2 W.	22	8	19	6,929.40
		14 N.	3 W.	28	41	3	7,977.78
		15 N.	4 W.	15	70	4	3,905.04
		15 N.	5 W.	14	76	29	3,881.54
		15 N.	6 W.	14	41	35	3,953.45
		14 N.	12 W.	8	67	18	4,118.70
		15 N.	12 W.	0	76	68	733.69
		15 N.	14 W.	14	5	65	4,319.54
		(a)	(a)	30	32	83	.....
		(b)	(b)	20	29	8	.....
211	Awarded Oct. 7, 1896, to Alfred B. Lewis; liability, $4,200; approved by surveyor-general June 30, 1898; account, $3,457.59.	36 S.	2 W.	25	33	3	6,043.10
		36 S.	3 W.	16	77	91	3,520.00
		36 S.	6 W.	78	70	17	22,889.81
		37 S.	2 W.	77	67	72	22,935.07
		37 S.	5 W.	34	41	29	8,055.10
		37 S.	7 W.	32	34	26	9,282.18
		38 S.	2 W.	74	34	82	22,025.18
		39 S.	8 W.	79	75	65	22,938.81
		42 S.	6 W.	83	50	61	22,814.24
214	Awarded July 21, 1897, to Frank E. Baxter and William B. Dougall; liability, $3,369.50; approved by surveyor-general May 7, 1898; account, $3,328.47.	1 S.	7 E.	68	78	37	18,847.57
		2 S.	5 E.	29	29	44	7,596.44
		3 N.	1 W.	0	79	52	836.38
		3 N.	14 E.	43	78	2	13,463.00
		7 N.	3 E.	68	4	87	23,664.56
		7 N.	4 E.	72	44	91	22,199.09
		7 N.	5 E.	72	8	97	21,830.06
		8 N.	5 E.	64	0	28	21,574.81
		8 N.	6 E.	74	47	85	20,679.11
221	Awarded Mar. 29, 1898, to William B. Dougall; liability, $373.38; approved by surveyor-general May 11, 1898; account, $373.38.	(c)	(c)	17	78	04	.....
		(d)	(d)	16	42	86	.....
	Total			1,734	53	21	460,313.79

a Utah-Wyoming boundary.
b Utah-Idaho boundary.
c Uintah Indian Reservation boundary.
d Uncompahgre Ute Indian Reservation boundary.

Total liability			$13,490.88
Total approved account			11,404.36
Total acres for this year			460,313.79
Total acres for previous years		15,130,085.97	
Less—			
Part contract No. 172, rejected	11,737.29		
Contract No. 186, rejected	117,877.35	129,614.64	15,000,471.33
Total acres up to June 30, 1898			15,460,785.12

Funds from which the above contracts are payable.

No.	Payable from—
195	Repayment made by the Union Pacific R. R. Co.
204	Regular appropriation, approved Mar. 2, 1895.
211	Regular appropriation, approved June 11, 1896.
214	Repayments made by the Union Pacific R. R. Co.
221	Appropriation for survey of Indian reservations for current fiscal year.

D.—*Statement showing contracts for public-land surveys accepted and approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.*

Contract No.	Data.	Location.		Mileage.			Acreage.	
		Township.	Range.	M.	C.	L.	Agricultural.	Coal.
195	Awarded July 14, 1893, to Robert Gorlinski; accepted by Commissioner of the General Land Office Feb. 28, 1898; account, $1,328.24.	1 S.	3 E.	70	36	80	17,734.55	.....
		1 S.	4 E.	17	55	38	2,726.67	.....
		1 N.	3 E.	24	49	20	4,664.34	.....
		1 N.	4 E.	55	28	50	17,608.58	.....
		3 N.	4 E.	31	59	7	5,365.00	.....
a199	Awarded Mar. 5, 1895, to John T. Breckon; accepted by Commissioner of the General Land Office Mar. 15, 1898; account, $1,504.65.	13 S.	8 E.	73	11	59	19,432.46	3,680.00
		15 S.	11 E.	24	77	85	10,379.66	.....
		16 S.	10 E.	59	70	28	22,935.16	.....
		16 S.	11 E.	67	76	64	22,840.03	.....
201	Awarded Dec. 30, 1895, to Andrew P. Hanson; accepted by Commissioner of the General Land Office May 3, 1898; account, $2,916.68.	9 N.	7 E.	5	8	88	903.56	.....
		10 N.	7 E.	23	74	30	7,179.31	.....
		10 N.	8 E.	30	50	12	9,076.13	.....
		11 N.	7 E.	13	29	14	2,450.45	.....
		11 N.	8 E.	27	3	71	8,136.59	.....
		12 N.	8 E.	17	27	90	1,306.81	.....
		13 N.	8 E.	15	77	76	647.96	.....
		14 N.	8 E.	26	61	30	8,050.90	.....
		15 N.	8 E.	1	24	95	776.94	.....
		13 N.	5 E.	27	24	71	6,975.25	.....
		13 N.	4 E.	5	40	0	.....	.....
		15 N.	5 E.	1	65	16	303.34	.....
		14 N.	5 E.	20	54	26	5,174.43	.....
		12 N.	5 E.	70	41	37	21,431.59	.....
		14 N.	2 E.	16	39	66	6,080.80	.....
		13 N.	1 E.	2	0	0	640.00	.....
		13 N.	2 E.	6	0	88	1,920.00	.....
		12 N.	2 E.	4	0	95	1,282.56	.....
		13 N.	2 W.	8	60	42	1,283.98	.....
		15 N.	3 W.	6	31	91	1,580.40	.....
		14 N.	2 W.	22	8	19	6,929.40	.....
		14 N.	3 W.	28	41	3	7,977.78	.....
		15 N.	4 W.	15	70	4	3,905.04	.....
		15 N.	5 W.	14	76	29	3,881.54	.....
		15 N.	6 W.	14	41	35	3,953.45	.....
		14 N.	12 W.	8	67	18	4,118.70	.....
		15 N.	12 W.	0	76	68	733.09	.....
		15 N.	14 W.	14	5	65	4,319.54	.....
		(b)	(b)	30	32	83	.....	.....
		(c)	(c)	20	29	8	.....	.....
221	Awarded Mar. 29, 1898, to William B. Dougall; accepted by Commissioner of the General Land Office May 21, 1898; account, $373.38.	(d)	(d)	17	78	4	.....	.....
		(e)	(e)	16	42	86	.....	.....

a Only part of contract; remainder to be examined in field.
b Utah-Wyoming boundary.
c Utah-Idaho boundary.
d Uintah Indian Reservation boundary.
e Uncompahgre Ute Indian Reservation boundary.

E.—*Statement showing contracts for public-land surveys rejected by the Commissioner of the General Land Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.*

[These contracts were rejected upon report of the field examiner.]

Contract No.	Data.	Location.		Mileage.	Acreage.		
		Township.	Range.		Agricultural.	Mineral.	Coal.
				M. C. L.			
a 172	Awarded June 17, 1890, to Edward W. Koeber	14 S.	2 E.	31 49 24	5,980.71	.....	320.00
		15 S.	2 E.	36 22 8	5,272.93	.....	163.65
b 186	Awarded June 30, 1892, to Robert Gorlinski	1 N.	1 E.	6 75 78	2,732.11	853.24	.....
		2 N.	2 E.	71 13 78	22,097.07	1,373.82	.....
		2 N.	3 E.	24 38 69	10,711.45	.....	.....
		2 N.	4 E.	60 71 56	20,595.60	.....	.....
		3 N.	2 E.	21 59 36	8,899.52	.....	.....
		3 N.	3 E.	52 28 63	17,052.43	.....	.....
		4 N.	2 E.	13 40 51	4,064.64	.....	.....
		4 N.	3 E.	62 28 40	19,579.93	.....	.....
		5 N.	2 E.	32 9 24	9,917.54	.....	.....

a First part of contract accepted; these townships finally rejected by honorable Commissioner's letter E, dated June 6, 1898.
b Finally rejected by honorable Commissioner's letter E, dated June 10, 1898.

F.—*Statement showing contract from which the deputy was released by the Commissioner's letter E, dated May 6, 1898.*

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Liability.	Payable from—
210	Oct. 20, 1896	Henry Fitzhugh	$3,300	Regular appropriation, approved June 11, 1896, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

Location of territory embraced in above.

The south, east, and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 7 S., R. 4 E.; east and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 17 S., R. 4 E.; east and west boundaries and subdivisions T. 16 S., R. 4 E.; subdivisions T. 16 S., R. 3 E.; north boundary and subdivisions T. 22 S., R. 2 E.; subdivisions T. 23 S., R. 2 E.; subdivisions T. 24 S., R. 3 E.; south and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 24 S., R. 4 E.; east and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 23 S., R. 4 E., and the east and north boundaries and subdivisions T. 22 S., R. 4 E., of the Salt Lake base and meridian, Utah.

G.—*Statements showing contracts for public-land surveys outstanding or undisposed of at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.*

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Liability.	Payable from—	Remarks.
159	1887. Mar. 3	Edward W. Koeber	$636.25	Appropriation for survey of appraised and relinquished military reservations, approved Mar. 3, 1885.	First survey made by deputy rejected and new survey ordered. Field work in progress; returns partly filed.
203	1895. Dec. 27	Andrew J. Stewart, jr.	3,000.00	Regular appropriation, aproved Mar. 2, 1895.	Field work completed, returns filed, and office examination made.
207	1896. Feb. 5	Augustus D. Ferron	3,000.00	do	Field work in progress; no returns filed.
208	Oct. 20	John T. Breckon and Homar McCarty.	5,000.00	Regular appropriation approved June 11, 1896.	Field work in progress; returns partly filed.
209	Dec. 26	Hubert D. Page and George C. Swan.	3,500.00	do	Field work in progress; no returns filed.
212	Oct. 15	Washington Jenkins and Joseph A. West.	4,000.00	do	Do.

G.—*Statements showing contracts for public-land surveys, etc.*—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Liability.	Payable from—	Remarks.
	1897.				
213	June 17	Samuel E. Reaugh, William F. Shelton, and Charles Tappan.	$4,859.17	Repayments made by Union Pacific R. R. Co.	Field work in progress; returns partly filed.
215	Oct. 29	Hubert D. Page and James M. Lentz.	4,332.00	Regular appropriation, approved June 4, 1897.	Field work not begun.
216	....do...	Alonzo J. Stookey...	2,792.00	.....do.....	Field work in progress; no returns filed.
217	Nov. 1	Scott P. Stewart and Andrew J. Stewart, jr.	4,395.00	.....do.....	Do.
218	Nov. 9	Adolphe Jessen.....	3,225.00	.....do.....	Do.
219	Nov. 12	Alfred B. Lewis and David H. Blossom.	3,000.00	.....do.....	Field work not begun.
	1898.				
220	April 1	Andrew P. Hanson..	2,256.00	.....do.....	Do.
		Total.....	43,995.42		

H.—*Statement of official orders issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.*

Original surveys.	Number.	Lodes.	Placers.	Mill Sites.
1897.				
July	33	67		
August	12	34		
September	16	41		
October	34	38	2	1
November	54	61		
December	17	24	1	
1898.				
January	27	28		
February	7	29		
March	13	34		
April	14	37		
May	22	30		
June	28	29		
Total	277	452	3	1
Amended and additional surveys	19			
Total orders issued	296			

I.—*Statement of original, amended, and additional surveys approved during fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.*

Original surveys.	Number.	Lodes.	Placers.	Mill sites.
1897.				
July	14	33		
August	19	35		
September	23	47		
October	22	78	4	
November	8	8		1
December	9	13		
1898.				
January	18	27		
February	12	12		
March	15	33		
April	44	92		
May	11	12		
June	21	35		
Total	216	425	4	1
Amended and additional surveys	25	40		
Total	241	465	4	1

J.—Statement of original surveys before the office June 30, 1898.

	Number.	Lodes.	Placers.
Under examination or returned for correction	28	50	1
Awaiting examination	4	4	.....
Total	32	54	1
Orders issued and surveys not filed	104	111	1
Amended and additional surveys:			
Under examination or returned for correction	2	5	.....
Orders issued and surveys not filed	3	4	.....

K.—Statement showing connected district plats drawn on uniform-sized sheets, 20 by 24 inches, scale 400 feet to an inch.

New sheets constructed	37
Old sheets renewed and corrected	12
Total made	49

LETTERS.

General Land Office letters received	228
Miscellaneous letters received	342
General Land Office letters written	233
Miscellaneous letters written	722

STATEMENT OF DEPUTY MINERAL SURVEYORS.

Total number of deputy mineral surveyors	56
New commissions issued during fiscal year	4
Deputies suspended for failure to renew bonds	4

L.—Statement showing funds at the disposal of and disbursements during fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

ACCOUNT SALARIES SURVEYOR-GENERAL AND CLERKS.

Appropriation	$8,000.00
Paid surveyor-general	2,000.00
Paid clerks	6,000.00

ACCOUNT CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Appropriation	1,200.00
Paid rent	660.00
Paid janitor	180.00
Paid incidentals	358.89
Balance refunded into Treasury	1.11

ACCOUNT DEPOSITS BY INDIVIDUALS (MINING).

July 1, 1897, available balance		11,460.21
Deposits for office work:		
1897—		
July	$1,447.00	
August	856.00	
September	1,054.00	
October	982.00	
November	1,245.00	
December	568.00	
1898—		
January	850.00	
February	545.00	
March	1,106.00	
April	1,187.00	
May	1,146.00	
June	726.00	
		11,712.00
Total		23,172.21

Paid clerks' salaries	$9,336.25
Balance available July 1, 1898	13,835.96

ACCOUNT DEPOSITS BY INDIVIDUALS (C. P. R. R. OFFICE WORK).

July 1, 1897, available balance	5,722.81
No disbursements.	
Balance available July 1, 1898	5,722.81

ACCOUNT DEPOSITS BY INDIVIDUALS (U. P. R. R. OFFICE WORK).

July 1, 1897, available balance	583.24
May deposit	143.10
Total	726.34
No disbursements.	
Balance available July 1, 1898	726.34

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF WASHINGTON.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Olympia, Wash., July 15, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit inclosed herewith, in duplicate, the annual report of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, accompanied by the following tabular statements:

A.—Statement showing condition of contracts not closed at date of last annual report.

B.—Contracts awarded under the apportionment of $42,000 to the State of Washington of the appropriation for the survey of public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

The accompanying statement shows the aggregate number of miles of accepted surveys during the past fiscal year, as follows:

	Measurements.		
	Miles.	*Chs.*	*Lks.*
Standard lines	68	9	23
Township lines	246	63	57
Section lines	1,044	63	05
Meander lines	107	67	49
Connecting lines	19	23	56
Total	1,486	66	90

Number of townships surveyed and accepted	36
Number of mineral surveys	47
Number of mineral plats made for mines and mill sites	225
Number of exterior plats made	36
Number of township plats made	138
Number of miscellaneous diagrams and tracings made	240
Total number of plats, tracings, etc., made	639
Special deposits by State of Washington for public land surveys	$450
Aggregate deposits for office work, mining claims	4,748

EXAMINATION OF SURVEYS.

As conducted at present, too much time is consumed in the examination of surveys. I can see no good reason why the examiner can not follow the deputy surveyor the same season that the surveys are made, and not wait for the returns of the deputy. Each can keep his field notes separate from the other, and when the deputy makes his returns to this office, and they are examined and platted and sent to your office, this office could at once be notified of any discrepancy in his field work, and the deputy notified of the corrections required. These corrections could then be made the next summer, and also a reexamination if considered necessary, and the whole work could then be completed within a year after being returned to this office. It must be well understood that in this district only four months each year are available for field work with a solar instrument. This is why, in justice to the deputy surveyor, the examination should be made the same season of the survey, otherwise two years, or perhaps more, must elapse before his accounts can be ready for payment, which in most cases must absorb his profits in the payment of interest. In support of the foregoing statement I will cite a few cases from the records of this office:

Contract No. 460; April 19, 1895; Alvin Bystrom, deputy surveyor; T. 26 N., Rs. 2 and 3 W.: Reported for examination November 8, 1895; June 25, 1896, and April 5, 1898. Special agent furnished data for examination October 30, 1897. No report whether or not examined.

Contract No. 490; November 9, 1895; Alfred S. Ruth; fractional T. 11 N., R. 7 W.: Survey reported for examination September 1, 1896, and October 9, 1897; returns

to General Land Office, July 27, 1897; survey again reported for examination April 5, 1898.

Contract No. 493; March 24, 1896; McPherson & Wyche: resurvey of part of Yakima Indian Reservation boundary: Reported for examination February 11, 1897; March 16, 1897, and April 5, 1898; data for examination furnished special agent October 2, 1897; no report whether examination has been made.

Contract No. 495; May 9, 1896; Charles C. Ward; T. 8 N., R. 22 E.: Survey reported for examination March 16, 1897, and April 5, 1898; data furnished special agent October 2, 1887; no report from examination.

Contract No. 497; May 9, 1896; Albert C. O'Neel; T. 11 N., R. 3 E.: Reported for examination January 5 and March 16, 1897, and April 5, 1898; no report from examination.

Contract No. 529; May 12, 1897: Robert F. Whitham; T. 20 N., Rs. 8 and 13 E.: Reported for examination August 31, 1897, and April 5, 1898; no report from examination.

It must be apparent to all that under your present system of examinations, and the delays incident thereto, the most careful and competent deputy must suffer equally with the careless and incompetent before he can receive any compensation for the labor and privations incurred in the field. This practice is neither wise nor just, and the interest of the deputy should be considered as well as the convenience of the examiner.

Very respectfully,

W. McMicken,
United States Surveyor-General, Washington.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office,
Washington, D. C.

A.—*Statement showing condition of contracts*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Miles surveyed. Standard.	Miles surveyed. Township.	Miles surveyed. Section.
				M. C. L.	*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*
390	1892. June 27	Edward D. Hooker..	Exteriors and subdivisions T. 36 N., R. 24 E.	.....	7 77 52	42 73 0
397	....do...	William B. Maryes..	Exteriors, subdivisions, and connections T. 8 N., R. 2 E.	.....	12 4 48	60 26 86
			Second standard N., R. 3 E.; east boundary and subdivisions T. 9 N., R. 3 E.	6 0 0	6 2 50	60 11 29
(a)	1895. Apr. 17	Albert C. O'Neel, compassman.	Exteriors and subdivisions T. 11 N., R. 2 E., and T. 15 N., R. 4 E.	.....	16 11 44	104 68 78
400	1892. June 28	Alex. M. Reynolds ..	Exteriors and subdivisions Ts. 14 and 15 N., Rs. 7 and 8 E., and T. 15 N., R. 9 E.	.....	.....	.....
406	1893. Jan. 2	Adolphus C. McDonald.	Standard line between Ts. 34 and 35 N. through Rs. 32 to 36 E. and part of R. 37 E.; exteriors of fractional Ts. 35 and 36 N., R. 37 E.; standard line between Ts. 34 and 35 N. through Rs. 27 to 31 E; and exteriors Ts. 35 N., Rs. 27 to 31 E., and T. 36 N., Rs. 27 to 32 E.	.....	.....	.....
(a)	1896. July 20	William J. Roberts..	Standard line between Ts. 34 and 35 N., Rs. 27 to 37 E.	56 14 3	.....	.....
409	1893. May 15	Oliver B. Iverson....	Subdivisions Ts. 7 and 9 N., R. 20 E., in Yakima Indian Reservation.	.....	2 0 0	50 2 99
410	May 19	John D. McIntyre...	Exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders T 27 N., R. 10 E.	.....	.....	.....
411	....do...	.....do.....	Seventh standard north through Rs. 10 and 11 E.; exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders T. 28 N., Rs. 10 and 11 E.	.....	.....	.....
414	May 27	Robert A. Webster.	North boundary and subdivisions T. 3 N., R. 4 E.	.....	5 77 60	59 69 49
			North fractional east and west boundaries, subdivisions, and connections T. 3 N., R. 8 E.	.....	9 71 88	6 24 5
415	....do...	William E. Elwell...	First standard north through R. 4 E.; exteriors and subdivisions Ts. 4 and 5 N., R. 4 E.	.....	.....	.....
424	June 10	Alexander M. Reynolds.	Exteriors and subdivisions Ts. 32 and 35 N., R. 24 E.	.....	.....	.....
425	....do...	Joshua T. Roberts...	North fractional east boundary, subdivisions, and meanders T. 33 N., R. 25 E.	.....	11 56 15	60 2 69
			North and east boundaries, subdivisions, meanders, and connections T. 34 N., R. 25 E.	.....	11 78 35	59 74 11
			North and east boundaries, subdivisions, meanders, and connections T. 35 N., R. 25 E.	.....	11 77 50	58 70 24
			Fractional north boundary, subdivisions, and meanders T. 33 N., R. 26 E.	.....	4 24 18	15 19 4

a Special instructions.

not closed at date of last annual report.

Miles surveyed.			Acreage.	Plats made.				Liability.	Remarks.
Meander.	Connections.	Total.		Original.	Land office.	Local office.	Total.		
M. C. L.	*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*							
.....	1 5	50 71 57	15,401.63	1	1	1	3	$915.51	Survey accepted Sept. 24, 1897; contract closed.
.....	36 63	72 67 97	23,237.2	1	1	1	3	2,277.50	Survey accepted Jan. 22, 1898.
.....	.....	72 13 79	23,098.12	2	1	1	4	.....	Do.
.....	47 67	121 47 89	.....	2	2	2	6	1,531.19	Corrected survey by Compassman O'Neel: suspended for further examination in the field Jan. 22, 1898.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,470.00	Surveys defective and rejected by Commissioner's letter of Jan. 22, 1898. Sureties permitted to employ compassman to complete surveys; no action yet taken by sureties.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,555.00	Surveys rejected; partial resurvey made by W. J. Roberts, deputy surveyor.
.....	.....	56 14 3	.....	1	2	.....	3	1,324.08	Survey accepted Jan. 21, 1898; remainder of McDonald's surveys embraced in contract No. 406 to be relet.
5 43 27	34 0	58 0 26	.....	2	2	2	6	340.75	Survey suspended Dec. 12, 1894; deputy to make corrections in the field.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,900.00	Returns in office: survey reported for examination in the field Sept. 15, 1897.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,580.00	Do.
.....	.....	65 67 9	22,890.69	2	2	1	5		
.....	7 76	16 23 69	2,429.08	1	1	1	3	1,684.90	Survey accepted Jan. 21, 1898; contract closed.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,840.00	Survey being completed by P. A. Homan, compassman, now in the field.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,770.00	Survey rejected; contract canceled; both townships relet in contract No. 542, Stixrud and Gardiner, deputy surveyors.
43 93	.....	72 22 77	23,012.02	1	1	1	3		
2 66 36	1 54 37	76 33 19	22,743.95	1	1	1	3		
6 5 27	5 37 44	82 30 45	21,252.06	1	1	1	3	3,092.25	Survey accepted Oct. 29, 1897; contract closed; account reduced from $3,977.07 to $3,092.25 for excess liability and noncompletion of surveys in specified time.
9 54 31	.....	29 17 53	6,422.32	1	1	1	3		

A.—*Statement showing condition of contracts not*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Miles surveyed.		
				Standard.	Township.	Section.
				M. C. L.	*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*
427	1893. June 19	Manford G. Lisher..	North boundary, subdivisions, and meanders T. 6 N., R. 3 E.	.....	5 76 51	59 60 18
			Fractional subdivisions and connections T. 12 N., R. 4 E.	.....	.....	20 2 91
429	June 20	William Mayer.....	North and east boundaries and subdivisions T. 7 N., R. 3 E.	.....	11 74 53	59 8 60
430	....do...	Freeman W. Brown.	Subdivisions T. 15 N., R. 6 W.	.....	11 40 83	57 35 62
(a)	1895. Apr. 16	Isaac M. Galbraith.	Compassman to complete above survey.	.....	.....	.....
431	1893. June 20	Albro Gardner	South and east boundary (resurvey), subdivisions, and meanders T. 22 N., R. 8 E.	.....	12 2 1	59 57 83
			East boundary, resurvey of west boundary, survey of subdivisions and meanders T. 26 N., R. 8 E.	.....	12 33 52	60 72 85
443	1894. May 4	Manford G. Lisher..	Fractional north boundary, subdivisions, and meanders T. 30 N., R. 11 E.	.....	2 38 38	7 40 0
(a)	1895. Mar. 3	.....do.....	Fractional subdivisions and meanders T. 31 N., R. 11 E.	.....	.....	8 71 67
449	Apr. 19	Isaac M. Galbraith..	Fractional subdivisions T. 39 N., R. 4 E.	.....	.....	13 10 0
			Fractional north and east boundaries and subdivisions T. 38 N., R. 5 E.	.....	.....	.....

a Special instructions.

closed at date of last annual report—Continued.

Miles surveyed.			Acreage.	Plats made.				Liability.	Remarks.
Meander.	Connections.	Total.		Original.	Land office.	Local office.	Total.		
M. C. L.	*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*							
10 13 26	.....	75 69 95	22,617.62	1	1	1	3	$1,583.20	Survey reported for examination in the field Sept. 26, 1894; examination ordered Apr. 20, 1895; special instructions to deputy to correct survey Feb. 20, 1896; returns of T. 6 N., R. 3 E., to General Land Office Dec. 26, 1896.
.....	7 25	20 10 16	8,194.66	1	1	1	3	386.16	Returns of T. 12 N., R. 4 E., to General Land Office Jan. 15, 1897; survey suspended; not examined in the field, Feb. 23, 1898; deputy again instructed to correct survey of T. 6 N., R. 3 E., Mar. 21, 1898.
.....	.....	71 3 13	22,360.66	1	1	1	3	1,500.00	Returns to General Land Office Dec. 26, 1896; survey defective and deputy given 30 days to show cause why survey should not be rejected, Feb. 23, 1898; deputy given until Sept. 1, 1898, to correct work.
.....	.....	68 76 45	20,995.85	1	1	1	3	1,413.63	Returns to General Land Office (Galbraith survey) Aug. 8, 1896; survey suspended for further examination in the field Mar. 3, 1897; examination to be made soon after May 1, 1898.
1 23 70	.....	73 3 54	22,984.63	1	1	1	3	2,909.00	Returns filed by deputy Feb. 1, 1896; notes returned to deputy for correction, June 17, 1896; notice to deputy of examination to be made by special agent Sept. 26, 1896; complete returns to General Land Office, Oct. 8, 1896; survey suspended for correction in the field June 2, 1897; corrected notes filed by deputy Sept. 3, 1897, and survey reported for examination; notice of examination to be made by special agent, Sept. 14, 1897; corrected returns of T. 22 N., R. 8 E., to General Land Office, Nov. 3, 1897; deputy notified of further corrections necessary in T. 26 N., R. 8 E., Dec. 8, 1897; notice that further examination not practicable this season, Dec. 14, 1897; surveys again reported for examination, Apr. 5, 1898.
72 40	.....	74 18 77	23,660.07	1	1	1	3		
6 50 98	.....	16 49 36	2,626.10	1	1	1	3	716.97	Survey accepted Jan. 21, 1898; contract closed.
6 54 44	.....	15 46 11	3,216.92	1	1	1	3		
.....	.....	13 10 0	6,023.72	1	1	1	3	262.50	Returns of T. 39 N., R. 4 E., to General Land Office Nov. 12, 1896; survey reported for examination Mar. 16, 1897.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	397.50	Field notes of T. 38 N., R. 5 E., returned to deputy for correction July 23, 1897; notice of special agent to examine survey, Aug. 2, 1897; corrected notes of T. 38 N., R. 5 E., not yet returned by deputy.

A.—*Statement showing condition of contracts not*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Miles surveyed. Standard.	Township.	Section.
	1895.			M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.
450	Apr. 29	Emery J. Hermans	North and east boundaries and subdivisions T. 33 N., R. 7 E.	.....	12 1 53	60 5 66
451	Apr. 19	Isaac M. Galbraith	Exteriors and subdivisions T. 37 N., Rs. 8 and 9 E.	.....	.....	.....
452	....do...	Prosper E. Thian	Seventh standard north, through fractional Rs. 8 and 9 E.; fractional east and west boundaries and subdivisions T. 29 N., R. 9. E.	2 40 00	2 40 00	21 69 19
			Fractional south and east boundaries and subdivisions T. 30 N., R. 9 E.	.....	3 79 19	29 36 52
453	....do...	John C. Parsons	South fractional east boundary, subdivisions, and connections T. 36 N., R. 9 E.; east fractional north and west boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders T. 36 N., R. 11 E.	.....	.....	.....
455	May 3	Scurry & Owens	Resurvey of south boundary; east boundary, subdivisions, and connections T. 36 N., R. 40 E.	.....	11 64 46	27 35 30
			Resurvey fractional east boundary; fractional south boundary, subdivisions, and meanders T. 40 N., R. 40 E.	.....	5 58 87	5 65 83
			South and east boundaries, subdivisions, and connections T. 40 N., R. 41 E.	.....	11 27 52	31 08 15
			Subdivisions fractional T. 36 N., R. 39 E.	.....	.....	.....
456	....do...	....do	Exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders T. 32 N., Rs. 37 and 38 E. and T. 33 N., R. 38 E.	.....	.....	.....
	1897.					
(a)	May 20	.....	Resurvey east boundary T. 32 N., R. 38 E.	.....	.....	.....
	1895.					
460	Apr. 19	Alvin Bystrom	Fractional exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders T 26 N., R. 2 W.	.....	9 13 04	17 24 37
			Fractional subdivisions T. 26 N., R. 3 W.	.....	.....	9 61 45
465	....do...	Webster Brown	Exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders T. 22 N., R. 5 W.	.....	.....	.....
466	....do...	Oliver O. Ort	North, south, east, and west boundaries and subdivisions T. 22 N., R. 9 W.	.....	24 06 38	27 09 87
(a)	June 3	.....	Fractional east and west boundaries T. 21 N., R. 9 W.	.....	4 14 22	.....

a Special instructions.

closed at date of last annual report—Continued.

Miles surveyed.			Acreage.	Plats made.				Liability.	Remarks.
Meander.	Connections.	Total.		Original.	Land office.	Local office.	Total.		
M. C. L.	*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*							
.....	.....	72 7 19	23,090.73	1	1	1	3	$1,473.93	Survey of T. 33 N., R. 7 E., accepted Feb. 4, 1898; contract No. 450 closed.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600.00	Notice to deputy of an examination to be made by a special agent Sept. 16, 1896; again notified of examination to be made Aug. 19, 1897; returns of T. 37 N., R. 8 E., not in office.
.....	.....	26 69 19	6,366.00	2	2	1	5	1,325.00	Surveys ordered examined Oct. 9, 1895; returns received from deputy Oct. 11, 1895; returns to General Land Office July 25, 1896; surveys suspended for correction in the field, Mar. 5, 1897; returns of corrected survey to General Land Office, Sept. 28, 1897; notice that special agent will examine survey Oct. 1, 1897, no report of examination having been made.
.....	.....	33 35 71	9,576.12	1	1	1	3		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,025.00	Survey reported for examination Mar. 16, 1897; notes returned to deputy for correction July 24, 1897; notice of examination to be made by special agent Aug. 2, 1897; corrected notes received from deputy Oct. 5, 1897; survey again reported for examination Apr. 5, 1898; no report of examination being made.
.....	0 13 50	39 33 26	8,767.88	1	1	1	3	2,028.31	Surveys accepted April 14, 1898.
5 24 62	.....	16 69 32	2,707.82	1	1	1	3		
5 79 97	3 54 92	52 10 56	9,725.38	1	1	1	3		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Waiting correction in the field by deputies.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,070.00	Partial returns received June 2, 1898.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138.00	
0 64 81	.....	27 22 22	3,755.49	1	1	1	3	751.18	Surveys reported for examination Nov. 8, 1875; special instructions to deputy for correction of survey May 20, 1896; surveys again reported for examination June 25, 1896; special agent directed to examine surveys July 10, 1896; return to General Land Office Feb. 26, 1897; surveys now being examined by special agent.
.....	.....	9 61.45	3,200.00	1	1	1	3		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	Waiting correction in the field by deputy.
.....	.....	51 16 25	9,677.96	1	1	1	3	1,192,37	Survey accepted Sept. 10, 1897.
.....	.....	4 14 22	.....	1	1	0	2		

A.—*Statement showing condition of contracts not*

No	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Miles surveyed. Standard.	Township.	Section.
	1895.			M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.
			North, west, fractional east boundary, subdivisions, meanders, and connections T. 23 N., R. 9 W.	.....	14 41 99	26 58 87
(a)	June 3	.....				
(a)	1896. Nov. 13	.....	Resurvey of meander line of Quinaelt Lake T. 23 N., R. 9 W.	.....	.....	.....
468	1895. Apr. 15	Reynolds & Pomeroy.	Exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders Ts. 37, 38, 39, and 40 N., R. 30 E.; T. 40 N., R. 32 E.; Ts. 37, 38, and 39 N., R. 33 E.	6 6 72	30 29 77	288 58 33
470	May 10	Hammond & Fortman.	Exteriors and subdivisions T. 29 N., R. 6 W.	.....	.....	.....
(a)	May 25	Thian & Bennison...	East half of line between sections 1 and 12, T. 28 N., R. 8 E.	.....	.....	.....
(a)	June 18	Oliver O. Ort	Fractional survey in T. 21 N., R. 9 W.	.....	.....	.....
472	Oct. 16	Robert F. Whitham.	Resurvey south and east boundaries; survey of north boundary, subdivisions, and connections T. 11 N., R. 5 W.	.....	17 15 69	57 66 38
			Resurvey south boundary; survey north boundary, subdivisions, and connections T. 11 N., R. 6 W.	.....	11 63 99	59 38 85
(a)	Oct. 22	W. P. Kingston.....	Island in Lake McAleer, section 32, T. 27 N., R. 4 E.	.....	.....	.....
473	1896. June 6	Christian Andersen.	Eight standard north through Rs. 45 and 46 E.; exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders Ts. 30 and 32 N., Rs. 45 and 46 E.	6 27 [illegible]	22 17 6	114 24 65
(a)	Aug. 15	.....	West boundary T. 30 N., R. 45 E.	.....	6 25 0	.....
474	1895. Nov. 9	John Wetzel.....	North and east boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders T. 30 N., R. 43 E.	.....	12 7 80	60 17 48
			Resurvey fractional north boundary; survey of east boundary, subdivisions, and meanders T. 31 N., R. 43 E.	.....	7 99 92	61 47 95
475	....do...	Scurry & Owens.....	Exteriors and subdivisions Ts. 30 and 31 N., R. 44 E.	.....	.....	.....
477	....do...	Stixrud & Nasten...	North and west boundaries, subdivisions, Indian allotment boundaries, meanders, and connections T. 39 N., R. 25 E.	.....	11 71 48	26 71 76
(a)	1896. Apr. 17	....do	Ruby guide meridian through T. 39 N.	5 75 20	.....	.....
477	1895. Nov. 9	....do	Exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders Ts. 38 and 40 N., R. 25 E.	.....	.....	.....

(a) Special instructions.

closed at date of last annual report—Continued.

Miles surveyed.			Acreage.	Plats made.				Liability.	Remarks.
Meander.	Connections.	Total.		Original.	Land office.	Local office.	Total.		
M. C. L. 7 67 48	*M. C. L.* 20 50	*M. C. L.* 49 28 84	8,935.76	1	1	1	3	$1,056.62	Survey reported for examination Nov. 12, 1895; returns to General Land Office April 15, 1898; surveys now being examined by special agent.
6 70 75	.....	6 70 75	.....	....	....	....	....	164.41	
28 26 96	0 70 59	354 32 37	107,345.80	8	16	....	24	6,875.00	Surveys suspended Feb. 10, 1897; deputies withdraw from contract Sept. 10, 1897; special instructions to C. Andersen, compassman, to correct surveys; complete returns to General Land Office May 17, 1898; surveys now being examined in the field by special agents.
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	800.00	Deputies awaiting completion and acceptance of survey of T. 29 N., R. 5 W.
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	10.00	No returns from deputies.
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	130.00	Deputy correcting work in the field.
.....	0 18 72	75 20 79	21,396.12	1	1	1	3		Survey reported for examination Jan. 5, 1897; complete returns to General Land Office May 18, 1897; survey again reported for examination Apr. 5, 1898; surveys now being examined in the field.
.....	0 43 46	71 66 30	22,638.56	1	1	1	3	3,017.08	
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	25.00	Survey rejected; special instructions canceled Jan. 19, 1898.
27 44 07	3 49 48	174 2 26	44,324.30	5	5	....	10	2,985.00	Surveys reported for examination Jan. 5, 1897; complete returns to General Land Office Oct. 5, 1897; surveys suspended Mar. 19, 1898; deputy to correct work in the field; deputy notified that another field examination will be made at an early date, June 22, 1898.
.....	.....	6 25 00	.....	1	1	....	2	120.00	
7 60 16	0 34 37	80 39 81	22,877.69	2	2	1	5		
5 56 75	1 30 99	76 75 61	24,039.46	1	1	1	3	3,000.00	Surveys accepted Apr. 5, 1898; contract closed.
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	3,076.00	Surveys defective; deputies to correct work in field; no returns of T. 31 N., R. 44 E.
4 35 32	0 11 03	43 29 59	7,472.02	1	1	1	3	1,046.24	Surveys accepted Mar. 8, 1898.
.....	.....	5 75 20	.....	1	1	....	2	126.96	Survey accepted with T. 39 N., R. 25 E.
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	2,508.00	Surveys defective; deputies to correct work in field.

A.—*Statement showing condition of contracts not*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Miles surveyed. Standard.	Miles surveyed. Township.	Miles surveyed. Section.
				M. C. L.	*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*
479	1895. Nov. 9	Moses M. Emerson	Resurvey part of east boundary; survey of north, south, and west boundaries, subdivisions, meanders, and connections T. 30 N., R. 23 E.	.....	21 3 40	57 23 48
481	....do...	Albert E. Hammond.	Second guide meridian between Rs. 7 and 7¼ E.; first standard north through R. 7¼ E. and part of R. 8 E.; south and east boundaries, subdivisions, and connections T. 4 N., R. 7¼ E.	7 38 18	7 19 12	5 77 51
482	....do...	Dudley, S. B., and John D. Henry.	East fractional, west boundary, and subdivisions T. 13 N., R. 5 E.	.....	7 7 24	60 16 84
			Exteriors and subdivisions fractional T. 12 N., R. 8 E.	.....	.....	.....
483	....do...	Galbraith & Ober...	North, south, east boundaries, subdivisions, and connecting lines T. 19 N., R. 9 E.	.....	17 76 21	59 65 3
(a)	1896. June 25	.....	Meanders of White River in T. 19 N., R. 9. E.	.....	.....	.....
486	1895. Nov. 9	John C. and Geo W. Parsons.	Exteriors and subdivisions T. 34 N., R. 9 E.; fractional T. 35 N., R. 8 E.	.....	.....	.....
487	....do...	Lucien S. Robe.....	Exteriors and subdivisions T. 35 N., R. 12 E.	.....	.....	.....
488	....do...	James C. Jeffery....	Resurvey part of north and south boundaries; survey of fractional subdivisions T. 14 N., R. 5 W.	.....	7 27 93	54 13 1
489	....do...	Hammond & Fortman.	Resurvey east boundary, survey of south and west boundaries, subdivisions, meanders, and connections T. 26 N., R. 13 W.	.....	13 51 19	56 55 96
			Subdivisions and meanders T. 26 N., R. 14 W.	.....	.....	4 39 68
			Subdivisions and meanders T. 30 N., R. 16 W.	.....	.....	1 26 7
490	....do...	Alfred S. Ruth.....	Fractional subdivisions and connections T. 11 N., R. 7 W.	.....	.....	16 7 9
492	1896. Jan. 15	Lucien S. Robe.....	Resurvey of meanders, right bank of Cowlitz River, through part of T. 12 N., R. 7 E.	.....	.....	0 28 0
493	Mar. 24	McPherson & Wyche.	Resurvey of south and west boundaries of Yakima Indian Reservation from 54 to 23 and 17¼ to 10 mile posts T. 6 N., Rs. 16 to 20 E., and T. 7 N., Rs. 21 and 22 E.	.....	39 18 20	.....
494	Apr. 25	John G. Scurry.....	Resurvey ninth standard north through Rs. 39 and 40 E.	12 2 31	.....	.....

a Special instructions.

closed at date of last annual report—Continued.

Miles surveyed.			Acreage.	Plats made.				Liability.	Remarks.
Meander.	Connections.	Total.		Original.	Land office.	Local office.	Total.		
M. C. L. 24 42 94	*M. C. L.* 1 38 64	*M. C. L.* 104 28 46	21,445.23	1	1	1	3	1,775.00	Survey accepted Oct. 29, 1897; contract closed.
.....	1 44 56	22 19 37	4,623.06	2	2	1	5	280.00	Surveys reported for examination in the field Jan. 5, 1897; returns to General Land Office Nov. 6, 1897; surveys defective; deputy to correct work in the field Mar. 22, 1898.
.....	2 62 28	70 06 36	23,216.64	1	1	1	3	1,374.21	Survey accepted Mar. 22, 1898.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900.00	Survey defective; deputies to correct work in the field.
.....	0 07 22	77 68 46	22,672.08	2	2	1	5	1,608.87	Survey accepted June 8, 1898; contract closed.
19 62 75	.....	19 62 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400.00	Survey accepted with T. 19 N., R. 9 E., June 8, 1898.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,425.00	Returns in office being platted and transcribed; reported for examination in the field Mar. 16, 1897; no report of examination made.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200.00	Survey to be completed by Deputy James C. Jeffery, under special instructions dated Jan. 23, 1897.
.....	0 18 08	61 59 02	18,572.99	1	1	1	3	1,248.09	Survey reported ready for examination Mar. 16, 1897, Oct. 9, 1897, and Apr. 5, 1898; survey now being examined in the field by special agent.
23 22 86	0 15 19	98 65 22	20,112.67	2	2	1	5	2,300.00	Surveys reported ready for examination Mar. 16, 1897; returns to General Land Office Oct. 4, 1897; surveys now being examined in the field by special agent.
5 16 55	.....	9 56 23	2,381.36	1	1	1	3		
6 15 00	.....	7 41 16	1,105.14	1	1	1	3		
.....	0 40 22	16 47 31	5,199.97	1	1	1	3	324.28	Survey reported for examination Sept. 1, 1896, Oct. 9, 1897, and Apr. 5, 1898; complete returns to General Land Office July 27, 1897; survey now being examined in the field by special agent.
8 70 58	1 18 66	10 37 24	.....	1	1	1	3	225.97	Deputy to correct survey in in the field; plats and field notes returned from General Land Office June 7, 1898.
.....	.....	39 18 20	.....	2	2	.....	4	588.41	Survey reported for examination in the field Feb. 11, 1897, and Mar. 16, 1897; returns to General Land Office Sept. 11, 1897; data for examination to special agent Oct. 2, 1897; again reported for examination Apr. 5, 1898; no report of examination made.
.....	.....	12 2 31	.....	1	1	.....	2	300.72	Returns to General Land Office Jan. 19, 1898.

A.—*Statement showing condition of contracts not*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Miles surveyed.		
				Standard.	Township.	Section.
	1896.			*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*
495	May 9	Charles C. Ward	Resurvey east boundary; survey south boundary, subdivisions, and connections T. 8 N., R. 22 E., outside of Yakima Indian Reservation.		10 5 6	28 7 22
497	....do...	Albert C. O'Neel	Resurvey fractional east boundary; survey fractional east boundary, subdivisions, and connections T. 11 N., R. 3 E.		6 3 18	59 33 96
(a)	Oct. 10		Resurvey south boundary T. 11 N., R. 3 E.		5 67 66	
498	May 9	Alvin Bystrom	East boundary and subdivisions T. 8 N., R. 3 E.			
499	....do...	Oliver O. Ort	Resurvey fractional south boundary; survey of east boundary, subdivisions, and connections T. 14 N., R. 2 E.		6 75 55	60 5 62
500	....do...	Gilham & Haskell	Exteriors and subdivisions Ts. 22 and 23 N., Rs. 6 and 7 W.			
501	....do...	Alfred S. Ruth	Subdivisions and connections T. 12 N., R. 8 W.			46 62 20
502	....do...	Elwood G. Hunt	North boundary, fractional subdivisions, and connections T. 21 N., R. 8 W.		5 60 30	29 74 64
503	....do...	Christian Andersen	First standard north through R. 5 E., east boundary and subdivisions T. 4 N., R. 5 E.			
504	....do...	Edward B. Dobbs	Fractional east and west boundaries, subdivisions, and connections T. 9 N., R. 41 E.		4 0 0	39 61 27
(a)	July 13	Stixrud & Nasten	Resurvey of international boundary between the United States and British Columbia from the Ruby Guide meridian to line between Rs. 24 and 25 E.	5 0 0		
(a)	July 29	Albert E. Hammond	Fractional T. 3 N., R. 7½ E.			
505	Sept. 12	Galbraith & Ober	Fractional east and south boundaries and subdivisions T. 24 N., R. 8 E.			
(a)	Dec. 1	Hammond & Fortman.	East and south boundaries Hoh Indian Reservations T. 26 N., R. 13 W.			1 38 95
506	Dec. 4	Lewis D. W. Shelton	Exteriors and subdivisions T. 31 N., Rs. 14 and 15 W.			

a Special instructions.

closed at date of last annual report—Continued.

Miles surveyed.			Acreage.	Plats made.				Liability.	Remarks.
Meander.	Connections.	Total.		Original.	Land office.	Local office.	Total.		
M. C. L.	*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*							
.....	1 51 99	39 64 27	10,719.91	2	2	1	5	$222.00	Survey reported for examination in the field Mar. 16, 1897; data for examination furnished special agent Oct. 2, 1897; survey again reported for examination Apr. 5, 1898.
.....	0 15 10	65 52 24	22,610.86	1	1	1	3	1,308.29	Surveys reported for examination in the field Jan. 5, and Mar. 16, 1897; returns to General Land Office Apr. 28, 1897; survey again reported for examination Apr. 5, 1898.
.....	.....	5 67 66	.....	1	1	....	2	132.69	
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	1,338.00	Deputy in field; time for completion of survey extended to Aug. 15, 1898.
.....	0 61 95	67 63 12	23,080.62	2	2	1	5	1,338.00	Survey accepted Mar. 5, 1898; contract closed.
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	4,924.00	July 3, 1897, contract returned not approved; lands situated within the limits of the Olympic Forest Reserve.
.....	1 11 75	47 73 95	18,781.65	1	1	1	3	941.28	Survey reported for examination in the field Feb. 1, Mar. 16, Oct. 8, 1897, and Apr. 5, 1898; returns to General Land Office Sept. 20, 1897; survey now being examined in the field.
.....	0 76 60	36 51 54	12,328.31	2	2	1	5	735.79	Survey reported for examination in the field Oct. 8, 1897, and Apr. 5, 1898; returns to General Land Office June 11, 1898; work now being examined in the field.
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	1,626.00	Payable from special deposits by the State of Washington; deputy waiting completion of survey of T. 4 N., R. 4 E.
.....	0 39 33	44 20 60	13,244.17	1	1	1	3	323.87	Payable from special deposits by individuals; reported for examination Mar. 3, 1897; returns to General Land Office Dec. 31, 1897; survey again reported for examination Apr. 5, 1898; no report of examination made.
.....	.....	5 0 0	.....	1	1	....	2	97.30	Returns to General Land Office Dec. 31, 1897.
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	40.00	Deputy correcting field notes.
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	467.00	Returns in office being platted.
.....	.....	1 38 95	.....	1	1	....	2	29.73	Returns to General Land Office Oct. 4, 1897.
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	2,914.00	Surveys being examined in the field; returns in office being platted.

A.—*Statement showing condition of contracts not*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Miles surveyed. Standard.	Township.	Section.
	1896.			M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.
507	Dec. 5	Edward A. Fitzhenry	Resurvey north and part of east boundaries; survey of part of east and west boundaries, subdivisions, and connections T. 29 N., R. 5 W.	.....	11 72 56	39 40 46
508	....do...	Irving Worthington.	Exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders T. 29 N., R. 23.	.....	.....	.....
	1897.					
509	Jan. 7	Galbraith & Ober ...	Exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders Ts. 38 and 39 N., R. 6 E. and fractional T. 39 N., R. 5 E.	.....	.....	.....
510	....do...	Moses M. Emerson ..	Exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders Ts. 31 and 32 N., R. 22 E.	.....	.....	.....
512	....do...	Thian & Bennison...	Exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders T. 24 N., Rs. 9 and 10 E.; T. 30 N., R. 10. E.	.....	.....	.....
513	....do...	Dudley, S. B., and John D. Henry.	South fractional east boundary, subdivisions, meanders, and connections T. 15 N., R. 3 E.	.....	8 00 45	59 67 7
			Fractional subdivisions and connections T. 17 N., R. 5 E.	.....	.....	4 02 6
514	....do...	Alfred S. Ruth	Exteriors and subdivisions T. 15 N., R. 15 E.; subdivisions T. 15 N., R. 16 E.	.....	.....	.....
515	....do...	Oliver O. Ort	Exteriors and subdivisions of fractional T. 12 N., Rs. 6 and 7 E.; T. 23 N., Rs. 10, 10½, and 11 W.	.....	.....	.....
517	....do...	Lewis D. W. Shelton.	Subdivisions fractional T. 30 N., R. 13 W.	.....	.....	.....
518	Mar. 24	Isaac M. Galbraith ..	North boundary and subdivisions T. 37 N., R. 40 E., and subdivisions T. 38 N., R. 40 E.	.....	.....	.....
519	Jan. 7	McPherson & Wycher.	Fractional north boundary, subdivisions, and meanders T. 38 N., R. 39 E.; south and east boundaries and subdivisions T. 39 N., R. 41 E.	.....	.....	.....
520	....do...	Jacob Richardson ...	Fractional subdivisions, meanders, and connections T. 21 N., R. 14 E.	.....	.....	12 36 40
			North and south fractional east boundary, subdivisions, and connections T. 34 N., R. 41 E.	.....	14 79 87	59 36 47
521	....do...	Edward B. Dobbs....	Fractional subdivisions T. 7 N., R. 44 E.	.....	.....	.....
522	....do...	.....do	Exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders T. 6 N., Rs. 44 and 45 E.; fractional T. 7 N., R. 44 E.	.....	.....	.....
523	....do...	McQuinn & Hardenbrook.	Exteriors and subdivisions fractional T. 7 N., R. 45 E.; Ts. 6 and 7 N., Rs. 46 and 47 E.	.....	.....	.....
524	Feb. 6	Alvin Bystrom	Exteriors and subdivisions Ts. 9 and 10 N., R. 4 E.	.....	.....	.....
525	Feb. 27	Lew A. Wilson	Exteriors and subdivisions T. 14 N., R. 6 E.	.....	.....	.....

closed at date of last annual report—Continued.

Miles surveyed.			Acreage.	Plats made.				Liability.	Remarks.
Meander.	Connections.	Total.		Original.	Land office.	Local office.	Total.		
M. C. L.	*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*							
.....	0 23 43	51 55 45	13,607.82	2	2	1	5	$1,057.52	Surveys being examined in the field; returns in office being platted.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200.00	Do.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,150.00	Deputies in the field.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,908.50	Surveys being examined in the field; returns in office being platted.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000.00	Reported for examination Apr. 5, 1898; returns in office being platted.
1 69 69	0 27 41	70 4 62	23,011.06	2	2	1	5	1,502.22	Survey accepted Apr. 14, 1898; contract closed.
.....	0 24 0	4 26 6	2,107.56	1	1	1	3		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,700.00	Returns in office; survey reported for examination Nov. 5, 1897, and April 5, 1898, no notice of examination having been made.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,872.00	Deputy in the field; returns of T. 12 N., R. 6 E., received June 30, 1898.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00	Survey being examined in the field by special agent.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	Deputies waiting acceptance of adjoining surveys in contract No. 494.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,850.00	Returns in office; survey reported for examination June 20, 1898.
3 68 99	0 23 0	16 48 39	7,713.52	1	1	1	3	1,885.72	Survey reported for examination in the field Sept. 16, 1897; complete returns to General Land Office May 24, 1898; no report whether examination has been made.
.....	0 3 62	74 39 96	22,042.96	2	2	1	5		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	480.00	Payable from deposits by individuals; survey being examined in the field.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800.00	Surveys being examined in the field; returns in office being platted.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,831.00	Field notes returned to deputies for correction.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,090.00	Payable from deposits made by the State of Washington; surveys reported for examination Dec. 31, 1897; returns in office.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,476.00	Payable from deposits made by the State of Washington; time in which to complete survey extended to Aug. 31, 1898.

A.—*Statement showing condition of contracts not*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Miles surveyed.		
				Standard.	Township.	Section.
	1897.			*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*
526	Feb. 27	Robert F. Whitham.	Exteriors and subdivisions T. 26 N., R. 13 E.	.....	.....	.....
527	....do...	Galbraith & Ober....	Exteriors and subdivisions T. 39 N., R. 7 E.	.....	.....	.....
528	Apr. 3	Charles H. Fenner ..	Subdivisions and meanders T. 27 N., R. 17 E.	.....	.....	.....
529	May 12	Robert F. Whitham.	Fifth standard north through Rs. 12 and 13 E.; exteriors and subdivisions T. 20 N., Rs. 8 and 13 E.	.....	.....	.....
530	....do...	Bystrom & Lane....	Exteriors and subdivisions T. 13 N., R. 7 E.	.....	.....	.....
(*a*)	May 5	Alfred S. Ruth.....	Resurvey of subdivision lines, part of sec. 6, and fractional southeast boundary Quinaelt Indian Reservation, T. 20 N., R. 11 W.	.....	.....	3 18 51
(*a*)	June 5	Lewis D. W. Shelton.	North and south part of west boundaries; Washington and Idaho boundary, subdivisions, meanders, and connections fractional T. 25 N., R. 46 E.	.....	3 65 81	1 25 79
			North part of west boundary, subdivisions, and connections T. 26 N., R. 46 E.	.....	2 22 84	1 29 99
		Total.....	.....	107 43 44	569 1 86	2,613 76 9

a Special instructions.

Closed at date of last annual report—Continued.

Miles surveyed.			Acreage.	Plats made.				Liability.	Remarks.
Meander.	Connections.	Total.		Original.	Land office.	Local office.	Total.		
M. C. L.	*M. C. L.*	*M. C. L.*							
								$1,683.00	Payable from deposits made by the State of Washington; survey reported for examination Aug. 30, 1897, and Apr. 5, 1898; returns in office.
								1,614.00	Payable from deposits made by the State of Washington; deputies in the field.
								1,200.00	Payable from deposits made by the State of Washington; returns in office; survey reported for examination Dec. 31, 1897, and Apr. 5, 1898.
								2,860.00	Returns in office; survey reported for examination Aug. 31, 1897; data sent examiner Sept. 11, 1897; survey again reported for examination Apr. 5, 1898; no report of examination having been made.
								1,914.00	Payable from deposits made by the State of Washington; contract canceled Oct. 23, 1897, as the township is in the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve; deposit returned to State Nov. 26, 1897.
		3 18 51		1	1	1	3	64.64	Survey accepted Sept. 14, 1897.
0 49 20	1 58 69	7 39 49	1,005.71	2	2	1	5	148.50	Returns to General Land Office Apr. 16, 1898; surveys being examined in the field.
	1 1 35	4 54 18	1,052.66	1	1	1	3		
245 17 48	37 35 80	3,573 14 67	914,700.37	98	106	61	265		

B.—*Contracts awarded under the apportionment of $42,000 to the State of Washington of the appropriation for the survey of public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.*

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Character and location of work.	Liability.
	1897.			
(a)	July 9	James L. McPherson and Thomas J. Wyche.	Resurvey of southeast and fractional west boundaries T. 38 N., R. 39 E., and west boundary T. 39 N., R. 41 E.	b $506
(a)	July 28	Isaac M. Galbraith and Ralph H. Ober.	Resurvey of fractional east boundary and subdivisions T. 24 N., R. E.	b 288
531	Aug. 10	Dudley, S. B., and John D. Henry.	Fractional subdivisional lines T. 12 N., R. 6 W.	700
(a)	Aug. 19	Charles H. Fenner	Resurvey of exterior lines T. 27 N., R. 17 E.	b 529
532	Aug. 23	Lewis D. W. Shelton.	The boundaries, standard, township, subdivisional, and meander lines of the Makah Indian Reservation.	c 2,500
533	Oct. 1	James L. McPherson and Thomas J. Wyche.	Subdivisional and meander lines fractional T. 39 N., R. 39 E.	600
(a)	Dec. 1	do	Fractional east boundary T. 39 N., R. 39 E.	b 81
534	Oct. 1	Martinius Stixsud and Christopher Nasten.	Resurvey of south and west boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders, and survey of settlers' claims filed upon in T. 27 N., R. 21 E.	b 2,386
535	Dec. 24	Christian Andersen.	North fractional east boundary subdivisions and meanders T. 34 N., R. 26 E., and southeast and west boundaries, subdivisions, and meanders T. 36 N., R. 26 E., lying west of the Okanogan River.	3,000
536	Sept. 4	Lewis D. W. Shelton.	East boundary and subdivisions T. 33 N., R. 41 E., and south and east boundaries and subdivisions T. 40 N., R. 42 E.	2,814
	1898.			
537	Feb. 1	John R. Hansen	Subdivisional and meander lines T. 36 N., R. 25 E.	1,350
538	Jan. 15	Martinius Stixsud and Christopher Nasten.	Subdivisions T. 31 N., R. 24 E., and T. 37 N., R. 26 E., north boundary and subdivisions T. 39 N., R. 26 E.	3,376
(a)	Mar. 5	do	East boundary T. 37 N., R. 26 E.	138
(a)	Apr. 22	do	North boundary T. 31 N., R. 24 E.	140
539	Feb. 24	Dudley, S. B., and John D. Henry.	Second standard parallel north through R. 43 E., and west boundary and subdivisions T. 9 N., R. 43 E.	1,300
540	Apr. 8	Emery J. Hermans	Subdivisional and meander lines T. 28 N., R. 23 E.	1,600
541	do	Edward B. Dobbs	Ts. 6 and 7 N., R. 43 E. (contract canceled June 20; deputy enlisted for the war and failed to execute bond).	1,880
542	Apr. 11	Martinius Stixsud and George J. Gardiner.	Subdivisions T. 32 N., R. 24 E., south and west boundaries and subdivisions T. 35 N., R. 24 E.	2,676
543	Apr. 5	Robert F. Whitham.	Subdivisions and meanders T. 26 N., R. 17 E., subdivisions T. 31 N., R. 38 E.	2,850
544	June 13	Charles H. Fenner	Subdivisions and meanders T. 28 N., R. 37 E.	d 730
545	do	Charles H. Fenner and Elwood G. Hunt.	North boundary T. 38 N., R. 42 E., and exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders T. 38 N., R. 43 E.	2,390

a Special instructions.

b Payable from the appropriation of $15,000 for resurveys, act of June 4, 1897 .. $3,785

c Payable from the appropriation for the survey of Indian allotments, act of 1887 .. 2,500

d Payable from the appropriation of $100,000 for the survey of public lands within the limits of land grants made by Congress for the construction of railroads, act of Mar. 2, 1895 .. 730

Estimated liability of contracts payable from the apportionment of $42,000 to the State of Washington of the appropriation for the survey of public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898 .. 25,314

32,329

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF WYOMING.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Cheyenne, Wyo., July 1, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter E, dated April 29, 1898, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report, in duplicate, of the surveying operations in the district of Wyoming for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, with tabular statements as follows, viz:

A.—Statement of condition of contracts not closed at date of last annual report.

B.—Statement of contracts let which are payable from allotments under act of 1887, reimbursable.

C.—Statement of contracts let under appropriation act of June 4, 1897, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, for the survey of abandoned military reservations.

D.—Statement of contracts let under regular appropriation for public surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

E.—Statement of mineral surveys platted and transcribed, and of deposits made by individuals for office work on mineral surveys.

F.—Statement of receipts and expenditures of the office—salaries and contingent expenses.

G.—Statement of office work performed.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

There were no special deposits for the survey of public lands in the district during the fiscal year.

The aggregate number of miles surveyed in this district during the fiscal year, the field notes of which have been approved by this office, under contracts Nos. 260, 261, 262, 265, and 266, is as follows:

	Measurements.	
	Miles.	*Chs.*
Standard and meridian lines	148	11.89
Township lines	333	58.48
Section and connecting lines	1,851	55.33
Meander lines	12	.45
Total	2,345	46.15

Total number of acres embraced in township surveys during the fiscal year, 693,956.11.

Under authority of letter A, December 15, 1897, I sold one lot of damaged carpets, the proceeds of which, amounting to $10, were deposited in the First National Bank, of Denver, Colo., to the credit of the United States Treasurer.

Very respectfully,

ALPHEUS P. HANSON,
United States Surveyor-General.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement of condition of contracts not closed at date of last annual report.

No.	Date.	Deputy.	Remarks.
256	1895. Mar. 7	Avery T. Holmes	The deputy has recently filed his notes on this contract in this office, and same are being examined.
258	May 21	James M. Hoge	Deputy under authority of your letter E, May 26, 1898, granted extension of time until Dec. 31, 1898, to complete his contract.
262	1896. May 23	John Hunton	The field notes of the last township of this contract now in this office, but not yet reached for examination.
263	do	B. A. Hart	A part of the notes formerly returned to the deputy for correction have been filed for examination. The bondsmen have notified this office that all will be returned soon.
265	1897. Apr. 8	Edward F. Stahle	Returns forwarded to the General Land Office on Jan. 27, 1898, and approved by the Commissioner Feb. 8, 1898, and account closed.
266	Apr. 23	J. Frank Werner	Returns, except as to T. 40 N., Rs. 89 and 90 W. (see Commissioner's letter of Mar. 25, 1898, authorizing award of these townships in another contract), forwarded to the General Land Office June 4, 1898.
266 A	June 30	Howard B. Carpenter.	The deputy is now in the field prosecuting the surveys under this contract.

B.—*Contract payable under allotments under act of 1887 reimbursable.*

No.	Date.	Surveyor.	Description of surveys.	Estimated liability.
268	1898. Mar. 28	Edward F. Stahle and C. Edward Artist.	The Wind River base line from corner of secs. 3, 4, 33, and 34, Ts. 1 N. and 1 S., R. 2 W., west 9 miles; also from the corner of Ts. 1 N. and 1 S., Rs. 4 and 5 E., east 6 miles. The Wind River meridian from the corner of Ts. 3 and 4 N., north to its intersection with the right bank of Owl Creek. The first standard parallel north through Shoshone Indian Reservation; also through R. 6 E. to the east boundary of the Shoshone Indian Reservation. The second standard parallel north in Rs. 1 and 2 E. The first guide meridian west from the corner of Ts. 1 and 2 N., Rs. 4 and 5 W., north to the corner of Ts. 5 and 6 N., Rs. 4 and 5 W. The unsurveyed exterior and subdivision lines of T. 8 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E.; T. 7 N., R. 6 E.; T. 4 N., R. 6 E.; T. 2 N., R. 6 E.; T. 1 N., Rs. 2, 3, 4, and 5 E.; T. 1 S., R. 3 E.; Ts. 1 and 2 N., R. 2 W.; Ts. 1 S. and 1 N., R. 2 W.; Ts. 1 and 2 N., R. 3 W.; Ts. 2, 3, 4, and 5 N., R. 4 W.; Ts. 4 and 5 N., R. 5 W.; T. 5 N., R. 6 W.	$9,800

C.—*Contract let under appropriation act of June 4, 1897, for survey of abandoned military reservations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.*

No.	Date.	Surveyor.	Description of surveys.	Estimated liability.
267	1897. Oct. 25	Levi D. Wiest	The exterior and subdivisional lines of fractional Ts. 50 and 51 N., Rs. 82 and 83 W., Fort McKinney Military and Wood Reservation; the subdivisional lines in Depot McKinney, in T. 44 N., R. 78 W.	$500

D.—*Contracts let under regular appropriation for public surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.*

No	Date.	Surveyor.	Description of surveys.	Estimated liability.
269	1898. May 16	J. Frank Warner and Fred W. Fink.	The eleventh standard parallel north through Rs. 106 to 109, inclusive; the west boundaries of T. 44 N., Rs. 106, 107, 108, and 109 W.; the west and north boundaries of T. 45 N., Rs. 105, 106, 107, 108, and 109; the subdivisional lines in Ts. 44 and 45 N., Rs. 105 to 109, inclusive.	$12,000
270	....do...	Augustus L. Coleman.	The unsurveyed subdivisional lines in full, and fractional Ts. 43 and 44 N., Rs. 102, 103, and 104 W.; fractional T. 43 N., Rs. 105, 106, 107, and 108 W., and fractional T. 41 N., R. 106 W.	6,000
271	June 8	Wm. M. Gilcrest and George B. McClellan.	The subdivisional lines in T. 17 N., Rs. 79 and 81 W.; T. 16 N., R. 79 W.; Ts. 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 N., R. 80 W.; Ts. 15 and 16 N., R. 81 W.; T. 13 N., R. 83 W.; fractional T. 14 N., 81 W.; 12 and 13 N., R. 82 W.; 12 and 14 N., R. 83 W.; and 12 N., R. 84 W.	7,000

E.—*Mineral surveys platted and transcribed and deposits made by individuals for office work on mineral surveys.*

No.	Surveyor.	Name of lodes.	Date of register's receipt.
74	Frank S. Peck	January and Blacktail lodes	Sept. 20, 1892
75	.....do	Vanderbilt, London, Continental, Napoleon, and Little Hughie lodes.	Sept. 20, 1897
76	Wm. O. Owen	Fair God, Saratoga, De Soto, Bloody Spaniard, and Ben Hur placer claims.	Dec. 15, 1897
77	.....do	Vesuvius Lode	Feb. 5, 1898
78	.....do	Elizzie Lode	.....do .....

DEPOSITS.

Date.	Depositor.	No.	Where deposited.	Amount.
Nov. 15, 1897	J. H. Mullinson	7085	First National Bank, Denver, Colo.	$50
Dec. 15, 1897	Otto Gramm	7182	.....do	25
Dec. 29, 1897	Orlando Tefft	7184	.....do	25
May 23, 1898	Gold Exploiting Co	7723	.....do	60
May 23, 1898	Otto Gramm	7806	.....do	25
June 13, 1898	E. H. Foust	7879	.....do	115
	Total		.....	300

F.—*The United States in account with the surveyor-general for Wyoming for the fiscal year 1897–98.*

SALARIES.

1897-98. July 1.	By appropriation	$8,300.00
1898. June 30.	To salary of surveyor-general	2,000.00
June 30.	To salaries of clerks	5,027.79
June 30.	To balance	1,272.21

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

1897. July 1.	By appropriation	$1,200.00
1898. June 30.	To office rent	360.00
June 30.	To salary of janitor	122.50
June 30.	To incidental expenses	373.66
June 30.	To balance	343.84

G.—*Office work performed.*

Number of transcripts made	49
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